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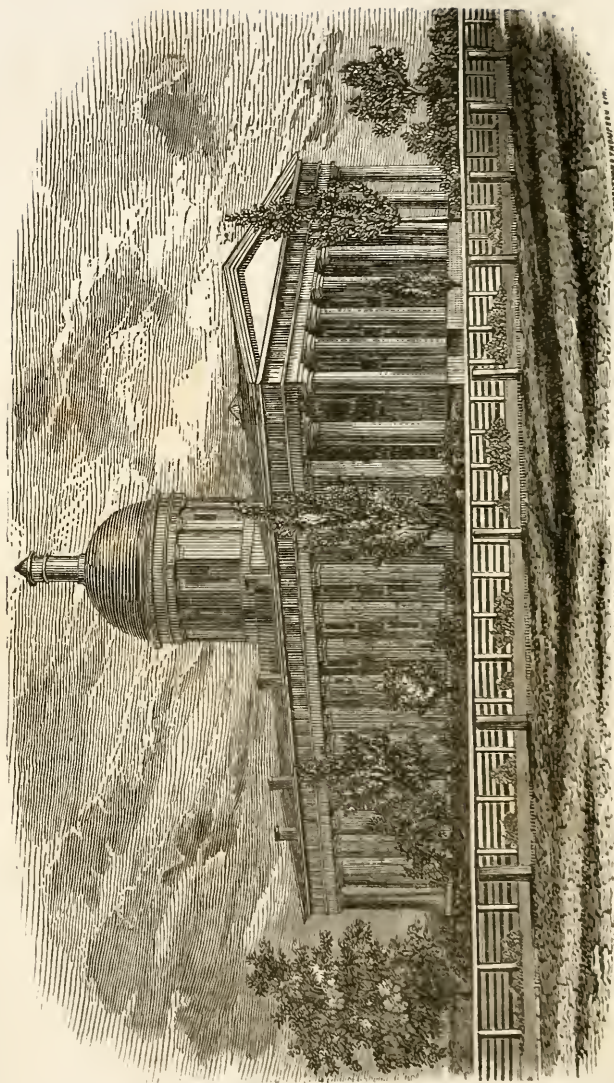
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STATE HOUSE INDIANAPOLIS.

THE
INDIANA GAZETTEER,
OR
TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY
OF
THE STATE OF INDIANA.

THIRD EDITION—10,000 COPIES.

INDIANAPOLIS:
PUBLISHED BY E. CHAMBERLAIN.
1849.

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***From Chapmans & Spann's Power Press,***  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.  
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INTRODUCTION.

THE publisher of this work commenced about two years since to prepare the materials for it, and he has spared no pains or expense to obtain such information as could be relied on. For this purpose he has visited many of the counties in person, that he might excite the necessary interest, and he has addressed circulars containing numerous interrogatories, with blanks for the answers, to the county auditors in all cases, and also to many of the leading citizens, and from their replies the substance of this Book has been compiled. From the counties of Boone, Bartholomew, Decatur, Jennings, Laporte, Ohio, Owen, Perry, Posey, Ripley, Rush, Tippecanoe, Union, and some others, full and satisfactory returns were made, and had similar reports been made from the other counties, it would have been the fault of the compiler if a more useful book had not been made. But no returns, whatever, could be had, either for *love or money*, from the counties of Knox, Shelby, or Washington: that from Tipton was lost or mislaid before the compiler saw it.

The articles in reference to the counties and principal towns will not be found to correspond in length to their importance, but in no instance has the compiler neglected any means within his power to do justice to the different places attempted to be described. He has been long a resident of the State, and at different, though mostly distant periods, has visited nearly every county and town in it; and though at the time he had no thought of his present undertaking, he was never a careless observer of any thing that concerned the welfare of his fellow citizens. All his own recollections he has tasked for this work, and while he regrets its many imperfections, the blame of them, he thinks, should fall mostly on the citizens of the counties who, when requested repeatedly and when compensation was offered them, would not take sufficient interest to communicate correct information.

There are some circumstances that render it more difficult to prepare a good Gazetteer of this State than of almost any other. There have been few books written about the State to refer to, rapid improvements have been constantly going on, of which little is known, even in the vicinity; other improvements are loudly *talked* of and supposed to be done almost before they are commenced, and the real business men meet at no common point where they could be consulted and the truth ascertained. Some of them go only to Cincinnati, others to Madison, Louisville, New

Albany, Evansville, Chicago, Detroit, or Fort Wayne, and almost to no other points. They therefore know little of the State, except where their immediate business lies. The politicians, the speculators in companies and in town lots, and others without pressing business, who assemble at Indianapolis, have time to talk, when they meet there, but the information they give is not always the *most certain*. These matters render it the more important that a book like this should be published. It will correct some errors, it will lead to inquiries as to others, and the tendency will be to aid in forming a State character of which the citizens may be proud. Very little may be done at once, but it is important that the movement should be *onward*. The resources of Indiana, if properly developed, will make it one of the best States in the Union. It will have no great metropolis to attract attention, but it will soon have its scores of cities, with from 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants each, the pride and boast of the vicinity in which they are located. The compiler has been under the necessity of modifying many representations, honestly made, from different parts of the State, and no doubt many errors still remain. All he can say is, that under circumstances needless to detail here, he could do no better, and were they known they would be a sufficient apology.

It may be objected that the sweeping statements as to the *richness of the soil* in whole counties is calculated to deceive, as there must be exceptions. As to this it may be replied, that the purchase of all the land in whole counties in the central part of the State, soon after it was offered by the Government for sale, is proof of the truth of the statement. In other parts of the State, where Government lands have been long in the market, it may be presumed that the most of them are but of little value. The reader, therefore, will not be deceived.

It may be said, too, that from the number of preachers of the gospel and teachers of schools represented to be found in the various counties, it will be supposed there is much more religious and intellectual instruction given here than is actually the case. The *quality* is perhaps the only thing in dispute. A part of it is not inferior to any other, but a part, too, was correctly described by one who, when receiving furs and skins for his salary, was asked "whether it was not poor pay?" "Yes," he said, but he "gave poor preaching in return."

A careful examination of the proof has not always been practicable, and there may be errors of the press. The paper for the work, which will be seen to be of an excellent quality, was made specially for the purpose by Messrs. Robertson & Rinehart, of Delphi.

INDIANA GAZETTEER.

PART FIRST.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE.

Boundaries and Extent...Area...Natural Divisions...Face of the Country and Peculiarities in its Appearance....Natural History....Lakes and Rivers.... Public Lands....Internal Improvements....Agricultural Productions.... Manufactures and Commerce....Climate and Health....Education....Political Institutions and Civil Divisions....Population....Religious Denominations....Antiquities....History.

BOUNDARIES, EXTENT AND AREA.

The State of Indiana is situated between the parallels of 37 deg. 51 min. and 41 deg. 46 min. north latitude, and between 8 deg. 48 min. and 11 deg. 1 min. west longitude from Washington. The extreme length from north to south is 275 miles, and the greatest breadth from east to west is 176 miles. The State is, however, nearly an oblong; the only irregularities being the Ohio River on the south, and where the Wabash is the dividing line between it and Southern Illinois. The average length is 240 miles, the average width 152 miles, making the contents about 36,500 square miles, or 23,360,000 acres.

By the Ordinance of Congress, of April 19, 1816, the contemplated State was to be "bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio, being a north line from the mouth of the Miami. On the south by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the great Miami to the mouth of the river Wabash;

on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash, from its mouth to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the north-western shore of said river, and from thence by a due north line until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north by the said east and west line until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundary of the State of Ohio." Indiana is therefore bounded by Ohio on the east, Kentucky on the south, Illinois on the west, and Michigan on the north.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

There is such a marked difference between the parts of the State that lie near its principal rivers and their tributaries, that they constitute its proper natural divisions. The Ohio Valley, embracing that of White Water, contains the counties of Wayne, Fayette, Union, the most of the first tier of counties along the Ohio River, and parts of Ripley, Scott, Washington, and Orange, which lie in the second tier, making about 5000 square miles in all. This is a limestone region; it was mostly covered with very heavy timber; the soil in the bottoms, hill-tops and sides is very rich, but much poorer in the flats back of the hills and near the heads of the streams. The hills are abrupt and broken, and have an elevation of about 400 feet above the Ohio and its numerous small tributaries that break through the hills in every direction. Many of these streams, in dry weather, show only the marks where torrents have disappeared almost as soon as the storms which occasioned them. Of this part of the State, about two-thirds is good farming land; the other third is either too hilly or the soil too poor for profitable cultivation. The poorest part is in the flats at the head of the streams. The White River valley extends north-west from the Wabash through the centre of the State to the Ohio line, containing the principal part of twenty-four counties, and covering about 9,000 square

miles. It is almost uniformly level and heavily timbered, except in parts of the six western counties, in which there are a few prairies and barrens, and ranges of rugged hills. There is no stone in all the central part of this valley, except a few solitary boulders; and at least seven-eighths of the whole has a rich soil capable of being farmed to much advantage. Most of the streams are clear and unfailing, and water power is generally abundant where it is wanted. The Wabash Valley, covering thirty counties and 12,000 square miles, interlocks with that of White River, and the eastern part resembles it. It is equally fertile but more broken, is interspersed with small prairies and barrens or OAK OPENINGS, but these have mostly a good soil, except some large ones of very little value that cover about a third part of the counties of Knox, Sullivan and Clay. For 100 miles along the centre of this valley there is an abundance of water power, but a scarcity in the upper and lower part of it. From the river hills on the Ohio to the Wabash, is a gradually *inclined plane* which is apparent even to the eye, except when ascending from the intervening streams that have been passed. And it is not a little curious in crossing the State outwards from Madison and other places, to find the water almost from the borders of the Ohio wending its way to the Wabash. The north part of the State, watered by the two St. Josephs and the Kankakee, is very similar in its characteristics. High, sandy, beautiful prairies interspersed with others that are wet and spongy; extensive, rich, burr oak barrens or OPENINGS, having some resemblance to old orchards; poor, sandy, black oak or pine barrens; rich sugar tree and walnut forests; white maple, tamarack and alder swamps; beautiful small lakes and iron ore and marl bogs are scattered promiscuously together, and present ever changing varieties of prospects to the traveller.

One half of the country can be cultivated to much advantage with very little expense, and of the balance, one half will be reclaimed and the remainder can never

be valuable. Clay predominates in the Ohio valley; sand and marl in the north part of the State and near the Wabash; while clay and occasionally a mixture of limestone gravel, is most prevalent in the centre.

FACE AND PECULIARITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

About two-thirds of the State is nearly level, and of course there is not much variety of appearance presented to give interest to the description.

There are no elevations having any claim to be called Mountains. Still there are parts of the State well calculated to excite attention. That the river hills along the Ohio should be about as high as any part of the State, and while generally of about the same elevation, should still be so diversified in appearance as to have very little resemblance to each other, is a subject of much interest to curious inquirers.

Petrifactions of marine animals are found imbedded in most of the rocks; in them and on their sides are *benches* which show that the river has had various elevations much above its present bed. The land generally falls off slightly descending from the summits of these hills, and there are many appearances that even the small tributaries of the Ohio, have gradually worn out their present beds from near the tops of the hills.

About five miles below the Falls of the Ohio, commences a range of hills called the Knobs, still more singular in their appearance than the river hills. They rise about 500 feet high, are generally from a mile to half a mile in width, are covered mostly with small pines which grow no where else in this part of the State; they are about equal in elevation, each hill separately is small, often covering less than half an acre; they unite generally 100 or 200 feet below their summits; they extend about fifty miles into the interior, and the country behind them at first falls off very little from a level; a similar ridge of hills extends into Kentucky from the south side of the river opposite. It is not unlikely that they were once united and formed an obstruction,

the only remains of which at this time are the Falls of the Ohio.

In the counties of Harrison, Washington and Orange, is a tract of country called the *barrens* covering 400 or 500 square miles. The land is nearly destitute of timber, but in most places thickly covered with wild plum bushes, oak and hickory saplings, or grass.

For long distances the country would appear nearly level but for *sink holes* as they are called, which resemble old and partially filled cellars of various sizes, some of them immensely large. Many of these sink holes lead to caverns, several of which have been explored and found to be miles in extent. Considerable streams run into them and disappear, and Lost River, after running near eight miles under ground, comes out again in the form of a large spring, at which boats are built and loaded for New Orleans.

On the south-east shore of Lake Michigan, the sand has been drifted up by winds so as to form a high mound or wall 150 feet in height, and probably 300 or 400 feet in width at the base. The sand is kept in place mostly by vines and scrubby trees which grow in it, but there are many places along it where there is nothing to obstruct, and the drifts of sand appear to be moved about like the light snow of winter, by every strong wind.

Another singular feature in the face of the country is, that there are no dividing ridges, as there are in other parts of the world, from which the waters flow in different directions. Before the country was settled there were, a part of the year, between the streams, immense swamps, where the water, dammed up by fallen timber and matted leaves, lay on the ground till the heat of summer caused it to evaporate, and the land thus situated was then thought to be of no value. When cleared up, however, such places become dry and make the best of farming land, and where there formerly seemed to be a perfect level, there is generally found to be a sufficient descent to carry off the water readily. At one season of the year, the noble forests, the rich green of the foliage, the flowering shrubs

and trees, the verdure, scarlet and pink of the prairies, entranced the traveller, and he represented the country as a paradise. At another season the forests were naked, the prairies were brown, and almost an ocean of mud was to be waded, and it is no wonder that a very different description was given. Neither of them was just.

NATURAL HISTORY.

But little attention has yet been given to the Natural History of Indiana. There are probably animals here which have not yet been classed; plants which have never yet met the eye of the botanist, and the larger part of the State has as yet been but imperfectly explored by the geologist. The spirit of inquiry is however abroad as to these matters. A brief sketch, all that the narrow limits of this work will allow, is submitted.

Of the quadrupeds found in the State, the Buffalo and the Elk have disappeared for many years. They must have been very numerous formerly from the great abundance of their bones still found in the vicinity of the Salt Licks, and the traces of their "paths" which still remain. These were well beaten tracks leading from the prairies in the interior, where they fed a portion of the year, to the margin of the large rivers where the timber protected and the wild cane fed them in winter. The Bear, Panther, Wild Cat, Beaver and others, are now but seldom met with except in the unsettled parts of the State. Wolves are more numerous. But the Deer, Opossums, Raccoons and several species of Squirrels, are sometimes more numerous than when the country was first settled. When nuts and other food they are fond of in the forests fail, they migrate to the vicinity of cultivated fields and supply themselves there, and their numbers are sometimes immense. Besides these, the Fox, Porcupine, Pole Cat, Ground Hog, Rabbit, Mink, Musk Rat, Weasel, Mole, Mouse and Gopher, are found in particular localities, but not usually in great numbers. In place of the animals that have left us we have gained others, by emigration. Rats are not yet found in new

parts of the State, but they are becoming very numerous in other parts. The usual domestic animals are found here, and for some years the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep of Indiana, would compare favorably with those of any of the neighboring States. In clearing land, breaking prairies and hauling freight in muddy roads, oxen have been preferred to horses, but the latter are now the most generally used on the old farms. A complete catalogue of the Birds of the State will not be attempted. Singing birds were rare a few years since, but there is now a variety which has rapidly followed the increase of civilization. Not being carnivorous, they are not usually found except where fields of grain are cultivated. Of Birds originally found in this country, the most common are the Wild Turkey, Prairie Fowl, Partridge or Quail, Pigeons, Geese, Ducks and Cranes. All these are sometimes found in immense numbers. A place called the Pigeon Roost, in Scott county, was formerly so much resorted to by Pigeons, that for miles nearly all the small branches of a thick forest were broken off by their alighting in such numbers on them, and the ground was covered with their ordure several inches in depth for years afterwards. In the south-east corner of Marion county there was a similar Pigeon Roost, and several others in the State have been mentioned. In the fall of the year it is not uncommon for the traveller, on the large prairies in the north-west part of the State, to pass in a single hour thousands of Sand Hill Cranes, who stand quietly and gaze at him from a distance of but a few rods. Pheasants, paroquets, woodpeckers, Baltimore birds, red birds, mocking birds, humming birds, and indeed most of the birds of the Eastern States are found here, but not usually in great numbers. Of carnivorous birds, the Eagle, the Buzzard, Hawk, Crow or Raven, Owl, &c., are occasionally found. Of reptiles, the most formidable are rattlesnakes and copperheads, and their bites are sometimes so poisonous as to occasion death. In most parts of the State they are now very seldom found. The fires on the prairies destroy

great numbers, and the hogs running at large are their inveterate enemies. The writer travelled along the Upper Wabash in 1836, when settlements were sparse, and he must have seen hundreds of large snakes in a day. Very few can now be found where they were once so numerous. The variety of fishes in the State is not very great. Those in the south part where the streams empty into the Ohio, are the pike, perch, sucker, shovel-fish, garr, buffalo, &c., while perch, trout, white-fish, &c., are found in the northern lakes and small streams that empty into Lake Michigan.

Of the forest trees in the State, much the most numerous are oak and beech. They are not only found in almost every part of it, but they probably constitute not less than two-thirds of the whole number of forest trees. Next follow the sugar tree, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, elm, sycamore, cherry, hackberry, linn, coffee tree, honey locust and white maple, which are found in almost every part of the State, and the writer has attempted to enumerate them in the order in which he supposes they are found, as to number. The black locust is abundant near the Ohio River, but not found in the interior until it is cultivated, but then grows well in dry, rich soil. The chestnut is found only in Washington, Jackson, and small portions of the adjoining counties. The pine is found only on the knobs and near Lake Michigan, and the tamarack only in the swamps of the north. The cypress, catalpa and pecan are found only in Knox and Gibson counties, and the cottonwood is rare except on the bottoms of the southern streams. Of the smaller trees, the dogwood, pawpaw, spice, plum and thorn bushes, the persimmon and crab apples, either by their fruits or flowers add to the beauty and interest of the forests. Poplar, oak, walnut and sycamore trees are frequently found from five to seven feet in diameter, and more than 125 feet in height. Many of the forests of Indiana are not inferior to any others in grandeur and beauty.

Through the most of the State there is found a variety

of indigenous fruits. Wild plums, haws, persimmons, pawpaws, wild cherries, mulberries and crab apples are found in many of the forests and near the borders of the prairies.

Cranberries are abundant in the north; and wild grapes, blackberries, gooseberries and strawberries of excellent qualities grow spontaneously and give assurance, which has been confirmed by experience, that the corresponding domestic fruits can be produced by art to an indefinite extent. Walnuts, hickory nuts and hazel nuts are usually abundant; and generally oak and beech mast is found in such quantities as to contribute largely both to feeding and fattening hogs.

It appears by the Reports of Mr. Owen, the State Geologist who made exploratory tours through the State in 1837 and 1838, that none of the precious metals will ever be found in Indiana, unless in minute portions in boulders, or in small quantities in combination with other metals, because primitive formations in which productive mines of gold and silver are found do not exist in Indiana. The only metals that can be expected to be found here are iron, lead, antimony, magnesia, zinc, cobalt and some varieties of copper and arsenic ores.

The bituminous coal found in Indiana occupies an area of 7,740 square miles in the south-west corner of the State. It commences on the Ohio River 80 miles below Louisville, thence north-west passing near Putnamville, and crossing the Wabash near Independence, 15 miles below Lafayette. It is part of the same field which embraces eight or ten counties in Kentucky, and the most of southern and western Illinois. The bituminous coal of Indiana shows very distinctly its vegetable origin.

Large quantities of argillaceous iron ore and carbonate of iron are found along the eastern margin of the coal formation. The best specimens are found on Brouillet's Creek, Sugar, Raccoon and Coal Creeks, and on Eel and White Rivers in Clay and Greene counties. There are also found in the same region fire-clays, potter's clay, furnace, hearth stones and slates, &c. The burr stone

has been found in Jennings, Madison and Huntington, and water-lime in Floyd, Jefferson and Huntington counties.

Several localities afford bog iron ore; and there is no doubt a great abundance of it in St. Joseph, Elkhart, Laporte, Marshall, Fulton, Allen, Huntington, Wabash and Miami counties.

In some of the north-east counties of the State, where the fertility of the soil is much greater than the external sandy appearance indicates, it has been ascertained that there is carbonate of lime in the upper soil and marl beneath.

The fertility of the soil of Indiana arises mainly from its geological position. Soil is understood to be the most productive which is derived from the greatest variety of different rocks, for thus only is produced the due mixture of gravel, clay and limestone necessary to form a good medium of nutritive fluids, whether liquid or æriform, to the roots of plants.

Indiana is situated near the middle of the great valley of North-western America, and far distant from the primitive ranges of mountains, and her soil is accordingly formed from the destruction of a vast variety of rocks, both chrystalline and sedimentary, which have been minutely divided and intimately blended together by the action of air and water. It has therefore all the elements of extraordinary fertility.

The following shows the thickness of the various strata from the top of some of the knobs near New Albany. 1st. Soil 6 feet; 2d. Soft sandstone passing into indurated clay slate, 15 feet 4 inches; 3d. Good limestone for building, 5 feet 8 inches; 4th. Soft sandstone and indurated clay slate, 259 feet; 5th. Ferruginous slaty clay containing large masses of argillaceous iron ore and carbonate of iron, 193 feet; 6th. Iron stone, 2 feet; 7th. Black bituminous aluminous slate, 104 feet; 8th. Chrystalline limestone, uppermost layer at the Falls, 8 feet 8 inches; 9th. Water-lime 14 feet; 10th. Hard semi-chrystalline limestone, 40 feet; whole distance 647 feet 8

inches, of which 128 feet 8 inches was below the high water mark of the Ohio.

A section from the cut of the Railroad near Madison will give an idea of the thickness and relative position of the different strata: 1st. Cliff strata; 2d. Clay or marl, 3 feet; 3d. Impure variegated limestone, 35 feet; 4th. Dark marlite, sometimes called "Hard pan," 27 feet; 5th. Fossiliferous limestone alternating with clay or marl to low water mark of the Ohio, 340 feet; Total 405 feet.

There is a section near Coal Creek, Fountain county, in which there are no less than six beds of coal: 1st. Sandstone; 2d. Good coal, 1 foot 6 inches; 3d. Slaty clay, 10 feet; 4th. Good coal, 1 foot 6 inches; 5th. Slaty clay, 10 feet; 6th. Shale or variegated marl, 3 feet; 7th. Good coal, 1 foot 6 inches; 8th. Slaty clay and shale, 8 feet; 9th. Slaty clay interspersed with argillaceous iron ore, 5 feet; 10th. Good coal, 2 feet; 11th. Fire-clay, white above, dark below, 8 feet; 12th. Hard bituminous limestone, 6 feet; 13th. Coal, 4 feet 6 inches; 14th. Soft sandstone passing into indurated clay slate, 15 feet; 15th. Coal beneath the bed of the Wabash, thickness not known.

Section on Hughes's bank Vermillion River: 1st. Shale, 1 foot 6 inches; 2d. Good coal, 2 feet; 3d. Fire-clay, 1 foot 6 inches; 4th. Coal, 3 inches; 5th. Fire-clay, 1 foot 8 inches; 6th. Coal, 4 feet 6 inches.

On section 22, township 14, range 10, in Vermillion county, is a very fine bed of coal, exposed at one place 8 feet, and is still thicker.

LAKES AND RIVERS.

The north-west corner of the State is in Lake Michigan, 10 miles north of its extreme southern boundary, and 36 miles west of where the State line leaves the Lake on its eastern shore. The width of the Lake in the State averages six miles. There are many small lakes in the State, but they nearly all lie north of the Wabash and within fifty miles of the north line of the

State. Several of them have no outlets, but they are generally very clear, with sandy shores and bottoms. They are mostly but a few acres in extent, though some of those near the head of Tippecanoe River and Turkey Creek, and near Laporte, cover several hundred acres. Mexancukkee Lake in Marshall county, three miles long and a mile and a half broad, is a beautiful sheet of water, pleasantly situated. Beaver Lake, 6 miles long and 3 miles wide, covering over 10,000 acres, borders on the Kankakee marshes and near the west line of the State. All these lakes abound in fish.

The Ohio River meanders the south-west border of the State for 380 miles, though it is only 216 miles in a straight line from the mouth of the Miami to that of the Wabash. During the whole distance, the only streams that empty into the Ohio from the north are small, none of them exceeding 30 or 40 yards in width at their mouths. Laughery, Indian Kentucky, Silver Creek, Indian Creek, Blue River, Anderson and Big and Little Pigeon Creeks are the principal. They are all from 40 to 50 miles in length. White Water River rises in Randolph county, and after receiving a number of branches, most of them excellent mill streams, unites with the East Fork at Brookville, passes into the State of Ohio near Harrison and unites with the Miami at Elizabethtown, six miles from its entrance into the Ohio. Its width below Brookville is generally about 100 yards, and its whole length 100 miles. Patoka is about the same length, rising in Orange county and running west through Dubois, Pike and Gibson, into the Wabash. But the waters of the Ohio come so near it on the south, and the branches of White River on the north, that the Patoka drains but a narrow tract of country, and it is therefore small for its length.

The longest branch of White River, the West Fork, rises near the Ohio line in Randolph county, and after running south-west more than 300 miles empties into the Wabash 100 miles above its mouth. The only considerable tributary from the west is Eel River, 120 miles

in length. From the east, 50 miles from the Wabash, comes in the East Fork of White River, 225 miles in length, whose principal branches are Salt Creek, the Muscatitac, Sand Creek, Clifty, Flat Rock and Sugar Creek, all which are excellent mill streams. Fall Creek, eighty miles in length, empties into the West Fork of White River at Indianapolis.

The Wabash rises in the State of Ohio, runs first north, then north-west, then west, then south-west, then south, and again south-west, making the whole distance about 600 miles, of which over 450 have been navigated by steamboats in high water.

The principal branches of the Wabash from the south and east are the Salamony, Mississinnewa, Wild Cat, Sugar Creek or Rock River, Raccoon, White River and Patoka. On the west and north are the Little Wabash and Embarras in Illinois, Vermillion in both States, and the Tippecanoe, Eel and Little Rivers altogether in Indiana. The last is now a short stream, though from appearances the St. Joseph, now the principal branch of the Maumee, once ran in the bed of Little River, and formed the main stream of the Wabash.

The St. Mary rises in Ohio, runs north-west 100 miles to Fort Wayne, there unites with the St. Joseph, which comes about the same distance from the north-east and they form the Maumee, which then takes a contrary direction to Lake Erie. The St. Joseph of Lake Michigan is a very beautiful stream, but runs only 50 miles in Indiana, receiving there from the south-east the Elkhart, its principal tributary; 100 miles in length.

The Kankakee, the principal branch of the Illinois River, rises near South Bend and runs very sluggishly in the State 100 miles. It receives Yellow River from the south-east, 50 miles in length.

Deep and Calumic Rivers lie near and south of Lake Michigan, and in some places are only separated from it by banks of sand. It has been thought that an entrance might be made through them where they once emptied into the Lake, and a good harbor obtained. The sands

however drift about so much that to make and maintain a good harbor will be very expensive.

The Iroquois or Pickamink River rises south of the Kankakee and runs nearly parallel with it about 50 miles in the State.

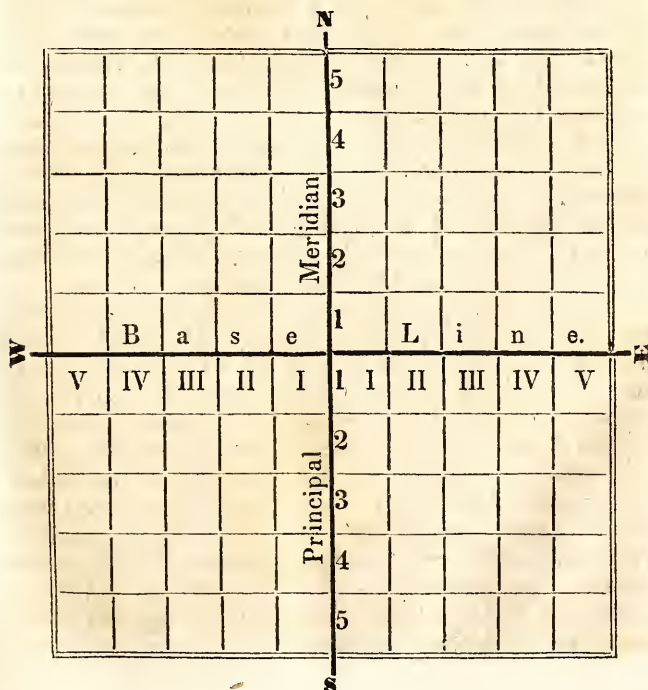
PUBLIC LANDS.

The lands in this State originally belonged to various Indian tribes, the principal of which were the Delawares, the Miamies and the Pottawatamies. The latter inhabited the northern, and the others the central and southern parts of the State. The titles to lands have from time to time been procured by treaties with the Indians, and they have all passed through the General Government, except the French grants near Vincennes confirmed to the descendants of the early settlers there, and the grants near the Falls of the Ohio made to Clark's Regiment by the State of Virginia for their services in Indian campaigns in the Revolutionary war.

In all the new States and Territories, the lands which are owned by the General Government are surveyed and sold under one general system. In the surveys, MERIDIAN lines are first established running due north from the mouth of some river. These are intersected at right angles by lines running east and west, and called BASE lines. The *first principal Meridian* is a line running due north from the mouth of the Miami, and is in fact the east line of the State. The "second principal Meridian" is a line due north from Little Blue River eighty-nine miles west of the former. The only base line running through the State crosses it from east to west in latitude 38 deg. 30 min., leaving the Ohio twenty-five miles above Louisville, and striking the Wabash four miles above the mouth of White River. From this base line the congressional townships of six miles square are numbered north and south, and from the second principal meridian, (crossing the base line six miles south of Paoli,) all the ranges of townships are numbered east and west except the counties of Switzerland, Dearborn, and parts

of Franklin, Union, Wayne, and Randolph. This part of the State, attached to the Cincinnati Land Office, was surveyed in townships from a base line fifteen miles north of the former, and in ranges west of the first principal meridian. Townships are subdivided into thirty-six equal parts or thirty-six square miles containing 640 acres each, called sections. These sections are subdivided into halves of 320 acres, and quarters of 160 acres each, which, last are again subdivided into halves of eighty acres, and quarters of forty acres each. Fractions are parts of sections intersected by streams or confirmed claims or reservations, and are of various sizes.

The following diagram represents townships laid off north and south of a base line, and ranges laid off east and west of a meridian.



The figures north and south of the base line represent the townships in their proper order. The Roman letters the Ranges, East and West.

The Township is laid off into Sections, commencing at the north-east corner and numbering from the right hand to the left, as in the annexed diagram:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

Besides the lands heretofore mentioned as sold at the Cincinnati Land Office, there are offices for the sale of United States lands at Jeffersonville, Vincennes, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne and Winamac.

In every land district is a land office where all the public lands belonging to that district are sold. The officers of each district are a Register and Receiver, appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate.

The following exhibits the quantity of land surveyed in the State, the quantity sold in the State by the United States, the amount for which it was sold, and the quantity of unsold land still within the bounds of the State, together with the disposition of lands in the State otherwise than by sale by the United States.

Lands surveyed in the State, 21,359,707 acres: quantity sold up to 1st January, 1849, 15,477,628 acres: amount received by the United States for lands sold in the State, \$21,316,079.87: lands reserved for common schools, 631,863 acres: donated for State University, 46,080 acres: granted for internal improvements, 1,609,861 acres: to individuals, &c., 863 acres: for seat of government, 2,560 acres: for military bounties late war, 69,776 acres: for Mexican war, 189,540 acres: saline reserves, 24,435 acres: Indian reserves, 126,220 acres: grants to companies, &c., 150,000 acres: private claims confirmed, 179,880 acres: swamp lands, 981,682 acres; lands unsold, 3,271,730 acres.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The prairies, rich bottoms, and many parts of the State, were so easily prepared for cultivation, at the out-set, that a large surplus of agricultural productions was found in most parts of the country soon after their settlement. At first the surplus was disposed of to other new settlers; but they too, in a few years, not only supplied themselves, but added largely to the stock on hand. A loose and porous soil, wide swamps, streams occasionally impassable, and in most places very little lime stone or gravel to make good roads, offered very little encouragement for their construction, and therefore it appeared that many of the products of the farmer were likely to become worthless on his hands.

The understanding that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, were prosecuting internal improvements successfully, gave a strong impulse to the feeling that something must be done in this State, and when to this was added the influence of those who hoped to profit by the increased value of lands and town lots, or who wished to be commissioners, engineers or contractors, on public works, it became irresistible, and the so called system of internal improvements was adopted at the session of 1835-6, almost without objection, except by those who could expect no benefit from it. If attempts had been made merely to facilitate communication and the transportation of surplus produce, and a prudent course had been pursued, much good might have been done. The resources of one part of the State after another might have been developed, and the business and prosperity of the whole vastly increased. But instead of this, if all the works authorized had been completed, they would have cost \$30,000,000, and the whole tolls would not have paid for repairs the first twenty years. In many places public works were commenced where there was no surplus of labor or produce, where they did not lead to a market, and where the lot speculator was the only person who could be profited. Under such circumstances

it was idle to look for good results, and it was fortunate that the credit of the State failed, before all the indebtedness contemplated had been incurred.

By the Auditor's Report of 1848, it appears that there has been expended as follows:

For Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville road,	-	-	-	\$339,183.78
For Lafayette and Indianapolis road,	-	-	-	73,142.87
For Wabash Rapids,	-	-	-	14,288.42
For White Water canal,	-	-	-	1,092,175.13
For Madison and Indianapolis railroad,	-	-	-	1,624,603.05
For Wabash and Erie canal, east of Tippecanoe,	-	-	-	3,055,268.97
For Wabash and Erie canal, west of Tippecanoe,	-	-	-	1,245,290.54
For Eel River Cross Cut canal,	-	-	-	436,189.88
For southern division of Central canal,	-	-	-	575,646.49
For Wabash and Ohio canal,	-	-	-	9,169.94
For New Albany and Vincennes road,	-	-	-	696,516.47
For northern division of Central canal,	-	-	-	882,088.93
For Erie and Michigan canal,	-	-	-	160,708.87

\$10,204,273.34

The following sums appear to have been received for tolls:

Madison and Indianapolis railroad,	-	-	-	-	\$85,436.68
Wabash and Erie canal east,	-	-	-	-	1,174,611.83
Wabash and Erie canal west,	-	-	-	-	526,847.61
New Albany and Vincennes road,	-	-	-	-	27,311.34
Northern division Central canal,	-	-	-	-	15,008.76

\$1,829,216.22

Which is about equal to three years interest of their cost. The amount expended on the Jeffersonville and Crawfordsville, and the Lafayette and Indianapolis roads, and on the Wabash rapids, has been abandoned; and all the work done on the northern division of the Central canal and the Michigan and Erie canal, is useless, except a little water power that has been obtained. The White Water canal will never yield any return, as it has been granted to a company, and has suffered so much since by floods, and the cost of repairs has been so great that it will be no object to redeem it. The length of the White Water canal from Lawrenceburgh to Cambridge City is seventy miles. The estimated cost of construction to the State was \$1,567,470. It was completed by the State to Brookville at a cost of \$664,665, and the

work above was left unfinished. The company chartered in 1842 extended the canal fifteen miles, to Laurel, in October, 1843; to Connersville, twelve miles further, in June, 1845; and in October, the same year, it was completed to Cambridge city, the entire cost to the company being \$473,000. The same year a lateral branch was constructed from Harrison, thirteen miles above Lawrenceburgh, to Cincinnati, a distance of twenty-six miles, by a company chartered by the State of Ohio. The Hagerstown canal, extending seven miles north of Cambridge, is nearly finished, and the whole distance thence to Cincinnati will be ninety miles, or seventy-seven to Lawrenceburgh. The high flood of January 1, 1847, carried off the aqueduct across Symons's Creek, near Cambridge, and that across the West Fork of White Water, at Laurel, besides washing immense channels round the feeder dams at Cambridge, Connersville, Laurel, Brookville, the one four miles below, and that at Harrison, and also did much damage along the whole line. The expense of making the repairs was estimated at \$90,000, and during the summer and fall of 1847, about \$70,000 was expended for this purpose, and navigation had just commenced again, when another flood came on the 9th of November, and most of the repairs being incomplete, further damage was done, as estimated, to the amount of \$80,000. Under these accumulated disasters the company, by great exertions, commenced operations again, and the whole line was in a condition to be used on the 15th of September, 1848, leaving, however, repairs to be made which were estimated to cost \$30,000.

From these interruptions, there has as yet been no opportunity to show what the business of the canal will be. The water power, if all put to use, is estimated to be worth \$25,000 a year, and the fine country through which the canal runs, and its high state of improvement, promise not less benefit to the company than to the agricultural, manufacturing, and other industry that finds employment there.

The MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD will probably pay the State from two to three per cent per annum, after 1852, on the amount expended. The State commenced this work and completed twenty-eight miles, and incurred about half the expense of grading and bridging the next twenty-eight miles. The heavy work on the Madison plane, the high embankments and bridges, and deep cuts south of Vernon, occasioned this part of the road to cost at the rate of \$40,000 a mile. The part finished by the company, from Six Mile Creek to Indianapolis, when laid with a flat bar, cost the company less than \$8,000 a mile. The business on this road has increased rapidly as it has been extended. The company took possession in February, 1843. The first year the average distance run was thirty-three miles, the passengers twenty-five a day, the receipts \$22,110. The next year the average distance run was forty-two miles, the passengers thirty a day, the receipts \$39,031. The year ending February 1, 1846, the average distance run was fifty-one miles, the passengers fifty a day, the receipts \$60,053. The next year the distance run was fifty-six miles, the passengers seventy a day, the receipts \$83,122. The year ending February 1, 1848, the average distance run was seventy-one miles, the passengers 125 a day, and the receipts \$158,803. The year ending February 1, 1849, the distance run was eighty-six miles, the passengers 200 a day, and the receipts about \$235,000.

A branch of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad has just been completed from Edinburgh to Shelbyville, sixteen miles. The ground was so favorable on this route that the whole expense of grading and bridging was only about \$800 a mile. From Shelbyville an arm of this road is commenced extending twenty miles, to Rushville, and another to Knightstown, twenty-five miles. Both the routes are very favorable, and the grading is nearly completed. They will soon be ready for use, and as they run through a country unsurpassed in fertility by any part of the west, they will directly and incidentally add much to the wealth and prosperity of the State.

The capital to complete them has been mostly supplied by the holders of property in the vicinity who are interested in their construction. Other branches to run west towards Nashville and Martinsville are also in contemplation. As these branches are completed, and other roads north and west of Indianapolis shall be brought there, before they reach an eastern market by any other route, the business of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad will be immensely increased, and even when other routes are opened to eastern and southern markets, so much business will have been created along the line of the road that it will always be profitable and important. The nature of the business done on this road and its rapid increase are not less encouraging to the citizens of the State than to the owners of the stock. There can be no doubt that the increase of the value of real property, within five miles of the road, has been more than double the cost of its construction.

The act of Congress making the first grant of lands for the construction of the WABASH AND ERIE CANAL was passed in the year 1827. The act of the Legislature authorizing the commencement of the work was passed at the session of 1830-31. A second grant of lands for the continuation of the canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute was passed by Congress in February, 1841. A third grant of half of the unsold lands in the Vincennes land district for the continuation of the canal from Terre Haute to the Ohio River was made by Congress in May, 1845.

The canal was commenced in 1832 and completed to Lafayette in 1841: to Covington in 1846: to Coal Creek in 1847: and will be finished to Terre Haute in 1849. Below Terre Haute it is under contract as far as Newbury, in Greene county, fifty-eight miles, forty miles of which are nearly completed. The remainder of the line from Newbury to Pigeon Dam, in Warrick county, will be placed under contract the present year, and the whole canal is expected to be finished to Evansville by the year 1852.

The length of the canal in the State of Indiana north of Terre Haute is 225 miles: from thence to Evansville 150 miles: in the whole 375 miles. The length of the canal in Ohio is eighty-four miles, making when completed, a continuous line of 459 miles. In addition to this, it connects with Cincinnati through the Miami canal, 181 miles long.

The collectors' offices are at Fort Wayne, Lagro, Logansport, Lafayette and Covington, and there will be another at Terre Haute when the canal is completed to that point.

The receipts of tolls and water rents on the canal in 1846 were,	\$105,234.04
The receipts of tolls and water rents on the canal in 1847 were,	125,982.71
The receipts of tolls and water rents on the canal in 1848 were,	146,148.90
The total tonnage in 1847 was, - - - - -	117,739
The total tonnage in 1848 was, - - - - -	157,831
The miles of transportation in 1847 were, - - - - -	475,927
The miles of transportation in 1848 were, - - - - -	
The miles travelled by passengers in 1847 were, - - - - -	1,022,160
The miles travelled by passengers in 1848 were, - - - - -	1,357,364

During the year 1848, the expenditures on the canal for superintendence, ordinary repairs, &c., were \$34,833.64. The present trustees of the canal are Charles Butler, Thomas H. Blake and A. M. Puett, Esqs.

A company has been incorporated to make a RAILROAD from Terre Haute, through Indianapolis and Richmond, to the Ohio line, and \$220,000 of stock subscribed mostly in Vigo and Putnam counties. The portion of this road lying between Terre Haute and Greencastle, thirty-three miles, has been put under contract, and the grading and masonry of this part of the line will be completed by January 1, 1850. The location of the road from Greencastle to Indianapolis, thirty-nine miles, is now being made, and this part of the line is to be put under contract this summer. This road is expected to connect with St. Louis on the west, and it will also connect with the eastern lines through Ohio, and must become the great central thoroughfare of Indiana. It runs through the great coal region, embracing the counties of Vigo, Clay, and part of Putnam, and will cross the canal contiguous

to the great coal beds of the Wabash valley, both north and south of Terre Haute. Some of the veins of coal, on a level with the road and easy of access, are of a superior quality and ten or eleven feet in thickness.

As the whole country near this route from Ohio to Illinois is without exception fertile, the advantages for manufacturing and other way business are such as to secure the early completion of the road at least so far as Indianapolis, and there it will connect with the Madison and Indianapolis road, with the Bellefontaine road, and the time is not distant when there will also be roads on nearly direct lines to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

The LAFAYETTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD was originally embraced in the system of internal improvements, and was intended to be a part of the railroad from the Ohio to the Wabash, Madison being one of the termini and Lafayette the other. When the State system broke down, the Madison and Indianapolis road became a separate work, and has been completed by a company. In January 7, 1846, the Legislature passed an act to provide for the continuation of the Madison and Indianapolis road to Lafayette, incorporating a company for that purpose.

The surveys were commenced at Lafayette in January, 1848. At this time the grading is under contract to Lebanon, thirty-five miles, and it is expected that the remaining twenty-eight will soon be placed in the same condition; the entire length being sixty-three miles, not one mile over a straight line.

It has been estimated that the whole cost of completing the road with a heavy flat bar rail and equipping it for use, will be about \$550,000, but with an edge rail of sixty pounds to the yard, it would be about \$800,000. The earth work is generally light, the best of oak timber is abundant, and there are only three bridges on the route of any moment, viz: those at Sugar Creek, Eagle Creek, and White River, and most probably the latter might be built in conjunction with the Terre Haute Road. The grubbing, grading and bridging of the whole

route will not exceed \$2,500 a mile. The country through which the road will run is not surpassed in fertility of soil by any part of the State. The amount already subscribed for stock is believed to be sufficient to guaranty the ultimate completion of the road.

The PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD is seventy-one miles in length, and is thought to be on still more favorable ground for construction, and the country along the route is very fertile. It will pass through the county seats of all the counties on the route. The grading has been nearly completed from Indianapolis to Noblesville, twenty-two miles of the distance. The estimate of the cost of the whole road with a flat bar rail, is \$469,600, and the contracts thus far are twenty-two per cent. below the estimates.

The INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD, running eighty-three miles in the State, up the valleys of Fall Creek and White River, from Indianapolis, is intended to be one of the links of the great central lines of railways from the eastern Atlantic cities to St. Louis, on the Mississippi River. This link will connect at the Ohio line, about ten miles north-east of Winchester, with the principal lines that communicate with the great eastern routes, and unite at Indianapolis with the continuous line through Terre Haute to St. Louis, while it will be intersected by most if not all the northern and southern lines of railway in the State. This central line, when completed, will not only be of great importance to Indiana but the whole country, for then at the usual rates of running on good roads the traveller, in less than two days and a half, may pass from St. Louis to Boston.

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company was chartered in January, 1848, and organized in July by the election of Oliver H. Smith, President, Austin W. Morris, Treasurer, and John H. Cook, Secretary. The whole line has been run and found to pass over a route well adapted to a cheap construction of the work on a low grade, and with few curves. The first section of twenty-six miles is under contract, and the remainder

will soon be. The estimated cost with the flat bar is \$6,600 per mile, or \$10,000 with a heavy edge rail.

The NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD, thirty-five miles in length, was put under contract in April, 1848, the grading is nearly completed, and the superstructure is now being placed on it. Locomotives have been purchased, the necessary shops erected, and the road will be completed and in operation this season. This road will, from present appearances, be extended to Bedford at an early day, and probably hereafter to Bloomington, and not unlikely will meet the railroad from the north-west which is about being commenced at Lafayette, in the direction of Crawfordsville.

The JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have put twenty-seven miles of their route, in the direction of Columbus, under contract. From the surveys made, it appears that a railroad can be made to Columbus, only two miles longer than a straight line, on which the maximum grade is only twenty-two feet to the mile, the highest point, at twenty-three miles distance, being only 170 feet above the high water mark of the Ohio. The grading of the road for the first twenty-seven miles is, by actual contract, to cost only \$43,000, or \$1,600 a mile. This is the only point in the State from which the interior can be reached at such moderate grades, as in general the river hills of the Ohio must be ascended over 400 feet before there is any descent towards the interior. The stock already subscribed on this route amounts to \$231,000, and from the assurances of Mr. Armstrong, the efficient President, there is every prospect that this road will progress to completion. Its length will be about sixty-nine miles. To all the citizens of Indiana who pride themselves in the prosperity of the State, it must be very gratifying to witness the public spirit and enterprise that are creating so many important public improvements. They will develop the resources of the State, encourage its industry, and as the population has increased three fold within the last twenty years, the same may also take place in an equal period next to come.

Many other railroads besides those that have been named are projected, and some of them will no doubt soon be commenced. The country is favorable for constructing them cheaply, but at this time it is perhaps desirable that too much should not be attempted at first. But they are demanded by the spirit of the age, and as one part of the country reaps the benefits they diffuse, other cities and places must become competitors for the facilities which they afford to travel and business of every description.

When coal can be supplied, at low prices, at Indianapolis, Lafayette, and other towns situated in a country where every acre can be cultivated to advantage, we can imagine no bounds at which the progress of population and improvement will be arrested. There must soon be a railroad leading west through the State, either at or north of Fort Wayne, another at Indianapolis, and another still south of it. The road from Indianapolis to Lafayette will be extended to Chicago, and also to connect with the road running east through Jacksonville and Springfield.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

The first object of the settlers of a new country is to provide the means of subsistence, and for a considerable time all the surplus produce is limited to a few articles, and usually disposed of to other settlers who come in afterwards. Every one, as soon as he is able, provides himself with a corn-field, garden or truck-patch, as it is generally called, a few swine, which breed rapidly, and one or two horses and cows, which make up the sum of his substance. Many of the citizens of the State, who are now rich, commenced at first in this way, without even being able to purchase land. They frequently entered on the public lands, in which case they were generally protected in the improvements they made; or they rented land on improvement leases, by which they were to have the use of from ten to twenty acres from seven to ten years, and often at the end of that time they were

able to buy land for themselves. The wild grass, nutritious roots, and several kinds of nuts and acorns, were so abundant that neither horses, cattle, nor hogs required much more corn than was sufficient to prevent their straying off; and often the flocks and herds of the settlers would seem to have been scarcely less numerous than those of the patriarchs of old. The tendency of this state of things was to produce a surplus of corn, beef, pork, &c., and then when any new article was in demand, every farmer turned his attention to it, and a surplus of that also was soon produced. Low prices at length brought regular customers, and now the supply of most kinds of produce has become abundant and uniform, and the trader can make his arrangements in advance and calculate with much certainty on carrying them out, wherever there is any access to a market. There are still, however, frequent gluts in the market of some kinds of produce; the farmer often doubts as to the proper objects on which to expend his labor, and it has become very desirable that he should have a greater diversity of crops than he has had hitherto. The soil, even when very rich, requires this; and occasionally the wheat is killed in winter or by the fly, or the corn or grass suffers in summer from drought, frost or storms, and to furnish employment for those who wish to labor during the year, it is becoming very important that there should be a greater variety of crops on the farms. Hemp was tried for a few years, but in most instances, too much was attempted at first. Flax, tobacco, fruit, and various seeds from which oil can be manufactured, may be cultivated to any extent, and often with much profit. Some experiments have been made in beet and corn-sugar, the grape, silk, &c., but in general there has been too much carelessness to decide whether they may not yet be attended to with advantage.

Corn is the great staple of the State. It is easily cultivated, and almost every farmer has from 20 to 100 acres. A single hand can prepare the ground, plant and attend to and gather from 20 to 25 acres, according to

the state of the ground and character of the season. The product is usually from 35 to 75 bushels an acre, averaging about 45, though most of the land in the State, if properly farmed, would produce one-third more than is generally raised. Corn usually sells at from ten to thirty cents a bushel, millions of bushels being annually sold in the interior to fatten hogs and cattle, at not exceeding the former price. It is the main article of food for man and stock, and can be cooked in a great variety of ways, so as to be equally acceptable at the tables of the poor and rich. The cultivation of corn is admirably adapted to the climate and soil of the State, and to the habits of the farmers. It has a larger portion of rich, loamy soil than any other of the Western States. With proper cultivation, the corn does not often suffer either from cold, deluge, or drought, and our laborers prefer to work hard in spring and early summer, when the corn most needs it, and then relax exertions in the latter part of the season, when they are not required, and the heat is more oppressive. The corn raised in Indiana in 1845 was estimated by the Commissioner of the Patent Office at 30,625,000 bushels. As last year the corn crops were very large, they cannot have fallen short of 45,000,000 bushels.

The cultivation of wheat is much more important than that of corn in the north part of the State, but not in the others. The amount of wheat estimated by the Commissioner of the Patent Office to have been raised in the State in 1847, was 7,500,000 bushels. The wheat crops do not often average over fifteen bushels an acre, though most generally good cultivation would increase the amount from 25 to 50 per cent. In Morgan county about the year 1831, 244 bushels were produced from six bushels of seed sown on rather less than six acres. When sown on new prairies, wheat was seldom winter killed; but this has been more frequent of late years on the old prairies. If the wheat were sown earlier, and in drills, instead of broad-cast, the crop would be more certain. The climate of the State is very favorable to

domestic animals, especially hogs, cattle, horses and sheep. Their food is abundant, the population sparse in many places, and land cheap, the most of it being yet unclosed, and affording an immense amount of wild pasturage. Hogs are now driven or pork exported from every part of the State; but as some of the principal markets, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago, are not within its limits, it is not possible to make accurate calculations of the number and value of hogs raised for exportation. Mr. Cist, of Cincinnati, estimated the pork packing of Indiana for 1847-8, as follows: Wabash points, 162,641; White river, 29,000; Madison, 75,000; Aurora, 10,000. This does not include any of the hogs driven out of the State to market, nor any of the pork packed on the White Water Canal, or the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, all which, with those before enumerated, must have amounted to at least 550,000. In 1848, the number raised for exportation must have been over 600,000, and the value at least \$3,500,000. The hogs in the State, returned by the Census of 1840, were 1,623,608. The number has probably doubled since that time.

The best farmers usually procure or provide for having a good number of stock hogs and pigs in the spring. The course of feeding is sometimes on early rye or in a clover field, from the first to the twentieth of June; then a late rye field, which requires no other sowing to be used, as the early one, the next year, then oats, and first early and then late corn fields; so that in this way the hog gathers his food, fattens himself, and then walks to the market with but little trouble to the farmer. By proper attention, they may be made to weigh from 250 to 300 pounds when they are from eighteen months to two years old; and others, still better attended to, weigh from 175 to 250 pounds, net, when they are no more than twelve or thirteen months old.

A different course is pursued in the thinly settled parts of the country. Through the most of the year the farmer pays no other attention to his hogs than to ascertain where they range, visit and salt them occasionally,

mark the young ones, and shoot or drive up such as have become fat on the nuts or *mast* in the fall of the year. If killed at the time, the meat is used for home consumption, being too oily for foreign markets; but when they can be fed on corn for six or eight weeks, their former mode of feeding is no objection. Sometimes immense numbers of these hogs are seen far away from any settlements, as fierce, and when attacked scarcely less dangerous, than the bear or panther. When full grown, wild and unmarked, they are shot as other game with but little scruple; but not unfrequently very serious quarrels arise as to the alteration of marks and other evidences by which an ownership in these animals is claimed.

In most parts of the State, cattle, horses and sheep are raised in great numbers, and of a quality to be in demand in the best markets.

The agriculture of the State will always, no doubt, be the most important consideration, and we can as yet form but very imperfect ideas of the improvements which only a few years will produce. Much of this may now be seen in the quality of domestic animals, and in fact, every species of farming, and every year seems to add to the rapidity of the improvements.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

The manufactures and trade of the State will be specially noted in the description of the towns and places where they are carried on. Madison, and some of the other towns on the Ohio, above the Falls, have much the same advantages that are possessed and so successfully employed in Cincinnati, for manufactures. In all the southwest part of the State, and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal is found in abundance; in the centre and north there is sufficient water power, and in the latter inexhaustible beds of bog-iron ore, so that whenever labor for agriculture ceases to be in demand, it will be employed in manufactures. The wheat raised in the State is mostly manufactured into flour within its limits, though considerable quantities in the south-eastern part

are sent to Cincinnati, and still more is sent from the north, by the Wabash and Erie Canal and by the lakes, to Canada and western New York. The manufactures of Iron, Cotton, Paper, Lard Oil, &c., are becoming important; but as yet large importations of these articles are still made from abroad. The manufacture of whiskey is not carried on to any extent in the State, except in and near Lawrenceburgh. Though not extensively used, the home consumption is supplied most generally from abroad.

There is no commanding position in the State at which even a tenth of the whole business will ever centre. Madison is at present the most important point; but other places on the Ohio river are not much behind it; while Indianapolis and Richmond in the interior, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, and Terre Haute on the Wabash and Erie Canal, and South Bend and Michigan City in the north, expect soon to equal the present business of Madison. The railroads and other improvements now in progress, and the facilities that shall hereafter be afforded to the business men of the State, leave yet much in doubt as to the points which will, ten years hence, have precedence. It is the public convenience and the general good, not State pride, which is to build our cities.

Pork and flour are at this time the principal articles of export from the State; the former from the southern, and the latter from the northern part. To these may be added horses, mules, fat cattle, corn, poultry, butter, and most of the agricultural products of the west. The Ohio, Wabash, White and St. Joseph Rivers, the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, Wabash and Erie and White Water Canals, furnish great facilities for transportation, and when to these are added the railroads now in progress, there will be but a small portion which will not be easy of access.

One of the most objectionable features in the trade of the State, is the disposition to monopolize, which has prevailed too generally of late years in the pork and wheat business. The prospect of securing a profit on a

large amount of produce is so exciting, that the flour and pork trader finds it almost impossible to be moderate in his calculations, and the result frequently is that he fails altogether, or makes very large profits. In either case, the influence on the community is very unfavorable, for the farmer suffers in pocket when the trader fails to pay, and in feeling when his profits are enormous. It is much to be regretted that those who lend capital to produce dealers should not generally limit their accommodations to the actual responsibility of the borrower, rather than to that of his securities.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

There are usually in the course of ten years, as many days when the thermometer stands at over 100 deg., and about as many in which it falls to 15 deg. below zero, and it has been still lower though very rarely; but several years sometimes pass, in which there is no day warmer than 95 deg. above, or colder than 5 deg. below zero. Except in some of the sandy parts of the State on the lower Wabash, the climate uniformly corresponds to the latitude, as there is no elevation of the surface or other circumstance to make any special exceptions.

South of the 39th degree, which passes near Aurora, Rockford and Carlisle, ploughing commences early in March; gardens are made, oats sown and planting begun. At the 40th degree, which passes near Crawfordsville and Noblesville, the business of the farmer is commenced at least two weeks later in the spring, and north of the 41st, which runs near Fort Wayne and Rochester, the opening of spring is still later about ten days, though seasons differ a good deal in these respects. Probably the weather fluctuates at least nine-tenths of the time from the freezing at 32 deg. of Fahrenheit, to 72 deg., forty degrees above.

At Cincinnati in 1819, it never rose above 94 deg., nor fell below 12 degrees above zero, and the mean heat for the year was 56 deg. 8 min. The number of clear days in the year has been found in some parts of the west to

vary from 200 to 230, the cloudy from 75 to 100, and those in which rain or snow falls from 70 to 90. There being no mountains in the State either to collect or disperse the clouds, it is seldom showery. The rains are frequently very heavy for a few days and then follow perhaps weeks of dry weather. The droughts however, do not often begin until the middle of summer, when the growing crops are so far advanced that they are seldom much injured.

The climate is in general very favorable to health, except where immigrants from mountainous regions locate themselves in the level and fertile bottoms or prairies. For many years after the first settlement of these parts of the country, there is so much miasma produced by the rotting of vegetable matter and the exposure of the alluvion to the sun, that for two or three months in the year bilious diseases are common. It is found by experience too, that the ranges of hills or Bluffs, on the margin of the large bottoms and prairies, are perhaps more unhealthy than the situations they overlook. But when such places have been long cultivated, the ponds drained and putrid vegetation no longer abounds, they acquire a general character of healthiness. Such has always been the reputation of a large portion of the State, and there can be no doubt that at least three-fourths of it are as favorable to health as any part of the Union. Long lives, good constitutions, and large families brought up without ever having recourse to a physician, are common; yet by the exposure and imprudence of immigrants and others, there have been many instances of such severe sickness and suffering that portions of the State are still reckoned unhealthy. Affections of the lungs are however rare where those of the liver prevail and consumptions which are so common in many parts of the Union are here comparatively unknown.

Much has been said about the milk-sickness, which is supposed to prevail occasionally in some parts of the State; as yet there has been no satisfactory explanation of the causes of this disease. Whether it originates from

an unknown vegetable, from springs infected by coming in contact with minerals, or from poisonous exhalations from the earth of certain districts, is earnestly disputed; but no argument or fact alleged by the supporters of one theory, has any weight with those of another. All that is certain is, that if there be such a disease it is local and more unfrequent as the country is improved. The writer has never seen or heard any trace of it in the central part of the State where he resides. Some of the counties on the eastern and near the western borders are thought to be the most affected by it. As the supposition that this disease prevails in any neighborhood is calculated to affect the value of property there, and ignorance and jealousy incline both to understate and overstate as to such matters, it is often very difficult to ascertain the real truth in relation to them.

There has been a great change in the character of the diseases within the last twenty-five years. Formerly, the robust and hardy settler and his family feared nothing but intermitting and bilious fevers, and those only from August to October. That season is now much more healthy; but the congestive and typhus fevers are sometimes very fatal in winter, and most of the diseases common in other States are now occasionally found here.

There can be no doubt that by persons after they are acclimated, and by those who are born and brought up in the country, there may be as much health enjoyed, except where local causes prevent, as in any part of the United States.

EDUCATION.

The ninth article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, makes it the duty of the General Assembly to "pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvements," and to "provide by law for a general system of education, ascending, in a regular gradation, from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally

open to all." These requisitions of the Constitution on the Legislature, which the members are bound by oath to support, do not leave the establishment of free schools to them as a choice, but make it incumbent upon them as a duty; and no citizen of the State who for the last thirty-three years has known, or ought to have known, the injunctions of the Constitution, has any right to ask them to be violated. He may leave the State if he pleases, but while here, if he attempts to induce his representative to be guilty of perjury, he is an accomplice in the crime.

The tax for a free school system, when properly appropriated, is, without question, the most important and valuable that is ever levied on the citizen, for it is returned to him four-fold, by creating an intelligent and moral community, and thereby increasing the value and security of property, and diminishing the expense of crime and pauperism. The cost of vicious legislation and absurd schemes, which a well informed constituency would not endure for a moment, has been five-fold the expense of giving a good education to every child in the State; but nothing of this kind will be required to effect the objects enjoined by the Constitution. The lands donated by Congress for a State University, the fines assessed on criminals, which are to be applied for the benefit of county seminaries, and the thirty-sixth part of the whole land in the State reserved in the several townships for the use of common schools, would, if well managed, do much to maintain a good system; and if to these a suitable tax were added, the whole would be much more likely to be well attended to. In many parts of the State this is now done, and voluntary contributions are obtained in addition, so that with the public funds on hand, the means of education are extended to most of the youth in the vicinity. The inducements for the best emigrants to purchase and settle in such neighborhoods, adds so much to the value of real property, that the owners might adopt this course even as a speculation.

It is much to be regretted, however, that in large por-

tions of the State a less liberal course has been pursued, and by the census of 1840, it appears that one-seventh of the whole adult population were at that time unable to read, and probably near one-half of those who can read, do so very imperfectly. Of the children under twenty and over five years of age, amounting at that time to 273,784, only 48,189 were then attending the primary and common schools; 2496 only were attending the academies, and 322 the colleges. This would make only about eight weeks a year for each, if all attended a part of the time, and the schools were kept up forty weeks in the year. Of course, some children attend school much more, and others less or none at all, so that much too large a portion of the rising generation is uneducated.

The industry and enterprise required even from the children of the early settlers, have frequently enabled them to become useful and respectable citizens with but little instruction from schools. But when the children of the second generation, with more leisure and means, are left without education, the consequences can scarcely fail to be very injurious, and the time has now come when every intelligent and patriotic citizen of the State has high and important duties to perform in introducing such intellectual and moral instruction as will secure to future generations the benefits and privileges of our free institutions.

The legislature of the State has provided for the organization of the State University at Bloomington, for county seminaries in the respective counties, and for the organization of common schools, distribution of school funds, and raising taxes to build school houses, where districts shall choose to do so; but the regulations have been so inefficient that funds have been often wasted; there have been no sufficient provisions to secure good teachers, and much the best schools in the State are those that have been created by private liberality, and which derive no benefit from the general law.

An act was passed by the last legislature to increase

and extend the benefits of common schools, by which a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars, a poll tax of twenty-five cents, and a tax on Insurance companies, may be annually assessed for common school purposes. Although the voters of the State, by a large majority, voted last year for the establishment of free schools, and although the Constitution requires them, yet the law is not to take effect except in counties where the majority of the voters shall again give their suffrages in its favor. There is evidently a great improvement in public opinion as to the importance of education; but the politicians of the State are still far behind the spirit of the age. Under the present law, it is much to be feared that where its benefits are most needed, they will not soon be enjoyed.

The following is a brief history and description of the principal Literary Institutions in the State, so far as they could be obtained.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON.

Before the organization of the State government, a township of land in Gibson county was granted to the Territory for the endowment of a College; about 4000 acres of this township was sold by the authority of the Territorial Legislature, and the proceeds were applied for the benefit of the Vincennes University. In 1816, a second township of land, lying in Monroe county, was granted by Congress to the State, which, with the unsold part of the other township, was directed to be held by the State in trust for the purpose of establishing a College or University.

In execution of this trust, the legislature appointed a Board of Trustees, and authorized them to sell a portion of the lands, erect a building, and establish a Seminary, which took place in 1824. After some time, a second instructor was added, and in 1829, a College was organized under a President and two Professors, who constituted the Faculty. In the winter of 1838, the institution was chartered as an University, and in 1842, a law department was established.

Meantime, the number of Professors was increased; a Library and Chemical and Philosophical apparatus procured, and three additional buildings erected. To defray the expense in making these improvements, the remaining lands were sold and the surplus of the money accruing from the sale was vested in a fund, amounting to about \$80,000, which is managed for the University by the State. The interest yielded by this fund, and the tuition fees, have so far sustained the University, though the privilege of being instructed gratuitously has been granted by the legislature to two students from each county that may choose to send them.

The institution has not the zeal of any particular body of Christians to rely on for support, being conducted on the most liberal principles. Yet it has steadily advanced from one degree of prosperity to another, until it has attained its present eminent station of honor and usefulness.

The present officers of the corporation are,

DAVID H. MAXWELL, *President.*

JOSEPH M. HOWE, *Treasurer.*

JAMES D. MAXWELL, *Secretary.*

Faculty.

REV. ANDREW WYLIE, D. D., *President and Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Belles Lettres.*

DANIEL READ, A. M., *Professor of Languages.*

REV. THEOPHILUS A. WYLIE, A. M., *Professor of Natural Philosophy.*

REV. ALFRED RYORS, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering.*

HON. DAVID McDONALD and HON. WILLIAM T. OTTO, *Professors of Law.*

M. M. CAMPBELL, A. M., *Principal of the Preparatory Department.*

The number of students in 1848 were,

Seniors, - - - - -	6
Juniors, - - - - -	12
Sophomores, - - - - -	21
Freshmen, - - - - -	20
Scientific and Irregular, - - - - -	39
Preparatory Department, - - - - -	50
Law Students, - - - - -	29

The whole number of graduates from 1830 to 1848, inclusive, was 115; of these fourteen are in the ministry.

The whole course of study in the College proper occupies four years. The winter session begins the first Monday of November and ends the last Wednesday of March. The summer session begins the first Monday in May and ends the last Wednesday in September. There are vacations through the months of October and April. Each of the four classes attends three recitations a day.

The fees in the College proper are \$24 a year—in the Preparatory department, \$17—in the law department, \$20. Students can board and lodge in private families at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. Bloomington is beautifully situated; the neighborhood is favorable to health, and to the promotion of good morals.

HANOVER COLLEGE.

This institution is located at Hanover, a pleasant village, with about 300 inhabitants, delightfully situated on the Ohio River bluffs. It is six miles below Madison, one mile from the river, and occupies a position of great beauty and salubrity.

The College was originally established under the patronage of the Presbytery of Indiana, (then including also the whole State of Illinois,) and was primarily designed to raise up ministers of the gospel to supply the great and increasing demands of the west. Many of the ministers who had come out from the east to what was then a wilderness, had either fallen victims to the "seasoning," or had returned whence they came, and the few disheartened survivors became satisfied that a supply could only be obtained by raising them on the ground.

The institution owes its establishment once and again, and much of all its usefulness, to the zeal, energy and self-denial of Rev. John Finley Crowe, D. D., the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hanover. It was first opened by him as a grammar school, January 1st, 1827, in a log cabin, 16 by 18 feet, with six pupils, all sons of elders in the church. One of these is now one of the most distinguished scholars in the west, and two

others are among the most useful and successful ministers in Indiana. The number shortly increased to twenty, of whom fourteen soon became professors of religion. The *log college* was now too strait, and the stone church was occupied until a suitable building could be erected. This was effected only by great labor and exertion on the part of the teacher and students. Aided by a few with money, and by many with contributions of labor and materials, an excellent two story brick seminary, 25 by 40 feet, and worth \$1000, was erected in 1828, at a cost, in money, of about \$400. The succeeding winter it was chartered by the legislature under the title of Hanover Academy, and the ensuing fall the superintendence was surrendered by the Presbytery to the Synod of Indiana. From the beginning the manual labor system had prevailed, and the students, with few exceptions, had paid a great part of their expense by their labor. Hon. Williamson Dunn and Mr. Crowe now gave each fifty acres of land, to form a Manual Labor Farm; many shops were soon added, and the system was conducted by the Board of Trustees for several years on a large scale, and at an ultimate loss of many thousands of dollars.

The object, from the first, being to furnish a supply of ministers for the great west, in 1830, Rev. John Matthews, D. D., of Shephardstown, Virginia, became connected with Hanover Academy as Professor of Theology. Dr. Matthews was very comfortably settled in Virginia, and occupied a high position in the church when invited to the infant seminary. He gave the matter a conscientious examination, deliberately made the exchange, and from that time to his death, in 1848, he was connected with the Indiana Theological Seminary, first at Hanover, then at New Albany. An example more worthy of imitation on the part of eminent clergymen in the older states, than it has received.

The present College edifice, three stories high, 40 by 100 feet, was erected in 1832, and contained, besides a chapel, lecture, and other public rooms, a large number of dormitories for students—a plan soon abandoned, as

much inferior to the present one, of scattering students among families. The third story was taken off in 1837, on account of severe damage which the edifice received from a violent tornado. In the winter of 1832, a college charter was obtained from the legislature, against strenuous opposition from the friends of the State University at Bloomington. A similar application had been defeated the previous year by the same opposition, from a mistaken belief that there was not room for *two* institutions. Hanover College was, therefore, the first Denominational College in the State.

Rev. James Blythe, D. D., was the first president, and held the office from 1833 to September, 1836. Under his presidency, the manual labor system was in the fullest operation, and the number of students rose in 1835 to 230, the highest number the College has ever had. His successors have been Rev. John Matthews, D. D., *pro tem.*, (1836-37) Rev. Duncan Macauley, D. D., (January—August, 1838,) Rev. E. D. McMaster, D. D., (1838-43,) Rev. Sylvester Scovel, September, 1846. The institution had never been endowed, and by the failure of the manual labor system, the commercial disasters of the country, and the desolating effects of the tornado above alluded to, a heavy debt was incurred, which ultimately reached \$15,000, and caused great embarrassment, until it was liquidated in 1842, by the exertions of president McMaster. For several years, the attendance during the year ranged from sixty to seventy, and the institution was only kept up by great privations and sacrifices on the part of the Faculty. In December, 1843, the charter was surrendered to the legislature through the influence of president McMaster, and a new one obtained for a University at Madison. The institution was continued by Dr. Crowe and others, at Hanover, for a year, under the old academy charter, (revived for the purpose by the legislature,) until a new college charter was procured, of a more advantageous character in some respects, than the old one. By its provisions, the College is under the care of the Synod of Indiana, by whom

one-half of the trustees are appointed. The number of students at this time was about seventy.

The College continued without a president until November, 1846, when Dr. Scovel entered on the duties of the office. Shortly after it was visited by a general and powerful revival of religion, in which about thirty students were added to the College, and in all about 100 persons were added to the churches of the village. This revival has continued with scarce an intermission, from that time, and is now prevailing in the College to a considerable extent.

A plan of endowment was speedily adopted, by which about \$25,000 have been secured, with an encouraging prospect of making up the amount to \$50,000. A very valuable library has also been recently procured by the liberality of the friends of the College, and also an excellent chemical apparatus, and geological cabinet.

Number of students for the last six years as follows:

1844, (one session)	-	-	-	72	1847,	-	-	-	-	104
1845,	-	-	-	89	1848,	-	-	-	-	159
1846,	-	-	-	87	1849, (propably)	-	-	-	-	200

The Faculty consists of the following:

REV. SYLVESTER SCOVEL, D. D., *President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity.*

REV. JOHN FINLEY CROWE, D. D., *Vice President, and Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, History, and Political Economy.*

S. H. THOMSON, M. A., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science.*

M. STURGUS, M. A., *Professor of Greek, Latin, and Alumni Professor of English Literature.*

G. M. McLEAN, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.*

A. C. KNOX, *Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin, and Teacher of German and French.*

The institution is a Presbyterian Church College, and conducted on christian principles. All the students are required to recite regularly in the Bible, and all the Calvinists and sons of Calvinistic parents, also, are required to recite regularly in the shorter catechism. The Greek Testament is also a part of the regular College course. Quarterly reports are made to the parents or guardians, of every pupil's conduct and progress in study.

The number of the Alumni is 100; of these more than

one-half are ministers of the gospel, or Theological students, chiefly Presbyterian; besides a large number who pursued their preparatory studies here, but did not graduate. At least 100 ministers have been trained in this institution.

The present number in attendance is 145. The annual expenses of a student, exclusive of books and clothing, should not exceed \$100. A considerable number defray a great part of their expenses by their labor. The surrounding population is moral and religious. There are churches of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations in the village, and Seceder and Associate Reformed churches in the immediate neighborhood.

The sale of intoxicating liquor has always been prohibited in the township, and cannot be procured nearer than six miles.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY.

The Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in 1836, determined to found a University. The citizens of different places in the State being desirous of obtaining the location of the University, subscribed large amounts for this purpose. The largest subscription having been procured at Greencastle, and also the place being deemed, from its favorable position and acknowledged healthfulness, preferable to any other offered, the location was accordingly made at this place.

A large amount was subsequently subscribed, in different parts of the State for purposes of building and endowment. A considerable part of this was rendered worthless by the embarrassments of the times that soon followed. For awhile it was doubtful whether the institution could soon be permanently founded or not. That doubt has passed away in the success of the present endowment plan. One hundred thousand dollars worth of scholarships has been sold for the permanent endowment of a Faculty of Instruction. This fund is in process of collection and investment, which it is expected

will soon be finished. The University was chartered by the legislature at the session of 1836-7. The charter was amended at the session of 1846-7.

The Literary department of the University was opened in the summer of 1837, by Professor Nutt. In 1839, Rev. M. Simpson was elected the president, to whose talented administration, skilful and vigilant management at home, and eloquence and industry abroad, is greatly owing the present success of the University. In 1848, Dr. Simpson was, by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected editor of the Western Christian Advocate, and resigned the presidency. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, Rev. E. R. Ames was elected president, but did not accept the office.

At a called meeting of the Board, November 1, 1848, the Central Medical College of Indiana was made a part of the University, and a Medical Faculty of seven members elected.

The Literary and Medical Faculties of the University at present are as follows:

Literary Faculty.

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics.*
 JOHN WHEELER, A. M., *Professor of Latin.*
 CHARLES G. DOWNEY, A. M., *Professor of Natural Science.*
 CYRUS NUTT, A. M., *Professor of Greek.*
 JOSEPH TINGLEY, A. B., *Tutor.*
 ——— LYNCH, *Tutor.*

Medical Faculty.

L. DUNLAP, M. D., *Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*
 J. S. BOBBS, M. D., *Anatomy, General and Special.*
 R. CURRAN, M. D., *Physiology and General Pathology.*
 T. W. COWGILL, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
 J. S. HARRISON, M. D., *Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.*
 G. W. MEARS, M. D., *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
 C. G. DOWNEY, A. M., *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

Since the first opening of the institution, fifty-nine young men have graduated.

The number of students in the different years is as follows:

1839,	-	-	-	-	-	85	1844,	-	-	-	-	-	177
1840,	-	-	-	-	-	123	1845,	-	-	-	-	-	161
1841,	-	-	-	-	-	134	1846,	-	-	-	-	-	171
1842,	-	-	-	-	-	127	1847,	-	-	-	-	-	237
1843,	-	-	-	-	-	167	1848,	-	-	-	-	-	295

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

This College is located at Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana. The College buildings are two; one a three story brick, eighty feet by forty, and a small frame appropriated to the junior students. They are situated on the east side of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, on a beautiful eminence, which commands a full view of the railroad and the town. The College is within one hour's ride of Indianapolis, and four from Madison. It was chartered in 1835, under the name of the Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute; but its name has since been changed to that of the Franklin College. The number of students in actual attendance will average one hundred.

Its Board of Instruction consists of a President, two Professors, a Tutor, and a Principal of the Preparatory Department. It is sustained principally by the donations of its friends. For a few years past its progress has been rapid, but it will be still more so, if the liberality and enterprise of its patrons keep pace with the march of intellect and the spirit of the age. Its moral and religious character is deservedly high, and it offers the strongest inducements to all who wish to form good habits, and at the same time acquire a sound education.

ST. GABRIEL'S COLLEGE,

At Vincennes, under the control of the Roman Catholics, has a charter from the State and valuable buildings, but is not now in operation. It is expected that it will again receive pupils before the end of the year. There is, however, at Vincennes, a Theological Seminary, under

the care of the Rev. J. B. Chasse, and they have also a library for the use of their clergy, containing about 10,000 volumes.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME DU LAC,

Also under the direction of the Catholics, is near South Bend. The Society of Priests, who manage it are called Priests of the Holy Cross.

The terms of tuition in the common branches for boarders are \$100 per annum; for half boarders \$40. For classical course, with the higher branches, \$20 more. The French, Spanish, German, and Italian, are taught for an extra charge of \$12. The Priests having charge of the institution are Rev. EDWARD SORIN, Superior; Rev. FRANCIS COINTETT, Rev. FRANCIS GOUESSE, Rev. E. DELISLE.

The Sisters of Providence, twenty-six in number, with ten novices and ten postulants, have academies for the instruction of females at St. Mary's in the Woods, in Vigo county, at Vincennes, at Madison, at Fort Wayne, at Jasper, and at Terre Haute, and another will soon be established at Evansville.

FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated about half a mile west of Richmond, in Wayne County. It is built of brick, four stories high, and is intended to accommodate about 400 pupils, when completed. About two-fifths of the design is finished, which embraces all west of the centre building. This part will accommodate eighty pupils, an equal number of each sex. There is attached to it a farm of 130 acres, which affords provisions for the school and labor for the young men attending it. The institution is devoted exclusively to the education of the children of Friends, and all that attend it board in the building. It went into operation in the summer of 1847. The course of study embraces those sciences which are usually included in a good practical English education, and instruction is also given in the Latin, Greek, and French languages.

There is belonging to the school a well selected library, of more than 700 volumes, and a good Philosophical and Chemical apparatus.

INDIANA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical Department of the Laporte University was organized in January 1841, and a course of lectures given by Drs. G. A. Rose, Daniel Meeker, J. P. Andrew, and F. W. Hunt. They commenced with about twelve students, and during the ensuing summer a building was erected capable of accommodating 150 students. The session of 1842 proceeded under the same Faculty, with the addition of J. B. Niles, A. M., as Professor of Chemistry, and twenty-seven students. After some changes of the Faculty during the next three years, in which, for a time, Dr. W. J. Holcombe and Dr. Brown, of Kalamazoo occupied chairs, a reorganization was effected in 1845, by Drs. Meeker, Richards, Shipman, Knapp, Hard and J. B. Niles, Esq., and the present name was assumed.

At the close of the session of 1846-7, the chair of Materia Medica, previously held by Dr. Knapp, was vacated by the trustees, and Dr. E. Deming, of Lafayette, appointed; and Dr. Higby also became one of the Faculty. The number of students was 104. Graduates twenty-seven.

The session of 1848-9, commenced under the same Faculty, with 100 students. The new College edifice has been completed; large additions have been made to the Anatomical Museum, as well as to the Surgical apparatus, with drawings and other facilities for illustrating the demonstrative branches of Medical science. The Chemical apparatus is very good, and the experiments for illustrating that branch usually performed before the classes, are numerous, accurate, and satisfactory.

An association called the North-western Academy of Natural Sciences, was formed in 1846, by the Faculty, and other friends of general science. It has already a large collection of specimens in Geology, Natural History, &c., and a valuable library.

WABASH COLLEGE.

This institution owes its origin to a few friends of sound learning, who were among the early settlers of the upper Wabash valley. Convinced that the interests of education demanded the establishment of a College in the northern half of the State, they matured their plans and then made public the long cherished scheme of laying the foundation of an institution which should be, to the future generations of this fertile valley, what the older colleges have proved to the communities in which they have been located. When it was founded, there were but two colleges in the State, and both of them were in their infancy, and in the southern part. It was designed to supply the educational wants of the prospectively richest and most densely settled portions of Indiana, and was located so far from then existing institutions as to show that its founders were prompted by no sinister motives and sought no conflict with similar enterprises for the patronage of their fellow citizens. Aiming at the special advancement of no particular sect or party, either in religion or politics, but seeking to promote the moral and intellectual culture of the rising generation, the founders of Wabash College evinced the purity of their motives and the patriotism of their enterprise, by associating the institution with the name of the noble stream from whose fertile valley its future pupils were to be gathered, and by placing it under the control of no ecclesiastical association.

Untrammelled and independent of sectarian dictation, they determined that the Bible, both in the original and vernacular tongue, should be the text book of morals in their institution, and its principles should be daily inculcated as the only true basis of a virtuous character. Convinced that they would most effectually accomplish their object and subserve the best interests of sound learning and the real welfare of society, not by encouraging superficial attainments through the adoption of an abbreviated and deceptive course of study, but by requiring

that length of time and extent of intellectual culture which would most effectually develop and discipline the mental powers, they prescribed such a period and variety of preparatory and undergraduate studies, that those who completed them, may fearlessly challenge comparison with the alumni of any College in the Union.

With such enlarged and liberal views and generous impulses, the trustees of the institution repaired to the site selected for the College buildings, and there, in the primeval forest, with uplifted hands and pious hearts, they commended the infant enterprise to the guidance and blessing of Almighty God. Thus were its foundations laid with prayer, and its rising walls committed to the smiles and protection of a benignant Providence. From this expose of the motives and views of its founders, its character and destiny may be readily inferred.

It is situated at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, on the great western mail route from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois, forty-five miles from the former, and twenty-seven miles from Lafayette. Being located at the intersection of the above mail route with the railroad from New Albany to Lafayette, it possesses every desirable facility for access, and is unsurpassed for beauty of site and salubrity of location, there not having been a single death among its students for the last ten years, and only two during the sixteen years of its operations, and both of them by consumption.

The Preparatory department was opened in December, 1833, with twelve students. It was incorporated in January, 1834, and organized as a College in the autumn of 1835, by the appointment of Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, President, and John S. Thomson, E. O. Hovey, and Caleb Mills, Professors. A large brick edifice, 106 feet long, forty-eight feet wide, and four stories high, was erected in 1836-7, in the midst of a beautiful native grove, on the ample grounds appropriated for the College buildings. This edifice was consumed by fire in September, 1838, together with the Philosophical apparatus, the College and Societies' libraries, of about 3000

volumes. Encouraged by the sympathies and proffered aid of the patrons of the institution, and the friends of learning in different parts of the country, the trustees made immediate arrangements to rebuild and repair the loss. This was effected in one year, involving an expense which its friends, at that period of commercial embarrassment, were unable fully to meet, and rendered it necessary to effect a loan of \$8,000 from the Sinking Fund of the State of Indiana. On this loan the trustees paid nine per cent. interest, in advance, for three years, amounting to \$2,160. By special act of the legislature of 1841-2, the payment of interest was suspended for five years, till the amount, principal and interest, in January, 1847, was \$10,620. In the summer of 1846, a few friends of the institution purchased Indiana State bonds, without the knowledge of, or any conference with, the trustees of the College, and presented them to that body on condition that they would be of any service to them in the settlement of their loan with the State. If no advantageous use could be made of them in that settlement, they were to be returned to the donors. The trustees presented a memorial to the legislature of 1846-7, requesting the passage of a law authorizing the Sinking Fund commissioners to receive eight one thousand dollar State bonds, with their accumulated interest, in part payment of the debt. A bill in accordance with this memorial was introduced into the Senate, passed through its several readings, was thoroughly discussed, and passed on the 31st of December, forty-one voting for it and nine against it. On the 1st of January, it was received in the House, referred to the committee on education, went through its several readings, and after thorough discussion, was passed by a vote of forty-nine to forty-eight. During the pendency of the bill in the House, an effort was made to defeat it by an appeal to sectarian bigotry and influence. This opposition accounts for the vote in the House on its final passage, and also subsequently led to a motion in the Senate to suspend the operation of the law for one year. The result

of this motion was a thorough and searching investigation of the whole subject, which served to demonstrate the equity and justice of the provisions of the law, and to exhibit the generosity of the trustees in their offer to educate, free of charge for tuition, one student from each county in the State, for five years, to become a common school teacher. The provisions of the law furnish ample guaranty, that the Sinking Fund will never lose a cent by this mode of settlement, unless the State of Indiana repudiates; for the bonds are held by the commissioners as evidence of a subsisting indebtedness of the State to that fund, the surplus of which, alone, is applicable to the common school fund. The following exhibit of the mode of settlement, shows that the trustees paid the State of Indiana every dollar of their indebtedness to her, either in cash or her own obligations, and then made a donation to the cause of common school education in the form of gratuitous instruction of teachers of more than \$9,000. The College debt was \$10,620, which was paid with eight State bonds, and the interest on the same, amounting to \$10,400, and the balance of \$220, in cash. These simple facts will enable every one to arrive at a proper estimate of the character of the opposition, and the source whence it originated.

The institution is now furnished with a valuable Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, a rich Mineralogical and Geological cabinet, a College library of about 4,000 volumes, and Societies' libraries of about 1,500, an aggregate of valuable books seldom found in the possession of a new college in so early a period of its history. The plan of the building is such that it affords accommodations of a very superior character. It contains forty-eight suits of rooms for the occupancy of students. Each suit consists of one study room, of ample dimensions, and two bed rooms, furnished with chairs, table, stove and bedsteads for single beds. Provision is made for a thorough ventilation of the rooms, which has contributed in no slight degree to the remarkable health enjoyed by the students.

Commencement and Vacations.—The commencement is on the Thursday nearest the 20th of July, followed by a vacation of nine weeks, at the expiration of which, the college year begins. This is divided into three terms of about thirteen weeks each, succeeded by a recess of one week at Christmas, and two weeks during the first of April, and closed by the long vacation.

College Bills and Other Expenses.—Tuition in the Preparatory department is \$18.00 per annum, or \$6.00 per term; and in the College department is \$24.00 per annum, or \$8.00 per term. Room rent is \$3.00 per term, and the charge for incidentals is \$1.00 per term. All these bills are payable in advance, each term. Board in private families is from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per week. The expense for board is materially lessened by associations for the purpose, also by individual self-boardings. The former mode reduces it to an average of about eighty cents per week, and the latter to fifty cents. Wood and lights will average \$3.00 per year. Washing is fifty cents per dozen. Text books in the collegiate course, when procured from the textbook library, will cost about \$2.00 per annum. Books are procured and sold at cost to students, thereby diminishing very materially the expense for the implements of study. This expose shows that the annual expense for College bills, wood, board, lights, and washing, is less than \$100.

The Preparatory and Collegiate departments are under the sole charge and instruction of the Professors, involving an amount of care, time and labor unknown in those institutions where the Preparatory department is placed under the sole and exclusive care and instruction of an individual. It is the intention of the trustees to secure an increased attention to the proper training of those students, who contemplate engaging as common school instructors, either temporarily or permanently.

The present draft of from four to six hours per day, they are now compelled to make on each of the Professors, forbids enlargement in this important department of their labors; but they fervently hope that a generous public will not long permit this desire to remain ungratified by withholding the means of support for additional instruction.

Some idea of the results of sixteen years' labor may be obtained from the following facts gathered from its history. Ten classes have been graduated with high promise of usefulness in the several professions they have entered, or are preparing to enter. There have been connected with the institution from its foundation to the present time, (May, 1849,) 610 individuals for a longer or shorter period. Of these more than 230 were hopefully pious when they left the institution, and more than ninety of them became so while connected with it, who subsequently became members of Churches of four denominations. Thirty-four are ministers of the gospel of several branches of the church. One hundred and five have taught schools. Two are professors in two of our colleges, and others are engaged in various departments of instruction in our own and other States. The time required to complete the preparatory course of study is from two to three years.

The number of students during the past year was 148, being a considerable advance on that of any other year, showing a gradual and healthful progress, and an increasing appreciation of the value of a thorough education on the part of the community at large.

The present members of the Faculty are,

REV. CHARLES WHITE, D. D., *President.*

HON. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, *Lecturer on Agriculture.*

EDMUND O. HOVEY, M. A., *Professor of Chemistry and Geology.*

WILLIAM TWINING, M. A., *Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.*

CALEB MILLS, M. A., *Professor of Greek.*

SAMUEL S. THOMSON, M. A., *Professor of Latin.*

NEW ALBANY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This institution is under the care of seven Synods of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School), viz: Indiana, Cincinnati, Missouri, Illinois, Northern Indiana, Kentucky and West Tennessee. It was commenced at Hanover, by the Synod of Indiana, in 1832, and continued at that place till 1840, since which time it has been carried on at New Albany. The first professor, Rev. John Matthews, D. D., was elected in 1831, and remained in connection with the seminary from the time he entered on his duties until his death, which took place in May, 1848. The Rev. George Bishop, A. M., was elected a professor in 1834, and within about two years was removed by death. After his decease, instruction in his department was procured temporarily until 1839, when the Rev. James Wood, D. D., was elected professor, and he occupies that position at the present time. In 1848, the Rev. Erasmus D. MacMaster, D. D., and the Rev. Daniel Stewart, A. M., were elected, and the three gentlemen last named constitute the present Faculty. Dr. Wood fills the chair of Dogmatic and Ecclesiastical History, Church Government, the Sacraments and Pastoral Theology; Dr. MacMaster the chair of Didactic, Casuistic and Polemic Theology; and Professor Stewart the chair of the Original Languages of the Sacred Scriptures and Oriental Literature. The chair of Biblical Criticism, Hermeneutics and Sacred Rhetoric, is to be filled by a professor to be nominated by the Synod of Kentucky—the right of nomination having been given by the directors to that Synod on condition that the Synod raise the endowment requisite for his support. Until the chair is filled, its duties are discharged by professor Wood.

Since the foundation of the seminary, 124 candidates for the gospel ministry have pursued their professional studies within its walls, most of whom are now successfully laboring in the cause of Christ, either as pastors, professors and teachers, or missionaries.

The plan of the Seminary and the course of study are

substantially the same as at Princeton. Three years are required to complete the course. The Seminary year commences on the last Thursday of September, and closes on the last Thursday of May. No charge is made for tuition, but each student is required to pay \$8.00 per year to the general expense fund. The price of board is \$1.50 per week. Other incidental expenses are about the same as at other places in the west.

The library contains upwards of 2,600 volumes, and the number is constantly increasing. To these the students have free access, without charge. Rooms are likewise provided and furnished with beds and bedding, and the gratuitous use of them is granted to the regular members of the Seminary. In order to obtain admission to the institution as a regular member, the applicant must be a candidate for the gospel ministry, and furnish satisfactory evidence of his being a communicant in some evangelical christian church, and of his having either graduated at some college, or gone through a thorough course of classical and literary instruction. But any person who sustains a good moral character is permitted, if he desires it, to attend the recitations, lectures, and other exercises of the Seminary.

Thirty-two thousand dollars have been secured towards endowing the institution. Of this sum \$10,000 was given by Elias Ayres, Esq., of New Albany, deceased, as a foundation for one professorship. The other \$22,000 has been raised in Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, and in the east. A small amount has been raised in Tennessee, but no general effort has yet been made to collect funds for the Seminary in that State. The same remark applies to Kentucky, where it is expected the entire support of one professor will be obtained as soon as a suitable man is nominated, and the requisite exertions are made to raise the endowment.

A beautiful and conspicuous site has been purchased, overlooking the three cities of New Albany, Louisville, and Jeffersonville, and affording a commanding view of the falls of the Ohio, and of the river itself for several

miles in extent. As soon as sufficient means are obtained for this purpose, a commodious building will be erected on the new site, the library increased to 10 or 12,000 volumes, and every facility furnished to render the institution as attractive to the student as any seminary in the United States. The present site is pleasant, and the accommodations, as far as they go, inviting. They are sufficient for forty students, and will be enlarged immediately, when more than this number shall enter the Seminary.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

By the Constitution of the State of Indiana, the rights and privileges usually guarantied in other states to the citizens, are to be observed and protected here. The powers of the government are to be divided into Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary, and to be confided to separate bodies of magistracy, neither to interfere with the other, except when expressly permitted. The Legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; the former is chosen once in three years; it is not to be less than one-third, nor more than one-half the number of the Representatives, and each Senator must be over twenty-five years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The House of Representatives is not to exceed one hundred in number. Each member must be twenty-one years of age, and have resided one year, next preceding his election, in the county from which he is chosen. Senators and Representatives are to be apportioned every five years according to the number of voters in their respective districts; the election is to take place on the first Monday of August, and the General Assembly is to meet on the first Monday of December, annually, unless otherwise directed by law. Members of the Legislature can hold no office under the General Government, nor any under the State, except a militia office, nor can any collector or holder of public money have a seat in the Legislature, until he

has accounted and paid over all dues. Laws and Resolutions passed by the Legislature, before taking effect, are to be presented to the Governor and approved by him, or being disapproved, are to be passed again by a majority of all the members elected to both houses.

The supreme executive power of the State is vested in a Governor, chosen every three years, but cannot hold office over two terms in succession. He must be at least thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States ten years, and a resident of the State five years next preceding his election. He is to nominate the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be approved by the Senate; to fill vacancies in offices occurring during the recess of the Legislature, when they are to choose the officers; and he has the full power of pardoning and relieving criminals, and of remitting fines and forfeitures. His salary is neither to be increased nor reduced during his term of office, and he is to hold no other office at the same time.

A Lieut. Governor, with the same qualifications as the Governor, is to be chosen at the same time, who is merely the President of the Senate, except when a vacancy occurs in the office of Governor, when he supplies it.

A Secretary of State is to be chosen by the Legislature every four years, and an Auditor of public accounts and a Treasurer of State every three years.

All Judges hold their offices seven years. The President Judges are chosen by the Legislature, and the Associate and Probate Judges by the people. Clerks of Courts and Recorders are chosen by the people for seven years, Justices of the Peace for five years, and Sheriffs for two years. White male citizens of the United States who have resided in the State for a year, may vote in the county where they reside.

The Militia choose their own officers, except that the commissioned officers of the respective brigades and divisions choose their own Brigadier and Major Generals.

There is to be but one Bank in the State, which shall

be denominated the State Bank, and which shall not have exceeding a branch for three counties.

It is made the duty of the General Assembly to provide for a general system of education. Ten per cent. of the donations for county seats are to be reserved for County Libraries, and all fines and forfeitures are appropriated for County Seminaries. Slavery is for ever prohibited.

The State is at this time divided into ninety counties, and each county is divided into townships, of which there are usually from five to fifteen in each county; the subdivisions being made by the county authorities, and for the public convenience. Several cities have been incorporated in the State, by special charters from the legislature, and a large number of towns have also been incorporated in the same way, or under the provisions of a general law which authorizes these incorporations, and gives them the power, under some restrictions, of making their own by-laws. These cities and towns usually include but a small part of the civil townships, and the residents of the city or town, as the case may be, almost uniformly elect their own officers. All these will be particularly described under the proper names. The State is at present divided into ten Congressional Districts, which, as they will be changed after the election for the year 1849, will not be specially described.

The judicial districts, or circuits, are also subject to change, but the changes hereafter will probably be much less frequent. The first circuit consists of the counties of Benton, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe and Warren; President Judge, Isaac Naylor; time expires 1852.

The second circuit embraces the counties of Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Orange, Scott and Washington; William T. Otto, President Judge; time expires 1852.

The third circuit embraces the counties of Bartholomew, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio and Switzerland; Courtland Cushing, President Judge; time expires 1852.

The fourth circuit embraces the counties of Crawford, Dubois, Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick; James Lockhart, President Judge; time expires 1853.

The fifth circuit consists of the counties of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion and Shelby; William J. Peaslee, President Judge; time expires 1850.

The sixth circuit embraces the counties of Fayette, Henry, Rush, Union and Wayne; J. T. Elliott, President Judge; time expires 1851.

The seventh circuit embraces the counties of Clay, Knox, Parke, Putnam, Vermillion and Vigo; John Law, President Judge; time expires 1852.

The eighth circuit embraces the counties of Carroll, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Miami, Pulaski, Wabash and White; Horace P. Biddle, President Judge; time expires 1854.

The ninth circuit embraces the counties of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Laporte, Lake, Marshall, Porter and St. Joseph; E. M. Chamberlain, President Judge; time expires 1850.

The tenth circuit embraces the counties of Brown, Daviess, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Morgan and Owen; David McDonald, Pres. Judge; time expires 1853.

The eleventh circuit embraces the counties of Blackford, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Tipton; Jeremiah Smith, President Judge; time expires 1853.

The twelfth circuit consists of the counties of Adams, Allen, DeKalb, Huntington, Lagrange, Noble, Steuben, Wells, and Whitley; James W. Borden, President Judge; time expires 1855.

The thirteenth circuit consists of the counties of Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin and Ripley; George H. Dunn, President Judge; time expires 1854.

POPULATION.

The population of the Territory of Indiana in 1800, was 4875; in 1810, 24,520; in 1816, when the Constitution was formed, it was estimated at 65,000; in 1820, it was

147,178; in 1830, 343,081; in 1840, 685,866; and if there was the same relation to the Presidential vote in 1848 that there was in 1840, the population on the 7th November, 1848, was about 916,000; but as the interest and excitement were the greatest at the former period, the population at this time must be about 1,000,000; and at the next census it will be at least 1,060,000. The votes for Governor in 1816, were 9,145; at the election in 1848, they were 153,462.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

There may be found in Indiana the same religious societies that prevail in the other Western States, but it is not practicable to obtain correct statistical information as to all of them. Great changes are constantly taking place by immigrations to and from the State, and by the fitful exertions more common, perhaps, in new countries than elsewhere, by which new members are induced to join the different churches, and for a time feel much interest in them; and then, sometimes, not a few of the new converts soon after resume their former habits and feelings. In many parts of the State, there will be found as much permanence in the religious organizations as in any other portions of the Union. A few of the early settlers determined to establish and maintain the regular preaching of the gospel, and the spirit they manifested soon gave them strength, by additions both at home and from abroad. The efforts of the most of these early pioneers have been abundantly prospered, both temporarily and spiritually, and in general, far beyond their most sanguine anticipations.

When one religious society has increased its means of usefulness by building a good church, patronizing a high school, or improving the hearts and minds of those under its influence, other societies in the vicinity must not falter in their benevolent efforts, and the consequence is, the tone of moral feeling is elevated, and sectarian discord almost ceases to distract the community. Many of the patriarchs, who are thus sending down to future

generations the impress of their characters, will stand high as public benefactors when the results of their labors are seen hereafter.

There are also other parts of the State in which there is a very great indifference about religious instruction. The first settlers, or principal men, were careless on the subject, or the leaders of the different denominations spent their strength against each other, or the spirit of true religion, intended to produce zeal and concert of action for good, was wanting, and the consequences have almost uniformly been disastrous.

It requires but little observation in this State to see an intimate connection between attention to religious truth and worldly prosperity, and the best results are without question produced where different denominations, each in its appropriate way, are earnest to effect the objects of their mission. Thus a community composed of emigrants from various states and countries, and with opinions, temperaments and habits exceedingly diversified, is not unfrequently influenced to act the most efficiently in promoting, in different ways, the same great objects.

The METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the most numerous religious denomination in the State, and there are but few parts of it to which their travelling or local preachers do not, with more or less frequency, preach the gospel. The Indiana conference embraces that part of the State lying south of the National road, but including the Central and Western charges at Indianapolis, and has 115 Travelling and 290 Local Preachers, 400 Meeting Houses, 33,262 Church Members, 319 Sabbath Schools, 3,030 Officers and Teachers, and 14,901 Scholars. The North Indiana Conference, embracing the remainder of the State, has 108 Travelling and 258 Local Preachers, 26,302 Church members, 293 Sabbath Schools, 2,260 Officers and Teachers, and 12,744 Scholars. The whole number of Church Members is now over 60,000.

The Districts and Preachers in the Indiana Conference are as follows:

Indianapolis District.—E. R. Ames, F. C. Holliday,

Wm. Morrow, A. H. Sharpe, J. V. R. Miller, James Crawford, W. C. Hensley, James Corwin, J. W. Sullivan, T. G. Behand, A. B. Nesbit.

Greensburg District.—James Havens, E. H. Sabin, C. B. Jones, Wm. McGinnis, James Whiteman, G. H. McLaughlin, Jacob Miller, Charles Mapes.

Connersville District.—L. W. Berry, H. J. Durbin, F. H. Potts, J. L. Winchester, C. H. Kelly, Jacob Myers, W. W. Snyder, J. C. King, E. Rutledge, Levi Johnson, W. Terrel, Hayden Hays.

Lawrenceburg District.—E. G. Wood, C. B. Davidson, James Jones, B. T. Griffith, J. Bruner, J. R. McRea, R. P. Sheldon, W. C. Smith, S. P. Crawford, J. Miller, Benj. Coffin, John Wallace, J. W. Dole, W. M. Fraley, Agent, &c.

Madison District.—W. M. Dailey, W. Prescott, G. W. Maylick, J. S. Bayless, J. E. Tiffany, J. Crawford, Lewis Hurlburt, Seth Smith, Amos Russey, H. S. Talbott, C. Curran, J. W. Millander, B. R. Prather.

New Albany District.—John Kearns, James Hill, T. H. Rucker, T. M. Eddy, J. A. Brouse, M. Miller, E. S. Kemp, G. C. Smith, Silas Rawson, A. Wilkenson, George Havens, G. Gonzales, J. J. Stallord.

Vincennes District.—E. Whitten, J. B. Lathrop, D. Williamson, Thomas Ray, Z. S. Clifford, E. W. Cadwell, G. W. Walker, F. H. Carey, Samuel Weeks.

Evansville District.—John Kiger, T. A. Goodwin, W. V. Daniel, J. W. Julian, C. C. Holliday, M. A. Hester, F. A. Hester, J. R. Linderman, T. J. Ryan, R. S. Robinson, H. D. Chapman, J. H. Noble, N. F. Tower.

Putnamville District.—J. Tarkington, L. Forbes, E. D. Long, E. W. Bemiss, N. Shumate, J. R. Williams, Bruner, John Talbott.

Bloomington District.—A. Robinson, J. McElroy, B. F. Craig, L. Havens, Daniel McIntyre, J. H. Hamilton, S. Tinch, J. W. Powell, J. R. Odell, H. S. Dane, Wm. Butt.

The Districts and Preachers in the North Indiana Conference are as follows:

Indianapolis District.—R. Hargrave, G. M. Beswick, F. M. Richmond, J. Cozar, Wade Posey, O. P. Boydon, J. W. Smith, J. F. McAnnally, W. J. Forbes, J. B. Johnson, J. B. Mershan, Wm. Pentzer.

Centreville District.—S. T. Gillett, J. C. Smith, C. W. Miller, L. Taylor, J. C. Robbins, J. R. Tansey, Miles Huffaker, Daniel Demott, J. B. Birt.

Peru District.—O. V. Lemon, J. S. Donaldson, L. W. Munson, J. C. Medsker, M. M. Haun, J. W. Bradshaw, James Sparr, Wm. Anderson, A. Skillman, E. Doud, A. Carey.

Logansport District.—J. M. Stallard, W. F. Wheeler, J. W. Parrett, George Guild, B. Webster, H. Bradley, J. S. Hatfield, R. A. Newton, John Leach, E. A. Hazen, E. Hall, M. Johnson.

Laporte District.—John Daniel, H. C. Benson, J. P. Jones, W. G. Stonex, Wm. Hamilton, Abm. Salisbury, D. F. Stright, W. P. McMillan, F. Taylor, E. J. Kirk, H. B. Hull, J. D. G. Pettijohn.

Fort Wayne District.—Samuel Brenton, Wm. Wilson, T. F. Palmer, A. Bradley, S. Lamb, E. Maynard, J. J. Cooper, J. M. Stagg, J. H. Bruce, Wm. Graham, J. R. Davis, S. T. Stout, S. C. Cooper, A. Johnson.

Greencastle District.—W. H. Goode, W. C. Larrabee, Cyrus Nutt, B. F. Tefft, J. H. Hull, W. H. Smith, H. B. Beers, Enoch Wood, E. S. Preston, T. H. Sinex, Hezekiah Smith, J. C. Read, Nelson Greene, Jesse Hill, S. T. Cooper.

Crawfordsville District.—James Marsee, M. Mahan, A. Beech, H. N. Barnes, J. Colclazier, T. S. Webb, D. B. Clary, John Edwards, Enoch Holdstock, Thomas Bartlett, James Rickets.

Lafayette District.—J. L. Smith, G. M. Boyd, B. Winans, M. Fannimore, S. N. Campbell, James Johnson, Jos. White, N. E. Manville, J. K. Aldrich, J. B. Demott, R. D. Robinson, George M. Warner.

The REGULAR BAPTISTS are numerous. This denomination has, in this State, 42 Associations, 665 Churches, 275 Preachers, 95 Licentiates, and 27,200 Communicants.

In 1812, and for many years subsequent, there was only one regular Baptist in this State to every thirty-five of the population. Although the sentiments of Alexander Campbell and of Parker, were the means, some years since, of diminishing this denomination by many thousands, yet her proportionate increase has kept pace with that of the population, and is now even advancing upon it. They have a "General Association" for Domestic Missionary purposes, which raises about \$1,600 per annum for that object, and aids in the support of more than thirty Preachers. A large majority of this denomination are Missionary Baptists, and the minority is rapidly diminishing. They also have a Foreign Missionary Society—an auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society; and an Indian Mission Society for the spread of the Gospel among the Aborigines of our country, all of which collect more or less funds, annually, for the promotion of their respective objects. They also have a flourishing College at Franklin, Johnson county, twenty miles south of Indianapolis, with a President, two Professors, one Tutor, a Principal of the Preparatory department, and 120 scholars.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Owing to the fact that this denomination of Christians have neither Conferences, Associations or Synods, it is found difficult in making up their statistics, to do more than approximate to their number. We do not pretend to exactitude. Congregations 150, Ministers about 80, Communicants about 30,000.

The **SOCIETY OF FRIENDS** in this State may be estimated at about 15,000 members, residing in the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph, Fayette, Rush, Hancock, Grant, Hamilton, Morgan, Hendricks, Washington, Jackson, Orange, Parke, Montgomery, Vermillion, Tippecanoe, and more or less in many other counties. They have nine Quarterly meetings, about 27 Monthly meetings, and about 80 Congregations, or meetings for worship in the State. The last assemble regularly twice in the week and sit together in solemn silence, in case no

one should believe himself moved by the Holy Spirit to prayer or to address the meeting in the way of the ministry.

Their Yearly Meeting embraces not only all the members in this State as above, but nearly one-half of the State of Ohio, and some in other States adjacent. It is held annually at White Water, near Richmond, in Wayne county, on the Fifth day preceding the First day in the Tenth Month, and is a very large congregation, continuing about a week, in which all the members who choose to attend, may sit. Matters relating to the discipline, welfare and prosperity of the Church are here considered; and during the meeting, several sessions are held especially for public worship. Reports are received from all the Quarterly Meetings, now fifteen in number, intended to show the state of the Society, in various departments, as to religion; also the condition of the schools and the progress of education.

The Society have about 5,000 children in this State, of a suitable age to go to school; 52 schools under the care of the Society, having about 2,500 scholars, and about the same number of children taught in schools not under the care of the Society. There are very few, if any, who are not receiving some education.

A boarding school has been recently established near Richmond, in which, besides the ordinary subjects, several of the higher branches are taught.

Internal organizations of committees exist for the encouragement of education and schools—for the relief and instruction of the Africans who have had their freedom—and for the civilization and instruction of the Shawnese Indians, (amongst whom they have kept up schools for a considerable number of years,) all of which give an active attention to the subjects under their care.

The poor of the Society are not permitted to become a public expense, but are taken care of by the Society.

The Hicksites, or other branch of the Society of Friends, have a repugnance to the term generally applied to them. Both Societies claim to hold the same

doctrines entertained by the original projectors of the Society, or as they term it, "*Early Friends*." In the enumeration of their members they include men, women and children, as all children born to members have a birth-right. It is supposed the aggregate members of Indiana Yearly Meeting is about 20,000. The first Yearly Meeting of Indiana was held at Whitewater, in the State of Indiana, in the year 1821. In the Meeting of 1834, it was agreed that it be held alternately at Whitewater, (Richmond,) and at Miami, (Waynesville,) in the State of Ohio. Such is the language of the Book of Discipline, reprinted by the Society of Friends, in 1835. By the term, "*Society of Friends*," in this case is meant that religious body which originated about the middle of the 17th century, under this designation, and not that denomination which is sometimes confounded with it, but is readily distinguished from it by its acknowledged title of "Orthodox" Society of Friends. Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends consists of three Quarterly Meetings, and about fifteen Monthly Meetings, among the largest of which is White Water Monthly Meeting, held at Richmond, in Wayne county. This Monthly Meeting consists of about 2,000 members. The writer has no means at command of giving the members belonging to the Yearly Meeting, nor to any of its branches except the above, the Society having always manifested a disinclination to a parade of numbers.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. The Ministers of this denomination in this State belong to four distinct organizations, to-wit: 1. The Synod of Indiana, embracing fourteen Ministers, about forty Churches, with a membership of about 3,200. 2. The German Synod, of Indianapolis, Ministers twelve, Churches twenty, members about 2,000. 3. Members of the Synod of Missouri, and adjacent States, Ministers twelve, Churches about twenty, members about 2,000. These Ministers have a Theological Seminary at Fort Wayne. 4. The Olive Branch Synod, organized in October, 1848, Ministers six, with four others in the State who will unite at its

next session, Churches about twenty, members about 1,000. In addition to the above 48 Ministers, 100 Churches, and 8,200 members, there are two Ministers not in connection with either of the above Synods, and perhaps 3,000 members not yet organized into churches, and to a great extent destitute of the means of grace, so far as their own Church is concerned.

UNIVERSALISM has been preached in this State, more or less, for twenty years, but not until within six or seven has there been much attention paid to organization; and at this time it is supposed there are more believers out of the churches of this denomination than in them. Within a few years, there has been a rapid increase of the adherents to that form of Christianity, and it now has unyielding advocates in all parts of the State. There are twenty-nine Preachers, fifteen Meeting Houses, fifty-five Societies, ten Associations, and one Convention of that denomination in the State, and they publish two periodicals, *The Western Olive Branch*, Indianapolis, E. Manford, Editor and Proprietor, and the *Independent Universalist*, Terre Haute, E. M. Knapp, Editor.

The Old School branch of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is composed of two Synods; the Synod of Indiana, and the Synod of Northern Indiana. In the Synod of Indiana there are six Presbyteries, viz: New Albany, Vincennes, Madison, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis and White Water, in which there are 64 Ministers, 107 Churches, and 5650 Communicants. In the Synod of Northern Indiana, there are four Presbyteries, Logansport, Michigan, Lake and Fort Wayne, in which there are 29 Ministers, 61 Churches, and 2175 Communicants. In both Synods there are ten Presbyteries, 93 Ministers, 168 Churches, and 7825 Communicants.

The New School branch of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has but one Synod, which includes the whole territory embraced in the State, and does not extend beyond it. In it there are seven Presbyteries, 75 Ordained Ministers, six Licentiates, about 120 Churches, and not less than 5,000 members. The names of the Presbyteries are Sa-

lem, Madison, Crawfordsville, Indianapolis, Logansport, Fort Wayne and Evansville. Of the Ordained Ministers, one is President of Wabash College, four are Professors in the same institution, three are agents of benevolent societies; the remainder, with some few exceptions, are engaged exclusively in the duties of the ministry, each in connection with one or more congregations, either as Pastor or stated supply.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH in this State is embraced within the Diocese of Vincennes, and at this time is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Right Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, who was consecrated on the 14th January last. The Catholic population numbers from 30 to 40,000 souls. The number of Clergymen employed in their ministry is 38. They have charge of 51 churches and chapels. The following are their names, together with the most important missions which they attend:

Cathedral of St. Francis Xavier, Vincennes.—Right Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, Bishop: Rev. E. Audran, Parish Priest; Rev. J. B. Chasse.

Church of St. Charles, (German).—Very Rev. Conrad Schneiderjons.

St. Simon's, Washington.—Rev. J. McDermott.

St. Patrick's.—Rev. B. Pierce.

St. Mary's, Mount Pleasant.—Rev. P. Murphy.

St. Joseph's, Jasper.—Rev. J. Rundek.

Ferdinand, &c.—Rev. W. Doyle.

St. John the Baptist, Perry Co.—Rev. A. Bessonies.

Evansville.—Rev. A. Deydrier.

St. Joseph's, &c., Vanderburgh Co.—Rev. R. Weinzoephlin.

St. Michael and Madison.—Very Rev. H. Dupontavice.

Columbus, &c.—Rev. D. Molony.

Jennings Co., &c.—A. Munshina.

New Albany, &c.—Rev. S. Neyron.

Lanesville, &c.—Rev. J. Dion.

St. John's, New Alsace.—Rev. M. Stahl.

St. Joseph's, &c.—Rev. A. Bennet.

Brookville, &c.—Rev. M. Engelm.

St. Nicholas, Ripley Co.—Rev. Joseph Rudolph.

St. Andrew's, Richmond.—Rev. A. Carius.

Indianapolis, &c.—Rev. John Guiguen.

St. Mary's, Lafayette, &c.—Rev. M. Clarke.

Lagro, &c.—Rev. J. Ryan.

Logansport, &c.—Rev. P. McDermot.

Fort Wayne, &c.—Rev. J. Benoit and Rev. E. Faller.

South Bend, &c.—Rev. E. Sorin.

Terre Haute.—Rev. S. P. Lalumiere.

St. Mary's of the Woods.—Very Rev. John Corbe.

The country which now comprises the State of Indiana, was visited by Jesuit Fathers as early as the end of the 17th century. They then established missions among the Indians who had been previously the only inhabitants of the country, and remnants of these missions still exist among the Pottawatamies. Father Marrest is first known as having worked in this field. Father Marquette is supposed to have been another, the one in the north, the other in the south. Another was taken prisoner by the Chickasaws along with Morgan De Vincennes, in Artaguettes expedition, and both were burnt at the stake in 1736. There is, however, not much certainty as to the labors of these Jesuit missionaries before the year 1749. The records of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at Vincennes, show the existence, at that time, of a regular mission, composed of converted Indians and French soldiers belonging to a little fort called *Post Vincennes*, under the care of Father Meurin. It continued under the care of Priests belonging to the same religious society until the year 1770, when their names disappear, and the Rev. M. Gibault, a secular Priest under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, took charge of the Church. He resided, however, mostly at Kaskaskia, in Illinois. This Priest was of considerable service to Gen. Clarke, in aiding him to take possession of Vincennes, which had been previously held by the English.

In 1810, Bardstown, in Kentucky, being made the See of a Bishop, Indiana fell under his jurisdiction, and was

supplied with Priests from Kentucky until the year 1834, when Vincennes received a Bishop, the Right Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, a native of France, and highly distinguished for talents, learning and piety. Until Bishop Brute arrived, there were but few Catholics in the State, and generally but one or two Priests. Before his death, in July 1839, he had supplied his Diocese with Priests, and had established twenty-five Churches. His memory has been held in much reverence by his own flock, and all Protestants who knew him personally. His successors were the Right Rev. Celestine De la Hailandiere and Right Rev. J. Stephen Bazin, who died on the 23d April, 1848. Under the administration of those Bishops the Church continued to prosper.

The missions to the Indians have been the most successful among the Pottawatamies, of whom there were about 4,000 in Northern Indiana. The chief village and the chief mission was at Chitchakos, near the Tippecanoe river. Their conversion dates about 200 years back. The Catholic Priests penetrated alone every where, preceding even the traders, and announced to the wild inhabitants the truths of christianity. By the spirit of self-sacrifice they shared in the toils and hardships of the ferocious savage, and thereby gained his friendship. At first the efforts to convert the Indians were almost universally at the expense of the lives of the Priests. But when the Pottawatamies yielded to conviction, as has generally been the case with Indians, they were scarcely less firm and devoted than the primitive Christians. When the Priests left them and they remained for many years destitute of spiritual instruction, they taught each other and attempted to preserve the religious influences they had enjoyed. When a Priest, who was afterwards a Bishop, met one of their Chiefs, he entreated him, if he would not visit them, at least to pass through their woods, for the very thought of the "man of prayer" having been through their country, would, he said, be sufficient to remind them of their duties and make them better. Even those who remained in heathenism retained a rev-

erence for the "black gown" which scarcely admits of description.

Until a Bishop was appointed for Vincennes in 1834, they could only be visited occasionally by the Priest of that place or by Priests from Detroit. One of Bishop Brute's first cares was to visit them himself, and provide for their spiritual welfare. The Rev. M. Desseilles, of Michigan, provisionally received charge of attending to them. The fruits of his labors among them was wonderful, for such was the impulse given by the visit of the Grand Chief of Prayer, (the Bishop) and such their reverence for the "Black Gowns," which their fathers had transmitted to them, that they determined if the Great Master of Life should again send them a clergyman, that they would hear his instructions, and they came by hundreds to demand them and to ask for baptism. Mr. Desseilles baptized the greater part of those who had previously been heathens, and died soon after in the exercise of his glorious mission. The fatigue to which he was exposed brought on him sickness that left him almost at the point of death; but feeling that his last moments were approaching, he roused himself, met his faithful children at the altar, and while attending with his dying hands to the last duties enjoined by his Master, expired on its very steps. The good Indians who had watched him with anxiety, and had followed him to the Church, unwilling to believe that their Father was dead, and hoping that he was only asleep, remained in prayer by his corpse for four days, when a brother Clergyman, who had previously been written to, arrived to perform the funeral obsequies. His successor in the mission was the Rev. Benjamin Petit, a young Frenchman, who had abandoned his country and the profession of law, in which he had acquired distinction, to devote his life as a Priest. Nothing could exceed the affection they conceived for him. When he came among them he did not know their language. But the ardor of his zeal enabled him soon to learn it, and wondering at his kindness and affability, they said he was not a "black gown"

from foreign lands, but a red-skin like themselves. He had spent but a few happy months among them when an order came from the General Government that the residue of the tribe should remove to the Indian Territory beyond the Mississippi. They had been threatened with this calamity before, but had always indulged the hope that they would be permitted to stay. They expostulated in vain; nothing could change the determination of the President. The grief which it caused them seemed to turn to despair, and it required all the influence of their Priest, Mr. Petit, to induce them to submit peaceably, and they did not consent until he agreed to accompany them. Their journey was a melancholy one, and numerous deaths on the route attested their sufferings. When arrived at their place of destination, he left them under the care of a Priest from the Diocese of St. Louis, but the fatigues and trials of the journey exhausted him and he died three weeks afterwards. The devotion of Petit was, at the time, deeply felt and applauded by many Protestants who witnessed his self-sacrificing spirit.

An interesting instance of the influence of religion and of the Missionaries over the Indians occurred about this time. The government, aware of their repugnance to remove, had determined to employ force, if necessary, and accordingly, whilst one of their Chiefs was conversing in deep grief on the subject of expatriation, at the village of Chichipy-outipy, his house and the village was suddenly surrounded by soldiers, who summoned him to surrender as a prisoner. Taken by surprise, his first thoughts were of noble indignation, and that he would rather die than submit to be chained as a criminal. He bounded like a deer, and seizing his rifle and tomahawk, placed himself in a posture of defence; but on perceiving the cross that glittered on the breast of the "black gown," his anger at once yielded to resignation, he dropped his arms and presented his hands to be tied, meekly saying, "the Son of God submitted to be bound."

No regular missions ever existed among the Miamies. They were so much addicted to drunkenness that the

efforts which were made at several times to convert them, produced but little effect. A few of them only were baptized, and even those were not regular; yet they also had much confidence in the Priests, and willingly entrusted to their management many of their temporal concerns. They also asked a Priest to accompany them on their removal west.

In 1840, most of the remaining Pottawatamies had emigrated. A few of them lingered, however, and finally went to a reserve at Sohegan, forty miles from South Bend, where they are attended by the Sisters of Notre Dame du Lac. They have books in the Ottawa language, teach each other, and cultivate small farms.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the State of Indiana is under the charge of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of the Diocese.

The Clergymen of that denomination in the State are,

Rev. F. C. BROWN, Rector Trinity Church, Michigan City.

Rev. R. B. CLAXTON, Officiating at Madison.

Rev. R. B. CROES, Officiating at Terre Haute.

Rev. J. H. DRUMMOND, Officiating at Leavenworth.

Rev. T. B. FAIRCHILD, Officiating at Logansport.

Rev. GEORGE FISKE, Officiating at Richmond.

Rev. E. A. FOSTER, Officiating at Evansville.

Rev. B. HALSTED, Officiating at Mishawaka.

Rev. B. B. KILLIKELLY, D. D., Officiating at Delphi.

Rev. F. H. L. LAIRD, Officiating at New Albany.

Rev. J. W. McCULLOUGH, D. D., Officiating at Lafayette.

Rev. S. W. MANNY, Officiating at Laporte.

Rev. WM. VAUX, Officiating at Vanderburgh County.

Rev. A. WYLIE, D. D., Officiating at Bloomington.

Rev. C. H. PAGE, Officiating at Jeffersonville.

Rev. H. P. POWERS, Officiating at Fort Wayne.

The number of Communicants in 18 Churches which made reports to the Convention in 1848, were 509. No reports were made from the Churches at Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburgh, Leavenworth, New Albany, New Harmony, and Peru.

There are several other small religious denominations in the State, as to which no correct information has been furnished to the compiler. The Cumberland Presbyterians are numerous and respectable in many of the

southern counties of the State. The United Brethren have also many religious societies, but they object to make any statements as to their numbers.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mounds, similar to those in Ohio and other Western States, are found in considerable numbers in this State; but there are none that have attracted much attention, except three in the neighborhood of Vincennes. These, at a distance, resemble immense hay stacks, and on being approached, each appears to cover about an acre of ground, and to rise gradually to a point, probably from eighty to one hundred feet high. It is impossible to conceive, at the present day, for what object these immense piles were erected. Their situation is not such as to lead us to suppose that they were constructed for any purpose connected with war or defence, and as they were built without the aid of iron tools, it would not be surprising if, among a sparse population, their erection required the labor of many years. Human bones have been found in such as have been opened, and in some of them are strata of earth composing the mound which differ from each other and from the earth in the immediate vicinity. The different layers of earth were about a foot in thickness and between them charcoal and ashes were found, in which human bones lay in a horizontal position. From these facts it has been conjectured, that when the monuments were erected, it was customary to burn the dead and then cover the bones with earth, and that probably from time to time this process was repeated, until the mound was finished. Religious ceremonies and superstitious rites may also have been connected with these works. They are most frequent in the vicinity of alluvial bottoms, and where even in early times the abundance of game, and other advantages, would accommodate the most population. There are none of these works which cannot claim a great antiquity, for the trees on them differ in no respect as regards age, from those in the venerable forests around. While

these memorials of an age long past are so distinct, the large establishment of the Jesuits at Ouiatenon, and the various military works in the State, formerly so important for defence against Indian hostilities, scarcely show any remains of what they once were.

On the bottom of Big Flat Rock, in the north-west corner of Decatur county, is a mound about eighty feet in diameter, and eight feet high, originally covered with trees, like the other forests around. An excavation was made into it a few years since. First there was a mixture of earth, sand, and gravel for one foot; then dark earth, charcoal, lime and burnt pebbles were cemented together so as to be penetrated with difficulty; then a bed of loose sand and gravel, mixed with charcoal; then were found the bones of a human being, in a reclining position, with a flat stone over the breast and another under the scull. Most of the bones were nearly decomposed, but some of them, and a part of the teeth, were quite sound. From the size of such of the bones of the skeleton as remain, it must have once been of gigantic size. A short distance from this mound is a much smaller one, which contains a great number of skeletons.

HISTORY.

Very few facts that can be relied on are known of the tribes of Indians that inhabited this State before it was settled by the whites. The mounds, and other monuments that remain, were constructed so long since, that even tradition does not pretend to give any certain information respecting the people who made them. For many centuries the Indians north of Mexico had been divided into small tribes, which frequently changed their places of residence, and supported themselves mostly by hunting and fishing. They had no domestic animals but the dog, though they afterwards added the horse, which was a hardy animal of a peculiar description, well known at the present day by the name of *Indian Pony*, and they cultivated no grain but corn, and this only to a small extent. Their houses were chiefly constructed of

limbs of trees, covered with bark, and so frail that even where they had large villages, a few years after there was very little appearance that any considerable number of the human race had ever dwelt there.

The primitive languages appear to have been few in number, yet the dialects were very numerous and varied, so much as to show that the tribes in general had but little intercourse with each other. Whatever may have been their origin, the Indians of America had been so long separated from the rest of mankind, that by their physical characters they constituted a distinct race. Their copper color, black straight hair, beard in tufts, square heads, broad faces, well proportioned figures and general contour, are such as to be distinguished at once from other races of people on the earth, and the mental, moral and physical habits of most of the small tribes have much resemblance.

The Mexicans and some of the larger tribes, such as the Mohawks, the Chickasaws, &c., have had their peculiar characteristics, and the Delawares, Miamies and Pottawatamies, long the principal tribes in this State, have, in later years, differed a good deal from each other. Their connection with the whites, in many respects very unfortunate for them, may have occasioned a part of this difference.

Of all the European emigrants who have come to America, the French appear to have been the best adapted to gain the favor of the natives. They adopted at once many of their customs and soon conciliated their good will; but though they avoided many of the difficulties in which the unyielding character of the Spaniards and English involved them, their colonies, in the end, have been far less prosperous. The active, able and educated Frenchman rejoiced in a few years of wild adventure, and hoped then to close his life amid the amusements of Paris. If he could not do this, he would gain and guide the inclinations of the savages, and though he improved them, he ceased to advance with other civi-

lized nations, and not unfrequently conformed in many things to the habits and customs of savage life.

The consequence was, that the French settlements on the waters of the Mississippi improved but slowly, and even in Canada, which became more populous and wealthy, the standard of civilization was of a low order. The colonies of Spain and England aimed not to fall behind the parent country, and they have not, wherever opportunities for social or moral improvement have been presented to them.

It was the magnificent scheme of France to secure the mouths of the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, and then, by chains of fortresses in the interior, control the savages and limit the English colonies to the east of the Alleghany. The points selected, Quebec, Montreal, Frontinac, Niagara, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Vincennes, Natchez, New Orleans, &c., show the genius and ability with which the plan was conceived and prosecuted, and it would no doubt have succeeded but for the war which terminated in 1763, when Canada, having been conquered, was ceded to England. Before this time, most probably about the beginning of the Century, several points on the Wabash had been occupied, and a considerable French settlement had been established at Vincennes and another at Ouiatenon. These places had no doubt been often visited by the Jesuits who traversed the western country, in exploring and missionary tours, in every direction from about the year 1650 to the end of the century. They passed from the lower end of Lake Erie to the waters of the Ohio, and then down that river; they went up the Maumee to the present site of Fort Wayne, and then by a short portage crossed over to the waters of the Wabash; they passed round to Lake Michigan, up the St. Joseph, that empties into that Lake, and then a portage of only two miles took them from the place where South Bend now stands to the navigable waters of the Kankakee, and from thence to the Illinois and Mississippi, and still other routes by the way of Chicago and Wisconsin were also travelled.

From the observations recorded by the Jesuits as they traversed these regions, it is evident that they were aware of their future importance; but they were few in number, they seem to have been limited in means, they were seldom allowed to locate themselves permanently, and the few Frenchmen who accompanied or followed them were engaged only in trade, hunting or trapping, so that the tendency of the intercourse with the natives was to gain their favor, but otherwise to make but a slight impression.

Neither the English nor the Spaniards, during this period, were doing much to increase the prosperity or advance the growth of their colonies. The former discouraged all mechanical and manufacturing labor; the latter attempted to monopolize all the profits of the mines, and both studiously endeavored to prevent all foreign commerce. While this policy prevailed, enough, it would seem, was done by France, if the battle at Quebec had not been unfortunate, to have secured a far different destiny to the Mississippi Valley.

It does not appear from the records of the Catholic Church at Vincennes, at what time the French settlements were made, or the Church established there. As early as the year 1749, their records show, however, that the Church had been established, and it was then under the care of Father Meurin. The earlier records are probably at Kaskaskia, where the Priest most generally resided.

It appears that in 1765, on the authority of Croghan's Journal, quoted in Dillon's History, the only white population then in the bounds of this State, were eighty or ninety families at Vincennes, fourteen at Ouiatenon, and nine or ten at the Twightwee Village, near Fort Wayne, in all six or eight hundred souls. In 1778, thirteen years afterwards, Vincennes had become of considerable importance; for the Militia in the vicinity, as stated in Gen. Clark's memoir, were then about 400. There could not have been much regularity in the plan of the town, for even within the present century, most of the houses were

built with but little reference to streets, and numbers of them were constructed by setting hewn logs upright in the ground, into which the timbers for floors and roofs were framed.

Many of the descendants of the early French settlers yet remain in the vicinity. They are industrious and economical, but not enterprising, though there are exceptions for some of them. Dubois, Vigo, Lasselle, and others, have been among the most useful and respectable citizens of the State.

There are few names among the soldiers of the revolution, so fertile in heroes, that, for meritorious and arduous services, can claim to be preferred to that of George Rogers Clark. Others were placed in more conspicuous situations, and they did not fail to perform brilliant achievements. Their friends, the public and history gave them full credit, and a grateful country remembered and repaid their services with offices and honors. But the theatre of Gen. Clark's exploits was then a distant and unknown region. Other exciting occurrences at the time occupied the public mind, and as he was never disposed to be the herald of his own fame, so though he gained an empire for his country, without any other resources than his own great mind, his merits are even now but imperfectly understood and appreciated. He had sacrificed his private fortune for the public good, and as his services were too great to be repaid, they could not well be acknowledged, and therefore the remnant of his life was spent in poverty. In a new country, rapidly improving, and amid the hurry and bustle of care and business, when merit and service did not claim their reward, they were sure to be neglected. These circumstances are mentioned, not as an apology, but in explanation why the memory of Gen. Clark has not been honored as it deserves. He has long since gone where neither the praise nor censure of this world is of any value; but the present generation owe it to themselves and to those who attempt to serve them, that well-deserved honor, however long delayed, should at last be awarded.

Gen. Clark was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born in 1742. From the likeness of him, still preserved, his massive features must have exhibited strongly the peculiar traits of his character. The following circumstance that occurred about the year 1786, is only one of the many proofs of his firmness, correct judgment and fertility of resources in times of danger. At the treaty of Fort Finney, near the mouth of the Miami, where the troops were only 70 in number, all the Indians in council appeared to be peaceable, except 300 Shawanese, whose Chief made a boisterous speech, and then threw on the table, at which sat Gen. Clark and Gen. Richard Butler, the commissioners of the United States, a belt of black and white wampum, to intimate that he gave a challenge of war, while his whole tribe applauded him by a terrific whoop. General Clark coolly raised his cane and pushed the wampum from the table to the floor, then rising as the savages muttered their indignation, he trampled the belt under his feet, and with a voice of stern authority he bade them quit the hall instantly, which they obeyed. Supposing that Clark would not venture to treat them with such contempt unless he had assistance or resources near which they knew nothing of, they came the next day and made a treaty of peace. If he had faltered in the least, the whole party of whites would most probably have been butchered on the spot.

Soon after the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Vincennes was occupied by the British from Detroit, and a fortification, called Fort Sackville, was erected there. From this, various expeditions of the Indians and renegade whites were fitted out against the early settlers of Kentucky. So much annoyance was experienced from this source, that Mr. Clark, then a resident of Kentucky, went in person to Virginia for authority and aid to attack the British establishments on the Wabash and Kaskaskia; but neither funds, troops nor ammunition were granted to him, except 500 pounds of powder which was at last obtained with much difficulty, and

even this, after being sent by the way of Pittsburgh, did not reach Kentucky until some time afterwards, when it was brought by Clark in person. The first visit to Virginia was made in 1776. A second visit was made the next year and, after much delay, Clark was appointed a Colonel, a grant was made to him of £1,200, or \$4,000, of depreciated currency, for the use of the expedition, and he received authority to raise men, and an order for boats and ammunition at Pittsburgh. As there was then a dispute about the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Virginia, he found it difficult to raise men in that quarter, and as it was necessary to conceal his real objects, lest the enemy should be advised of and provide against them, his difficulties were thereby much increased. Even when he and his friends had raised men on the Holston, and other places, and they had collected at the Falls of the Ohio, a part of them deserted him when they were informed of his designs. With his little force, consisting of only four companies, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm and Harrod, he left his encampment, on an Island at the Falls, in boats for Kaskaskia, on the 24th June, 1778. By the most prudent management, not less daring than cautious, he succeeded in surprising Kaskaskia and taking it without loss, and then the other French villages in the vicinity. The French population, from the most prejudiced and bitter enemies, were soon converted into zealous and active friends. By their means Vincennes surrendered also, and the French settlers there took the oath of allegiance to the United States. But after leaving garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, and sending back a part of his troops whose time had expired, he could only spare Capt. Helm for Vincennes, who, almost without assistance, was to be Commandant of the Post and Agent for Indian Affairs in the Department of the Wabash.

Capt. Helm was well qualified for the arduous station, and he did much to conciliate the French and Indians of the vicinity; but on the 15th December, 1778, Governor Hamilton, of Detroit, came down the Wabash with a

force of 80 whites and 400 Indians, and Captain Helm, being alone in the fort, was compelled to surrender. The French who were friendly to the United States were disarmed, the fort was strengthened and mounted with cannon, and preparations were made for a campaign in the spring, in which Clark and his forces, now become very weak, were to be driven from Kaskaskia, and then the settlements in Kentucky were to be attacked in detail. If Clark had not anticipated this plan, and the force of western and southern Indians could have been collected as was arranged, it is not unlikely that the Ohio river, if not the Alleghany mountains, would have been the western boundary of the United States. But seeing the importance of the emergency, he was at once equal to it. He collected his small force of only 170 men, and set out from Kaskaskia on the 5th February, 1779, to attack the British force, which was sheltered in the fort at Vincennes. In mid winter, the season uncommonly wet, he made his way to the Little Wabash in eight days, with no great difficulty, although a large part of the country was covered with water. But from that place to Vincennes, the extensive bottoms, or *drowned lands*, which reached almost from one stream to another, were covered with water from three to five feet deep, and day after day, for eight days more, these bold and determined men waded, except where some of the numerous tributaries of the Wabash were to be crossed in hastily constructed canoes, or where dry ground, large enough for the encampments at night, could scarcely be found. For the three last days the only provision for the whole band was a single deer killed by the hunters. While the strongest of the party were wading, the weaker, and those who gave out from time to time, were taken into the canoes. Fortunately, the circumstances so unfavorable to Clark and his party, threw Gov. Hamilton and the garrison entirely off their guard, and as the French were generally friendly to the designs of Clark, the Wabash then rolling a flood that covered its widest bottoms, was crossed, and the fort completely invested before the

enemy were aware of his approach. For three days the siege continued, and as Clark and his Spartan band had placed themselves under cover, they did not suffer an embrasure to be opened without firing into it at once and driving from the guns every man within. Seven of the garrison were severely wounded, and so warmly was the firing kept up night and day, that not one of them could expose himself at any point without suffering instantly from the marksmen without. So important was it to obtain possession of the fort before the Indians should assemble, or a reinforcement then on its way from Detroit, should arrive to aid the besieged, that it would have been taken by storm if it had not surrendered. This result put an end, for the time, to the Indian hostilities and to the extensive combination that had been arranged for all the Western and South-western Indians to sweep from the country all the white settlements west of the Alleghany. The capture of the fort was followed up on the next day by an expedition up the Wabash, in three armed boats, under the command of Capt. Helm, Major Bussero, and Major Legras, to intercept a party on their way down the river, with provisions and goods from Detroit. This also was attended with complete success, and property to the value of \$33,000 was taken. This merchandise, which would have been employed in stimulating the Indians to hostilities, was, in part, converted into the means of gaining their friendship, and partly to pay the private soldiers for their fatigues and exposure, arduous beyond all precedent. The officers received nothing but a few articles of clothing. It was Clark's intention to proceed at once and take possession of Detroit, which was then held only by a small force, and the French inhabitants there were friendly; but to secure his prisoners, guard the posts he had taken, and provide for conciliating the Indians, left nothing further within his power. Soon after this the country from Kaskaskia to Vincennes was organized as a part of Virginia, under the name of the County of Illinois.

In 1781, there was a Spanish expedition of sixty-five

men from St. Louis, against the St. Joseph, then a British post in North Indiana; but as this point was far in the interior, and of no territorial importance, it was supposed to be merely an attempt at occupancy that Spain might, at a future day, claim some portion of the country east of the Mississippi.

In 1782, Capt. Laughery, with 107 men, from Pennsylvania, in passing down the Ohio river, in boats, to join Gen. Clark's forces at Louisville, was enticed on shore, near the creek since called by his name, and the whole party were killed or captured by the Indians. It has been stated that a white man, pretending to be in distress, was the agent for decoying his countrymen into the ambush.

In 1783, the State of Virginia, being without funds to keep up her army in the west, withdrew Gen. Clark's commission, tendering him, however, "thanks for his great and singular services," the most of which are not here referred to, as they were not rendered within the bounds of the State. In the distribution of lands for revolutionary services, Col. Clark's regiment were allowed 150,000 acres north of the Ohio, which they located opposite the falls, and the town of Clarksville was then founded.

The same year the State of Virginia relinquished her claim to the territory north-west of the Ohio, requiring, however, that the grant to Clark's regiment, and the rights and privileges of the French settlers near Vincennes, should be confirmed. From this time, all settlements on Indian lands, and also private purchases of lands from the Indians, were forbidden by Congress. Various attempts were made, in the meantime, to negotiate treaties, and though some of them were successful, yet the jealousy of the Indians, and the restless spirit of many of the emigrants, did not allow of permanent tranquillity.

During the years 1785-6, there were frequent skirmishes between the whites and Indians near Vincennes, in which a considerable number of lives were lost, and in the latter year an expedition, under Gen. Clark, with

about a thousand men, was undertaken against Ouia-ton, one of the Indian towns near the mouth of the Wea; but after advancing as far as Vermillion River, 100 miles above Vincennes, the whole party returned without effecting any thing. The want of provisions, the insubordination of the troops, and intemperate habits which it is said Gen. Clark indulged in, from the neglect of the government to settle his claims, were alleged as the causes of the failure of the expedition.

About this time the difficulties with Spain, then in possession of Louisiana, in reference to the navigation of the Mississippi, became a matter of much interest in the west. So hopeless was the prospect of obtaining it amicably, that many good citizens were disposed to embroil the two countries in war. For this purpose, it was supposed by some, that Gen. Clark proceeded to appropriate to public use the goods of Spanish merchants at Vincennes.

In 1787, the celebrated Ordinance for the government of the Territory north-west of the Ohio, received the sanction of Congress, an act of more importance to this State and the whole region embraced by the Ohio, the Lakes and the Mississippi, than any that was ever adopted by that body. The act provided for the immediate legislation and government of the country; for its future division, at proper times, into independent States of the Union, and that there should never be either slavery or involuntary servitude within its limits. To the author of this Ordinance, Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, will be for ever due a debt of gratitude, growing in amount as the future millions of the country shall, with their posterity, enjoy the blessings which have been thus secured to them.

Various attempts to treat with the Wabash Indians appear to have been made during the five years previous to 1790, but they were all ineffectual. Many skirmishes took place during this period, among which was one on Grant's creek, now Switzerland county, in which twenty-five Kentuckians attacked about sixty Indians, at first

with every prospect of success; but one of the three divisions of the assailants, stopping to plunder the Indian camps, they were in the end defeated, and two brothers, of the name of Grant, and about half the assailing party, were killed.

In April, 1790, Major Hamtramck, then commanding Fort Knox, at Vincennes, sent a French trader, of the name of Gamelin, up the Wabash to ascertain the feelings of the Indians in relation to peace. The prospect was not favorable, nor was it probably improved by an agent who did not go clothed with any authority from government.

The county of Knox was laid off at this time, and for some years embraced what now constitutes the whole State. There were then at Vincennes 143 heads of families who had been residents of the place prior to 1783. No part of the population in the Territory north-west of the Ohio appears to have been embraced in the Census of 1790. Kentucky, at that time, had a population of 73,077, and Tennessee of 35,791. The frequent murders of whites by the Indians along the Ohio river, and the failure of all attempts at negotiation, occasioned the expedition of Gen. Harmer, in the autumn of this year, against the Indian towns near the head of the Wabash and Maumee. A call had been made upon Virginia for 1,000 militia, upon Pennsylvania for 500, and it was expected that 300 more would be assembled at Fort Steuben, (Jeffersonville) to aid the troops from Vincennes, and 1,200 more were to march from Wheeling and Cincinnati. With much difficulty, a force of 1,133 militia and 320 regulars were collected at Cincinnati, who marched thence on the 26th September. They succeeded in reaching the towns at the head of the Maumee, burned the principal town and five other villages, with the crops of the Indians, amounting, it was estimated, to 20,000 bushels of corn; but by carelessness, their pack horses were stolen, which prevented their going further; the regulars and militia did not act in concert; the principal officers were on bad terms with each other, and in

two battles, fought on the 19th and 22d October, the latter near the present site of Fort Wayne, the loss was severe on both sides. The victory was claimed by the whites as well as the Indians; but as the former soon after retreated, and the latter did not pursue, there was not much justice in the claims of either. That so little was effected after so much preparation, was, on the whole, very unfavorable to the United States. Of their troops, 183 were killed and 31 wounded. Major Hamtramck, at the same time, marched from Vincennes as far as the mouth of the Vermillion, and destroyed a number of the deserted villages, but met with no opposition.

The Indian depredations being still continued, two expeditions were undertaken, in 1791, against the tribes residing on the waters of the Wabash. The first, consisting of 800 mounted men, commanded by Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, crossed the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky river, on the 23d of May. With this force he attacked and destroyed the towns at the mouth of the Wea, on both sides of the Wabash; sent a detachment eighteen miles to the town of Kith Tipecanonck, or as it has since been called, Tippecanoe, and destroyed the town. The horses having been disabled by their long march, this trip of 36 miles was made on foot by 360 men, in twelve hours, and the object effected.

The distance travelled by the army, from the mouth of the Kentucky river to the mouth of the Wea, was estimated by Gen. Scott at 155 miles, which is about the exact distance in a straight line, and the nearest route it can now be travelled must rather exceed that which is stated to have been travelled by the army. Thirty-two Indians were killed and fifty-eight prisoners taken, without the loss of a man, five only having been wounded, and the party returned by the way of the Falls of the Ohio, after an absence of twenty-three days.

The Indian depredations still being continued, a second expedition was undertaken by Col. Wilkinson against the Indian towns on Eel river, which was also successful.

He left Cincinnati the first of August, crossed the Wabash five miles above the present site of Logansport, or the mouth of Eel river, then surprised and destroyed the Indian towns, losing two of his own party, killing six of the Indians, and taking thirty-four prisoners. He then proceeded over to the Tippecanoe, and down to Ouiatenon, destroying another Indian village, and the large fields of corn that had been cultivated after the departure of Gen. Scott, and then went by the same route by the Falls of the Ohio, making the whole distance, by estimate, 451 miles in 21 days. Many a traveller, in later times, through the same region, can testify to the accuracy of Col. Wilkinson's description of the difficulties he met with in marching his troops through "bogs almost impassable," impervious thickets, wet prairies, &c., in the vicinity of the Wabash, Eel river and Tippecanoe. In a wet season, and a trip made in such haste, it is no wonder that more than half the horses were disabled.

The expedition of St. Clair, in the fall of 1791, was even more unfortunate than that of Gen. Harmar; but the particulars will not be narrated here, as none of them occurred within the bounds of this State. Until the final victory obtained by Gen. Wayne, on the Maumee, in 1794, Kentucky, alone, of all the western states, was in any measure safe from Indian depredations. The spirit manifested there by Scott, Wilkinson, and others, protected that State from danger. Their expeditions, too, no doubt, influenced the Wabash Indians to treat with Gen. Rufus Putnam, at Vincennes, in 1792, while the other western tribes kept aloof from the Commissioners of the United States.

The operations of Gen. Wayne in 1793-4, were also almost entirely without the limits of this State, nothing being done here but the construction of Fort Wayne, at the head of the Maumee, in September and October of the latter year. This fort was well situated for exercising an important control, which it long continued, over the tribes in the vicinity. At the treaty of Greenville,

which followed Wayne's victory, the Indians ceded to the United States, amongst other lands, the following, which now constitute a part of the State. 1st. A tract lying south-east of a line from the mouth of Kentucky river, running north-east to Fort Recovery, near the head of the Wabash, and embracing the present counties of Dearborn, Ohio, and parts of Switzerland, Franklin, Union and Wayne, and then various tracts at the head of the Maumee, the portage of the Wabash, and Ouiatenon. All claims to other lands within this State were, at that time, relinquished to the Indians, except the 150,000 acres granted to Clark's regiment, the French grants, near Vincennes, and other lands occupied by the French, or other whites, to which the Indian title had been extinguished.

The first Governor of the North-west Territory, then embracing the country west of Pennsylvania, and bounded by the Ohio, the Lakes, and the Mississippi, was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, who continued to act as such until Ohio was formed into a State Government, which took place in 1802.

The first Legislature which the people of the North-west Territory had any part in electing, met at Cincinnati in 1799. From the nominations made by the Representatives, Henry Vanderburgh, of Vincennes, was selected by the Governor as one of the five who were to constitute the Legislative Council.

In 1800, there was a division of the district by Congress, the one retaining the former name was composed of the present State of Ohio, a small part of Michigan, and a small part of Indiana, being that part in the south-east corner which had been ceded to the United States by the Indians, in the treaty of Greenville. The other district was denominated the Indiana Territory, and embraced all the region west of the former, east of the Mississippi, and between the Lakes and the Ohio. The population of all this tract of country, by the census of 1800, was 4,875, of which a small portion, in Clark's grant, was of English descent; the remainder mostly of

French extraction, and residing at or near Kaskaskia, Vincennes and Detroit.

Previous to the division of the Territory, there had been but one Court having cognizance of crimes, for five years, in the three western counties, then called St. Clair, Knox and Wayne, the first embracing the present State of Illinois, the second the most of Indiana, and the other the principal part of Michigan.

In 1801, William H. Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, John Gibson, Secretary, and Henry Vanderburgh, Thomas T. Davis and John Griffin, Judges. The county of Clark was organized the same year, to accommodate the citizens then residing on Clark's grant.

In September, 1802, Governor Harrison entered into a treaty, at Vincennes, with various Indian tribes, to settle the bounds of former cessions of lands near that place. This was the first of a series of negotiations which continued for many years, and added so much to the domain of the United States.

The following extract of a letter from Gov. Harrison to Mr. Madison, dated, Vincennes, 1802, gives some details of one of the land speculations of that period. "The Court established at this place, under the authority of the State of Virginia, in the year 1780, assumed to themselves the right of granting lands to every applicant. Having exercised this power for some time, without opposition, they began to conclude that their right over the land was supreme, and that they could, with as much propriety, grant to themselves as to others; accordingly, an arrangement was made by which the whole country to which the Indian title was supposed to be extinguished, was divided between the members of the Court, and orders to that effect were entered on their journal, each member absenting himself from the Court on the day the order was to be made in his favor, so that it might appear to be the act of his fellows only. The authors of this ridiculous transaction soon found that no advantage could be derived from it, as they could find no purcha-

sers, and the idea of holding any part of the land was, by the greater part of them abandoned; a few years ago, however, the claim was discovered and a part of it purchased by some of those speculators who infest our country, and through these people a number of others, in different parts of the United States, have become concerned, some of whom are actually preparing to make settlements. The price at which the land is sold enables any body to become a purchaser, 1,000 acres being frequently given for an indifferent horse or a rifle gun."

As soon as the Governor discovered the character of the speculation, and that purchases of large tracts were being made, recorded and certified as correct, he at once arrested them by forbidding the Recorder and Clerk to record or authenticate any such papers.

The Territory of Louisiana having been purchased of France in 1803, was, in the following year, divided, and all north of the 33d deg. of latitude was placed under the care of the Governor of the Indiana Territory. There was, however, no considerable settlements of whites in this whole region of country, except in the vicinity of St. Louis and New Madrid.

The treaty of St. Louis, made by Gov. Harrison in 1804, with the Delawares, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and with the Sacs and Foxes, provided for the cession of an immense tract of country, from the Ohio to the Wabash, and between the Illinois, Mississippi and Fox rivers, in all about 50,000,000 acres. Portions of this land, however, as much of the other Indian lands, have been from time to time claimed by other tribes, and, in general, their right also has been subsequently purchased, for it has been the policy of the General Government to quiet all claims peaceably, as far as possible.

In 1805, Michigan was made a separate Territory, and the same year the first Legislature for the Indiana Territory was assembled at Vincennes. Until this time, the laws for the government of the Territory were, from time to time, as occasion required, adopted and published by the Governor and Judges, to be in force until disap-

proved by Congress, and all the county officers and militia officers, below the grade of General, were appointed and commissioned by the Governor.

The ordinance prohibiting slavery in the Territory was not, at first, acceptable to all the people residing in it; for in 1796, four of the citizens of Kaskaskia petitioned Congress that slavery might be allowed there, but the petition was rejected. The subject was brought before Congress again in 1803, and reported against by Mr. Randolph. It came up again in 1806-7, on the petition of the Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, and the lower House of Congress appear to have adopted a resolution, suspending in a qualified manner, the article of the ordinance in relation to slavery, for ten years; but the Senate refusing to concur, the resolution did not take effect.

It is apparent, from the early legislation of the Territory, that slavery, to some extent, had been covertly introduced, and that the privilege of holding slaves was then regarded favorably by the majority of those in power. At the first session of the Territorial Legislature, and again at that of 1807, a law was passed to authorize bringing Negroes into the Territory, the males to be apprenticed until they were thirty-five years old, and females until they were thirty-two years old. Children of colored persons, born in the Territory, might also be apprenticed until the males were thirty and the females twenty-eight years old. At the session of 1806, a law was passed authorizing slaves found ten miles from home, without permission of their masters, to be taken up and whipped twenty-five lashes.

The practice of apprenticing Negroes, so that they could be held in a species of involuntary service, even after they ceased to be minors, was not finally relinquished until after the adoption of the State Constitution, when the Supreme Court of the State decided these apprenticeships unconstitutional. See Blackf. Rep. 122.

The Borough of Vincennes was incorporated in 1805, and the same year an act was passed incorporating Ben-

jamin Hovey, Josiah Stevens, and others, to make a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side. It was stated to the writer of this article, some thirty years since, by a gentleman in every respect credible, and who ought to have known the facts, that the name of Aaron Burr was used in obtaining this charter, and that he was expected to assist in completing the work. It is known that Col. Burr was at Jeffersonville, Vincennes and St. Louis about this time, and that believing his objects to be laudable, Davis Floyd, then a member of the Legislature, and afterwards a Judge in this State and in Florida, as well as many other estimable citizens of the western country, were ardent admirers of Col. Burr at the outset. In addition to Judge Floyd, Col. R. A. New, the first Secretary of State for Indiana, and the late A. Ralston, Esq., of Indianapolis, a much respected citizen, were in the expedition. The former once stated that he was present when Burr was first informed of Wilkinson's disclosures, and his only remark was, "what a precious rascal!" On his return from the expedition, Judge Floyd, who, it was said, was to have been one of Burr's principal officers, was indicted for a misdemeanor, and, on being convicted, was sentenced to be imprisoned for half an hour.

At the session of 1805, John Johnson and John Rice Jones were appointed to revise the laws of the Territory, and their labors resulted in the Code adopted in 1807, and printed by Stout and Smoot, of Vincennes, in a volume of 540 pages. The matter of that volume, as the type was large, would about equal 225 pages of the Revised Code of 1843.

There were then five counties in the Territory, Knox, Dearborn and Clark, within the present bounds of this State, and St. Clair and Randolph within those of Illinois.

In 1807, a Census of the free white males of the Territory, over twenty-one years of age, was taken, by which it appears that the number then in Knox county

was 1,080, in Clark county 828, and in Dearborn county 616, in all 2,524, making a population of about 12,000 within the limits of this State. Of the names returned from Knox county, about 200 seem to be of French derivation.

At the session of 1808, the county of Harrison was formed, and an apportionment of the Representatives to the Legislature was made, by which three members were to be elected from the county of Knox, one from the county of Harrison, two from the county of Clark, and three from Dearborn county, nine in all. The Territory was divided in 1809, and the western part denominated ILLINOIS, after the tribe of Indians who had formerly inhabited it. The boundary then, as now, was the lower Wabash, and a line running north from Vincennes, where it last leaves the Wabash.

About this time, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, were engaged in extending their influence over various tribes of the western Indians, at first professing merely to reform their bad habits. They had recently removed to the banks of the Tippecanoe, where land had been granted to them by the Pottawatamies and Kickapoos. The Prophet, who had been suspected by Gov. Harrison, paid him a visit of two weeks at Vincennes, and succeeded in quieting his suspicions; but when they met again, the following year, the Governor became convinced of his treachery, and that through his means and the influence of British agents, many of the Indian tribes were becoming hostile to the United States.

In the fall of 1809, Gov. Harrison succeeded in obtaining a further cession of lands on the Wabash, from the Delawares, Pottawatamies, and other tribes, who claimed them. The Shawanees, however, protested against one of the treaties, and Tecumseh availed himself of this occurrence to increase the irritation of the Indians against the whites.

In 1810, the counties of Franklin, Wayne and Jefferson were formed, each to have one member in the House

of Representatives, the two former out of the three previously allotted to Dearborn, and the latter out of the two allotted to Clark county.

Many of the laws, records, and other papers relating to the early business of the Territory, are not to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, where they should have been filed. Only four of the manuscript copies of the Legislative Journals, (for they were not then printed) between 1805 and 1816, can now be found, and some of the original enrolled laws have been lost or mislaid. Whether this has happened in some of the various removals of these papers, or whether a part of the bundles were given over to Illinois when the Territory was divided, there is nothing to show. If the latter took place, there could not have been much discrimination in making the division.

In searching for old documents, the writer has been forcibly reminded of a circumstance that occurred about twenty-seven years ago, at Corydon. Some clerk had complained of being troubled with useless papers, and a committee was appointed, by the House of Representatives, to select and burn papers of this description. Soon after the task assigned to the committee was performed, the late Gen. E. Harrison wished to hunt up a paper relating to a divorce bill that had been passed, and on being told of its fate, he was much irritated, and denounced the committee as being no more fit for their business than hogs for a parlor.

The plans of Tecumseh were still advancing and becoming more apparent. In a council held at Vincennes, he refused to take a chair, stating that as the "earth was his mother, he preferred to repose on her bosom," as he threw himself on the ground. Some parts of his speech were, at the time, thought to be very eloquent; but when Gov. Harrison replied, he became angry, and had not Gen. Gibson understood his language, and sent for the guard, it was supposed a contest would have commenced, and the whites present, not being armed, would have been massacred. The council was thus broken up; but

as Tecumseh's object might have been doubted, he was only commanded to leave Vincennes immediately.

In December, 1810, an act passed the Territorial Legislature to incorporate the "Ohio Steamboat Navigation Company," by which Daniel D. Tompkins, Robert R. Livingston, Dewit Clinton, Robert Fulton, and Nicholas J. Roosevelt, were made a body corporate for the purpose of navigating the western waters under Fulton and Livingston's patent. At the same time, Wm. Prince, John Hadden, James Smith, Harvy Heth, Davis Floyd, Wm. McFarland, Benj. McCarty, Richard Maxwell and Elijah Sparks, were appointed commissioners to select a site for the permanent Seat of Government for the Territory; but it does not appear that their action led to any specific result. By the law under which they were appointed, it appears that the East Fork of White river was then called the Embarras Fork.

The difficulties with the Indians continued to increase in 1811. As there was also a prospect of war with Great Britain, at the same time, many of the British agents in Canada and the north-west, were active in increasing the excitement, so that all the efforts of Gov. Harrison to restore good feeling, were fruitless. Tecumseh, indeed, paid him a visit at Vincennes in July; but as he came with three hundred followers, and Harrison was surrounded also with an armed force, there was no disposition to conciliate, and no opportunity to take advantage, and though they parted apparently in peace, they were still more exasperated against each other.

When they separated, Tecumseh went south to enlist the Creeks, as was supposed, in his cause, and Harrison finding that delay only was aimed at, marched slowly up the Wabash, determined either to enforce the treaty of Greenville, or make some new arrangement that would secure the frontiers of the Territory from constant alarm.

On his way he erected and garrisoned Fort Harrison, sixty-five miles from Vincennes and three miles from the present site of Terre Haute, and he built a block-house for the protection of his boats and baggage, at the cross-

ing of the Vermillion, thirty-five miles still further up the Wabash. Though repeatedly visited by the Indians on his route, their object was not peace, and so apparent was their hostility, that the French traders, who for years had been intimate with them, were not willing to visit them and propose negotiation. This state of things continued until the evening of the 6th November, when Gov. Harrison with troops between 700 and 800 in number, encamped on a little stream called Burnet's creek, eight miles from the present site of Lafayette, and 155 miles from Vincennes.

The encampment was on about three acres of dry barrens, on a triangular spot of ground rather larger, lying between a wet prairie on the east and Burnet's creek on the west, which formed a junction on the south at an angle of about fifty degrees. The banks of the creek rise abruptly about twenty feet to a level with the encampment, and were then and still are covered thickly with brush; but the bank towards the prairie, and at the point, are not so steep. The place where the troops were encamped was thinly covered with oak trees, many of them still bearing the marks of the severe contest which took place the morning of the 7th November. From the character of the ground, it was natural that both the whites and Indians should overshoot each other, and that the latter did so, was evident from the marks of the bullets, long afterwards apparent, high in the trees.

The attack commenced at a quarter past four in the morning, immediately after the Governor had risen to prepare for the business of the day. But a single gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard, in the direction of the attack, but they at once retreated into the camp. As the troops were sleeping on their arms, they were soon at their stations, though the war-whoop and the attack so soon followed the first alarm, that the lines were broken in several places, and one of the companies, Capt. Robb's, was either driven, or ordered by mistake, from its position in the line towards the centre of the camp. The want of concert among the Indians, and

their irregular mode of warfare, did not allow them to take full advantage of their own success, or of the blunders of their opponents, so that as the re-istance was very obstinate along the most of the line, they were, in the end, obliged to retreat in great haste. Indian warfare has usually been found terrible to a retreating enemy: but steady and continued resistance has rarely been overcome. The activity of Gov. Harrison, the bravery of the regular troops, and the unyielding firmness of most of the volunteers kept the enemy at bay until they were successfully resisted at all points. A few of them, indeed, broke through the lines and attacked the troops as they came out of their tents; but, contending singly, they were soon cut down. About forty of them were killed on the spot, and their wounded were carried off. Of the whites sixty-two were killed or mortally wounded, and one hundred and twenty-six others were wounded.

Among the slain, who were much lamented, were Maj. Daviess and Col. Owen, of Kentucky, Capt. Spencer and his two Lieutenants, McMahan and Berry; Capt. Warrick and Col. White, then superintendent of the United States' Saline lands, near Shawneetown, and Thomas Randolph, Esq., former Attorney General of the Territory. The two latter served merely as privates on this occasion.

Of the regular troops, twenty were killed and fifty-seven wounded. Among the former was Capt. W. C. Baen, acting as Major. After burning the town in the vicinity, which had been abandoned by the Indians, the army returned to Vincennes, which they reached on the 17th November. The result of the expedition was favorable to the peace of the frontiers, which, for several months after, were not disturbed by incursions of the enemy.

In the month of October, 1811, the first steamboat ever built on the western waters, left Pittsburgh for New Orleans, under the charge of N. J. Roosevelt, one of the company that had been incorporated the previous year. There were then no wood-yards, yet as coal was found

on the first part of the route, and also about one hundred miles below the Falls, the first adventure was successful. The boat, though incapable of much speed, seems to have gone down the stream at the rate of about eight miles an hour, and met with no special difficulty, except a month's detention at Louisville, for high water to pass over the Falls. As Steamboats were then rare, even in the east, and still less known in the west, many strange reports were circulated in relation to the noises, then heard for the first time, by the people thinly scattered through the dense forests near the river. It is said that they were accounted for, in some instances, by the supposition that a burning Comet had suddenly fallen into the river.

The great Earthquake followed shortly after. On the 16th of December, and at intervals for two months, the whole region of the Mississippi valley was convulsed; lands sunk and became lakes; the beds of lakes were raised and became dry land; rivers changed their channels; boats on the river were sunk; much property was destroyed and many lives lost. So much of this State was then unsettled, that little can be known of the effects of the different shocks upon it. Five years after, they were visible in several of the good buildings in Louisville, and a gentleman now at my side well recollects seeing the trees of the forest, in Clark county, in a perfect calm, move and interlock with each other, as if they were agitated by a violent tempest. This took place about four hundred miles from New Madrid, where the effects were the most violent.

In the meantime, the superstitious, and such as were fond of the marvellous, circulated the most incredible stories, which, for a time, had their influence. It is said that while these feelings prevailed, a Kentucky trader, floating down the Ohio, near the mouth of the Wabash, in his flat-boat, was hailed from the shore and informed that it was not safe to go any further down, for a little below the whole river pitched into a terrible hole that had lately been made by an earthquake. "Hard at

the oars, boys," said the Kentuckian; "let us land and inquire more about it." As he approached the shore, he concluded to ask the name of his informant, which was told him. On hearing the name, he called out to his men, "back water, we'll not land; he's the biggest liar that ever left Kentuck."

The war with Great Britain commenced in June, 1812, and tended still further to increase the hostility of the Indians, by supplying them with the means of more efficient warfare. At the time of the surrender of Detroit, which took place 16th August, 1812, Capt. Heald, the commander of Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, was directed by Gen. Hull to abandon that post and proceed to Fort Wayne, by land. Capt. Wells, of Fort Wayne, was sent as an escort, with a small force of Miami Indians, supposed to be friendly. To conciliate the Indians in the vicinity, a large number of whom had assembled on the occasion, Capt. Heald, previous to his departure, distributed among them the public stores, except the ammunition and whiskey, which were destroyed. This gave offence, and he had scarcely set out on his march, with fifty-four regulars, twelve militia and fourteen women and children, when they were attacked from behind a sand bank as they marched, and forty-one of their number were killed. The remainder surrendered on promise of their lives, having resisted the whole force of five hundred Indians, of whom fifteen were killed, until they received this assurance. Capt. Wells was among the slain, and his body much mutilated, his Indian allies, the Miamies, having deserted him at the outset. The Indian force, consisting mostly of Pottawatamies, proceeded to attack Fort Wayne, and they blockaded it from the 28th August to the 16th September, when it was relieved by a detachment from the army of Gen. Harrison. This station, and that at Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, were then the only remaining fortresses in the Indian country. The latter, commanded by Capt. Taylor, now the President of the United States, was attacked during the night of the 4th of September, by a large body of Indians,

who succeeded in setting fire to the block-house, containing the stores, and for some time it would seem that all efforts at defence must be unavailing. The Captain himself had just risen from a severe attack of fever, and more than half his men were disabled, or nearly so, from sickness. So great was the alarm occasioned by the night attack, the screams of several hundred Indians, and the fire that threatened to destroy the whole fort, that two of the garrison jumped the pickets and attempted to escape, and many of the others were so nearly paralyzed as to be almost incapable of making any resistance. The Captain, however, was every where present, and took part in all the labor and danger. Water was brought, and the roof thrown off to prevent the extension of the fire, and a breast work was erected in the rear of the block-house, as soon as it was consumed. The attack continued for seven hours, until day-light, when the Indians retreated out of the reach of the guns of the fort, and commenced killing the horses and stock of the inhabitants on the prairie. Only two persons were killed in the fort; one of those who attempted to escape was cut to pieces a short distance from it, and the other was received back in the morning, badly wounded. The Indians continued about the fort for a week after, to take any advantage, if an opportunity should occur. All communication with Vincennes, by the river, was cut off, and it was only after some days that two individuals, one of them the late Judge Floyd, were able to pass through the Indians by night, escape to the settlements, and give notice of the danger.

The bravery and good conduct of Capt. Taylor, who was ably assisted by Dr. Clark, saved the fort, and thus protected the country behind it from general devastation.

Almost at the same time that Forts Harrison and Wayne were besieged, an attack was made by Indians, previously friendly, on the Pigeon Roost settlement, within the present bounds of Scott county, and twenty-four persons, mostly women and children, were massa-

cred. The only persons who escaped were a part of the family of a Mr. Collins, who defended their house successfully with their rifles, and a Mrs. Beadle and her two young children, who at first concealed themselves in a sink hole, and when the Indians were engaged in plundering and burning the houses, escaped on foot six miles, to the nearest settlement, and carried the first news of the calamity. A large force was soon collected from Charlestown and its vicinity, and the Indians were pursued; but they had escaped over the Muscatitac, and though they were then in sight, the waters of the river were so high that they could not be pursued further with any prospect of advantage. The half-burned and otherwise mutilated bodies at the place of the massacre, and the still burning houses and furniture, presented such features of the horrible as had never before been witnessed by those who were present.

The Indian depredations still continuing, Gen. Hopkins, of Kentucky, in October, 1812, led an expedition of 2,000 mounted volunteers, from Vincennes, against the Kickapoo villages in Illinois, but returned without effecting any thing; and in November he led a second expedition of 1,250 men, up the east side of the Wabash, as far as Tippecanoe, and destroyed the Indian towns there, which they had previously evacuated. A company of sixty horsemen, under the command of Lieutenant Colonels Miller and Wilcox, were, on the 22d November, drawn into an ambuscade, and eighteen of their number killed. The weather having become intensely cold, the Indians dispersed, and the expedition returned to Vincennes.

On the 18th of same month, Col. Campbell, with a force of 600 men, set out from Franklinton, Ohio, against the Indian towns on the Mississinnewa. He succeeded in capturing thirty-seven prisoners, killing between thirty and forty, and burning three of the villages, in which, however, there was very little valuable property. Two officers and six privates were killed, and twenty-six others wounded. As Tecumseh was said to be near,

with a large force, Col. Campbell's party returned in haste to Ohio.

These various expeditions were not without good results, as several of the tribes submitted to the protection of the government, and Tecumseh and the most warlike and intractable of the savages, withdrew soon after from the Territory, and submitted themselves entirely to the British control. Richardville, the civil Chief of the Miamies, had always been an earnest advocate of peace, and so much had his views in this respect offended Tecumseh, that his life was repeatedly assailed.

In 1813, an act passed the Territorial Legislature to remove the Seat of Government from Vincennes to Corydon, and the next year the counties of Gibson and Warrick were organized.

Gov. Harrison having been appointed, in the fall of 1812, to command the North-western army, Thomas Posey, an officer of the Revolution, and afterwards a Brigadier General in Wayne's army, was appointed Governor of the Territory. No further interesting military occurrences appear to have taken place within the bounds of this State during the continuance of the war with England, which terminated early in the year 1815. There were occasional skirmishes with the Indians on the frontiers; several individuals were murdered by them, and horses were frequently stolen. The militia or rangers, as they were called, were often out to scour the woods and guard against surprise; every exposed neighborhood had its block-house, defended with pickets, to retreat to in case of alarm, and never did persons exist more resolute to defend themselves in times of danger, or more generous to assist the sick or the suffering, than could be found along the whole borders of the exposed settlements of the Territory. In making out their accounts against the government, they were, however, sometimes accused of keeping in view the wants to be supplied, rather than the services they had rendered.

The administration of justice, in those times, was frequently of the most primitive character. If an individual

or family disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, they received a notice to remove by a set time, and if they failed to do so, which was not often the case, as they well knew the consequences, they were then *regulated*, as it was called. The beech or hickory limb was administered, or the cabin roof was quietly removed, and if these did not answer, the levelling the whole with the ground did not fail to convince them that it was useless to contend with public opinion. The proceedings in such cases were very unlike those of the mobs collected in cities, for the first feeling of a citizen of the west, in those times, was at once to join with the weaker party, and to give it up only on being convinced that neither justice nor generosity required its defence.

At later periods, and in other parts of the western country, there have been, no doubt, great abuses of attempted *regulation*; but it is not understood that there have been amongst us. In fact, attempts of the kind have ceased for many years, except occasionally, when an unkind husband is feelingly reminded of his duty to his wife.

The counties of Washington, Perry, Switzerland and Posey, were organized in 1814, and the law creating Jackson and Orange passed in 1815. The increase of population and wealth, during the war, was continued, though it was not rapid.

In 1814, it was thought advisable to charter the Bank of Vincennes, and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, of Madison. Both these institutions were managed, at first, with much prudence.

The restoration of peace with Great Britain and the Indians, in 1815, and the purchase of additional lands from the latter, brought a great increase of population to the Territory, and an application was made to Congress for the privilege of admission into the Union as an independent State. This privilege was granted by an act of Congress, passed April 19, 1816, by which the delegates to a Convention were to be elected the second Monday of May, for the formation of a Constitution. The popu-

lation of the Territory was then about 65,000, eighteen counties had been organized, and two more, Jackson and Orange, provided for.

Of the state of things in the Territory, previous to the formation of the State Constitution, there is very little remaining, even to this time, to give us correct ideas. Of the first Judges appointed by the President of the United States, Henry Vanderburgh, Thomas T. Davis and John Griffin, who, with the Governor, made all the laws for the Territory until 1806, the two former were dead, and the latter, a native of Scotland, had returned to that country to take possession of a fortune left to him there. Elijah Sparks, also subsequently a Judge, and a candidate for Congress in 1814, was dead. But Judges Park, Noble, Holman and Taylor, lived for many years to hold distinguished offices in the State; and Judge Scott, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, then a Judge of the Territory, and afterwards, for fourteen years, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, is still alive; so also is Jesse B. Thomas, the second member of Congress from the Territory, who was afterwards a Judge and Senator in Congress from Illinois. The first member of Congress from the Indiana Territory, was Benjamin Parke; then Mr. Thomas; then, from 1810 to 1816, Jonathon Jennings, who was opposed, at the first election, by Thomas Randolph, at the second by Waller Taylor, and at the third by Judge Sparks. All these men were active and public spirited, and the most of them would compare favorably with the leading lawyers and politicians of their time.

In the Convention that formed the Constitution, there were four delegates from the county of Wayne, which then embraced a part of Union, a part of Randolph, and of its present limits only to the Indian boundary, which ran east of Centreville. Franklin, which, in addition to its present limits, was then composed of a part of Fayette and Union, had four delegates; Dearborn, embracing Ohio county, had three; Switzerland, one; Jefferson, three; Clark, five; Harrison, five; Washington, five;

Knox, five; Gibson, four; Perry, Warrick and Posey, each one; forty-one in all. Jonathan Jennings, of Clark county, was elected President of the Convention, and William Hendricks, of Madison, Secretary. The Convention continued in session from the 10th to the 29th of June, 1816, when the present Constitution was adopted, which has continued to this time without alteration.

Until the close of the Territorial government, more than three-fourths of the State was in possession of the Indians, or had been so recently purchased as not to have been surveyed and exposed to sale. The maps of the State, even as late as 1818, represented the Indian boundary as starting from a point in the northern part of Jackson county, and running north-east to the Ohio line, near Fort Recovery, and north-west to the Wabash, a few miles above Terre Haute. Vincennes was then by far the most considerable town in the new State, and probably its population was not much below its present amount, though the improvements were far less valuable than they are at this time. The Indian trade was then usually considerable; there was generally one or more companies of United States troops in Fort Knox at that place; the business of the Land office and the Bank, and the inclination of the French to settle in a village rather than on farms, brought together a population of near 2,000. The buildings, however, were mostly arranged with but little reference to streets, and the beauty of the situation, and the amount of business done there, were the only features in its favor.

Corydon, the Seat of Government, had a good stone Court House, built by the Speaker of the Territorial Legislature, (and a better man the State has never since had,) who, it was said, was often called from the hammer and trowel to the Chair. The other buildings there, not exceeding one hundred in number, were either cabins or of hewn logs. As the town was but little visited, except during the sessions of the Legislature, there was then often a large crowd, while the means of accommodation were not in proportion. The most important

supplies came from Louisville, twenty-five miles distant; but the state of the roads and streams was such that no regularity could be relied on. Whenever any thing was wanting, the arrival of the wagon from Louisville was to supply the deficiency. As this explanation was often given, much merriment was excited one morning, by a modest boarder's being asked, when he had no plate, knife or fork, whether he too "was waiting for the wagon?"

The sites of New Albany and Madison presented, here and there, a few comfortable houses, and perhaps a hundred cabins, and an equal number of fallen poplar trees, from five to six feet in diameter, lying on the ground. Jeffersonville and Lawrenceburgh had been longer settled; but except the then fine residence of Gov. Posey, at the former place, still standing, there was no other good building in either. Charlestown, Salem, Vevay, Rising Sun and Brookville, were then talked of as having magnificent prospects for the future, and the drafts on the imagination, in relation to them, were very large. What ancient citizen of Indiana does not recollect the glorification of Salisbury, Palestine, Hindostan, New London, and many other places, the sites for which must now be sought for in pastures and corn-fields?

There were very few large farms in the State in 1816. The range, or wild grass, mast and roots, were so abundant in the woods, that hogs, cattle and horses required but little other food, and that was, in general, corn alone. It is probable that a single corn-field, of from five to twenty acres, constituted at least seven-eighths of the farms then cultivated in the State.

The whole State tax assessed in 1816, was \$6,043 36; in 1817 it was \$12,967 58, both together being only about the amount of the State tax assessed on Wayne county alone, the present year. The number of acres of land taxed in 1817, was about 1,750,000.

At the election for the first Governor, August, 1816, the candidates were Thomas Posey, the Territorial Governor, and Jonathan Jennings, the President of the Convention and late delegate to Congress. The former

received 3,936 votes, the latter 5,211, and was elected. The contest was very warm in many of the counties. Gov. Posey was an amiable man in private life. He was a native of Virginia; he had been a Colonel in the Revolution in Gen. Wayne's Brigade, and was distinguished in that resolute band at the taking of Stony Point, and on many other occasions. He had also been a Brigadier General in the north-western army, commanded by Gen. Wayne, but he resigned in the early part of the expedition, from the annoyance which the quarrels of Generals Wayne and Wilkinson occasioned him.

Jonathan Jennings was of a family in western Pennsylvania, in which there were three other distinguished brothers. He came to the State a youth, and as soon as his age would allow, was elected a delegate to Congress. The emigrants from the eastern and middle States, and the Friends, from Carolina, gave him their warm support, in the belief that he was more hostile to slavery than either his first or his second opponents, Messrs. Randolph or Taylor, who were natives of Virginia. Gov. Jennings was not fluent as a public speaker; but in private conversation with voters, he seldom or never failed to increase the zeal of his friends, and gain those who had been previously indifferent. Though he had many personal and very bitter enemies, he was easily reconciled, and freely extended official patronage to them whenever the interests of the State appeared to require it. Political ambition was, no doubt, too much his idol; but, in pecuniary matters, he was perfectly disinterested. Having been appointed in 1818, in connection with Gov. Cass and Judge Parke, a Commissioner to treat with the Indians, they succeeded in purchasing all the central part of the State, and, with the exception of the Miami, Thorntown, and a few other reserves, all the Indian lands south of the Wabash. This purchase was very important for the State, and sufficiently excused in the opinions of a majority of the people, the violation of the clause of the Constitution which forbids the Governor

of the State to hold "any office under the United States." In order to ensure success, the contemplated proceedings were at first kept secret, the negotiations were not protracted, and the offence, whatever it may have been, was wholly inadvertent on the part of the Governor. He was, however, much mortified when he learned that his conduct had been called in question. He threw his commission into the fire, and left it to his enemies, as he called them, to sustain their charges. The subject came up before the Legislature, whether the Governor had not vacated his office, and thereby devolved it on the Lieut. Governor, by acting as Commissioner of the United States. The Legislature, however, appreciating the motives of the Governor, declined any action in the premises, and the Lieut. Governor, Christopher Harrison, immediately resigned his office. At the August election they were competitors, but Mr. Jennings received 9,168 votes out of 11,256, the whole number given.

From the year 1816 until 1819, there was much immigration to the State, health generally prevailed, produce bore good prices, and there was every appearance of general prosperity. The best mechanics generally received from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and common laborers about half that amount. The prices of flour along the Ohio river were frequently as high as seven and eight dollars a barrel; corn sold from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, and bacon at from ten to fifteen cents per pound.

The price of the United States land, at this period, was two dollars an acre, of which one-fourth was to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, and a year of grace after the last instalment became due, was allowed before a forfeiture was exacted. If paid at the end of the four years, interest was exacted so that about two dollars an acre was then required. Lands, about this time, rose rapidly in price, so that vast quantities were purchased of the government by paying only the entrance money, or the first fifty cents an acre. About the year 1818, Congress commenced passing laws to relieve against forfeitures, requiring interest, however,

to be added for the delay, and in 1819-20, similar laws were passed.

In 1819, the banking system of the west began to be seriously convulsed. During the war, the General Government borrowed money occasionally from the Banks of Ohio, and used their paper at all times. The payment of the army in the west, and the purchases of provisions and clothing for it, required a large circulation, which, as specie payments were suspended in all the States south of New England, was readily furnished. This held out a strong temptation to establish Banks on a fictitious capital, which was done to a considerable extent, and was not corrected until the restoration of specie payments, which was first hastened and then sustained by the branches of the Bank of the United States.

During the war, manufactures had been commenced in the eastern and middle States, which employed much of the capital and industry that had previously been engaged in commerce. This state of things created a demand for the produce of the west, until the change of times, soon after the peace, and the large importations of foreign goods induced many of the manufacturers to relinquish the business for a time, and engage again in commerce, or emigrate west. The prices of produce were, however, kept near the previous rates until after 1819.

The debt to the United States, for public lands, having become altogether beyond the control of legislation, by its large amount, by the numbers from whom it was due, and the impossibility of paying it, the subject came up before Congress in 1821. The plan adopted was as favorable to the citizens of the west as, under the circumstances, could have been expected. All interest, which then amounted to about one-third of the whole debt, was released; lands entered, and on which part payments had been made, were allowed to be relinquished, and the amount advanced applied to pay in full for other lands; and all lands thereafter were to be sold for cash in hand; but lest it should be thought that the improvement of the country would be retarded by sales

for cash, instead of on credit, the price of lands was reduced from two dollars to one dollar twenty-five cents per acre. The immediate effect, however, was to reduce the value of lands already purchased and owned by individuals, in about the same proportion; for the large amount of valuable lands then thrown into market by the Government, would have done this without any reduction of price, and still more was it calculated to do so, when only three-fifths of the former prices were required.

The years 1820, 1821, and 1822, were attended with more general and fatal sickness than has ever been experienced, either before or since, in the west. Palestine, on the East Fork of White river, then the seat of justice of Lawrence county, was nearly depopulated; Vevay, Jeffersonville, Vincennes, and many other towns, lost nearly one-eighth of their inhabitants the first year, and probably one-fourth in the three years; and during that time, in most neighborhoods, there were but few persons who escaped without one or more severe attacks of fever. The prevailing diseases were bilious and intermitting fevers, the former, in many cases, differing very little from the yellow fever of New Orleans. The tendency of so much sickness was not to produce neglect or unkindness towards the suffering; but though all business was, in a great measure, suspended, no general seriousness prevailed. On the contrary, there was much apparent levity, such as is rarely witnessed in the chambers of death and at the grave. When the sickness first commenced, those who drank spirits mostly escaped, and it was a matter of frequent boasting among them, that they "kept above fever heat." But they were soon after attacked much more severely than others, and their taunts were then returned with interest. The ague, though often a serious matter to the parties concerned, is usually a subject of merriment to others. Some were charged with being "too lazy to shake;" others were said to have "the slows," or the "spring fever lasted the whole

year," and as medicine often had very little effect, mirth was perhaps the best substitute.

About the same time, the western Banks had all failed, and there was no longer any circulating medium. Even *cut silver*, which was, in general, an attempted division of a dollar into five quarters, disappeared. There were few Bank failures more discreditable than that of the Bank of Vincennes, which had become the State Bank of Indiana, with branches at Corydon, Vevay and Brookville. A large amount of the paper became entirely worthless in the hands of the holders, and the General Government never obtained but a small portion of about \$200,000 of its deposits for lands sold. The paper of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, at Madison, was ultimately redeemed, after passing, at depreciated rates, for several years.

From 1820 to 1824, the prices of produce were only from a third to a fourth of what they had previously been, except where extensive new settlements created temporary demands. All real property fell in much the same, and town property in even a greater proportion.

The state of things brought about by the reduction of the price of public lands, by several unhealthy seasons, the failure of immigration to the country, and the total derangement of the currency, rendered it almost impossible to sell property or to pay debts, and was very discouraging to all the efforts of the industrious and enterprising. There was, no doubt, much wrong feeling and wrong principle that led to the relief laws, and other efforts to prevent the collection of debts; yet when property to large amounts was sacrificed for costs merely, as was often the case, even the creditors derived no benefit. It was for the interest of creditors, generally, not less than of debtors, that the latter should not be ruined needlessly, and that as many of the former as possible, should receive at least a part of their dues. About this time, the following circumstances occurred: A farm of 200 acres had been sold for \$4,000, of which

\$3,000 was paid in hand, and a mortgage given on the property for the \$1,000. This sum not being paid, the mortgaged premises were taken and sold to the original owner for less than half the sum due, and he afterwards proceeded to collect the balance, with costs, of the mortgagor. The land would, at any time for the last twenty years, have sold at from \$30 to \$60 an acre. There were many even still harder cases which called, at least, for such provisions in relation to the sale of real property as would be best, on the whole, for all creditors and all debtors. The state of public opinion may well be imagined, from the fact that many of those who had so managed the Banks that they became a fraud on community, still retained, to a considerable extent, the respect of their fellow citizens.

By the Census of the State in 1820, the population then amounted to 147,178. From that time there was very little increase for more than three years; but when, by industry and economy, the people had accommodated themselves to what they thought *hard times*, courage and good feeling returned, and there appeared to be no longer any special cause for complaint.

Gov. Jennings having been chosen to the office of Governor two terms, or six years, being all that the Constitution allows, he was elected to Congress in August, 1822, and shortly after resigned the office of Governor for the small balance of the term. He continued in Congress until 1831, when, unfortunately, the habit of intemperance had so grown on him that his capacity for usefulness was very much impaired. His death followed soon after, but he retained to the last the ardent friendship of large numbers of his fellow citizens.

In 1820, Commissioners were appointed by the State to select the four sections of land donated by Congress as a site for the permanent Seat of Government, and the spot where Indianapolis now stands was chosen. Until that year, there were no settlements of whites within fifty miles of the place. The next year, the town was laid out, the name of Indianapolis was given to it, a part

of the lots were sold at prices varying from \$500 down to \$30, and a sale was made of the Congress lands in the vicinity. Most of these sold at the minimum price, but a few tracts near town sold at three, four and five dollars an acre.

At the election of 1822, William Hendricks, who had been a member of Congress for the six previous years, was elected Governor without opposition, he having received 18,340 votes. He continued in office until February, 1825, when he resigned, having been elected to the Senate of the United States, to succeed Waller Taylor, whose term then expired. He was re-elected to the same office in 1831.

Gov. Hendricks was, for many years, by far the most popular man in the State. He had been its sole Representative in Congress for six years, elected on each occasion by large majorities, and no member of that body probably, was more attentive to the interests of the State he represented, or more industrious in arranging all the private or local business intrusted to him. He left no letter unanswered, no public office or document did he fail to visit or examine on request; with personal manners very engaging, he long retained his popularity; but it sunk at last from his indecision in politics, and the suspicion that selfish objects had obtained controlling influence over him.

For the first five years, the Legislature consisted of a Senate of ten, and a House of Representatives of twenty-nine members. At the apportionment of 1821, the former was increased to sixteen and the latter to forty-three. The sessions of the Legislature, at Corydon, usually lasted about six weeks, the pay of the members was two dollars a day; there were no general party divisions in community, and though many matters of policy and legislation were warmly and even obstinately contested, they very seldom excited any permanent ill feeling. Those who had been in earnest opposition one day, were frequently found soon after contending for the same object. Private and local acts of legislation were not so common

as they have since been ; yet even then, they often interfered with other important business, for it was very rare that subjects of general interest could array in their support the warm feelings which private interests frequently called forth. A State Road, or a Divorce Bill, of consequence only to a few constituents, and by its being a bad precedent, often contributed to decide the most important measures that came before the Legislature. The question whether the Seat of Justice of Wayne county should be at Salisbury or Centreville, which was warmly contested from 1817 to 1822, elected Senators of the United States, formed new counties, and decided much of the important legislation of the State for several years. While this subject was pending, the advocates of every exciting measure would "go round," as they said, "and scare up the Wayne county delegation." One of them, who most heartily disliked Divorce Bills, was occasionally induced, "for a consideration," to vote in their favor, though he usually contrived, before the bill was through with, either by absence on the final vote, or by changing his own vote at that time, to undo the mischief he had previously helped forward.

The negligence with which private legislation was attended, and the corruption to which it led, may be illustrated by the following circumstances: About the year 1818, a husband obtained a divorce from his wife on an affidavit that she had been seen in bed with another man, and covered with the bed clothes. It afterwards appeared that she had been held there by violence, in order that a partial statement of the facts might be made. A few years later, a Senator submitted a petition for a divorce, on the ground that the wife had borne a colored child, and as he stated that there was no doubt of the fact, a bill granting the divorce passed without objection to its third reading. Before its final passage, however, the Senator rose and said that there was another fact not yet stated, which possibly ought to have some influence, and this was, that *both husband and wife were colored persons*. This, of course, put an end to the bill, as it had

been prepared merely to show the absurdity of *ex parte* proceedings in private legislation.

The Indian murders on Fall Creek, thirty miles north-east of Indianapolis, which took place in March, 1824, excited much alarm, for a time, in all the new settlements of the central parts of the State, and many families removed altogether from fear of an Indian war. The circumstances, as far as they could be ascertained, were as follows: An Indian family of the Shawanese tribe, consisting of three men, three women, two half grown girls and two young boys, had spent the winter in hunting and trapping on Fall creek and White river, and had collected so large a quantity of skins and furs as to excite the cupidity of some of the whites in the vicinity. A man of the name of Harper, in order to create ill feeling towards the Indians, took the horses of his neighbors and concealed them in the woods, and then accused the Indians of stealing them. He collected together a party, seven in all, Bridges, father and son, Sawyer, father and son, Hudson, and to excite them still more, made them nearly drunk, and then persuaded them to join with him in killing the whole family. For this purpose, they first went to the Indian camps and asked the three men to assist them in hunting stray cattle. The Indians consented readily; but when the whole party had gone a short distance, two of them were shot down on a signal from Harper, but the third was only slightly wounded, and being a fleet runner, he escaped, though all who had not previously discharged their guns, fired at him as he ran. The party of whites then returned to the Indian camps and butchered all the women and children, mutilating them in such a way as they thought would induce the belief that other Indians had committed the murder. This was supposed to be the case at first; but the guilty parties soon after proceeded to divide the property of the murdered persons among themselves, and this brought out all the facts. They were then arrested and committed to jail, but by the assistance of friends were enabled to escape. All, however,

were recaptured but Harper, who, it was afterwards ascertained, travelled over eighty miles on foot, in twenty-four hours, and he finally escaped, and nothing worthy of reliance has ever been heard of him since. Two of the party, ——— and young Sawyer, were admitted as evidence against the others, and were not tried; but Hudson, a very stupid man, and the least guilty of the party, was tried and convicted, and executed in the fall, and Bridges and Sawyer in the spring following. Young Bridges, only sixteen years of age, was also convicted and sentenced to be executed; but much sympathy had been excited for him, and so generally was it supposed that he would be pardoned, that no preparations were made for his execution. This did not suit Gov. Ray, (who being President of the Senate, had become acting Governor in February, 1825, on the resignation of Gov. Hendricks,) and by his directions the grave and coffin were prepared, and the young convict brought out as if for execution. The acting Governor then, clothed in uniform and with a sword in his hand, appeared on a stage that had been erected, and in a long speech, resembling those he usually made in his electioneering tours, announced the pardon. A similar ceremony, in pardoning another person, was performed soon after in Franklin county.

In 1825, the Seat of Government was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis. Though the distance was only 125 miles, such was the state of the roads that it required about ten days to perform the journey in a wagon. Specimens of bad roads that it is thought cannot well "be beat," may still be found at some seasons of the year; but the veterans of those days, unless their memories deceive them, have seen and experienced more of the depth and width of mud holes, than can well be conceived in this "degenerate age." The writer of this article, on two occasions, after hours of weary travel, found himself, very unwillingly, at his starting place in the morning, and his good friends, the present Post-master at Indianapolis and the Auditor of State, after a

day's travel, as they thought, towards Cincinnati, paused in wonder at evening, at their own town, which at first they supposed was some unknown settlement in the wilderness. A respectable citizen of Ohio having traversed this State about that time, was asked, on his return home, about his travels, and whether he had been pretty much through the State. He said he could not tell with certainty, but he thought he had been pretty nearly *through* in some places.

At the election for Governor, in 1825, the candidates were James B. Ray and Isaac Blackford, when the former received 13,040, and the latter 10,418 votes.

The net amount collected for taxes in 1824, was \$36,010 74, of which five-eighths were from the tax on lands, the other three-eighths from a poll tax. The average revenue of the State, for the ensuing seven years, did not exceed that of 1824, for so moderate was the expenditure that, as the amount of taxable property increased, the rates of taxation were reduced. There were about three millions of acres from which the land tax of 1824 was collected.

In 1826, a treaty was held on the upper Wabash with the Miami and Pottawatamie Indians, at which Gov. Cass, Gen. Tipton and Gov. Ray were the Commissioners on the part of the United States. The latter solicited the appointment; but knowing the difficulties in which a similar case had involved Gov. Jennings, he requested that no commission, but only a mere letter of authority, should be sent him. The land purchased on this occasion consisted of ten miles in width, on the north line of the State, and the small tract lying between the Wabash and Eel rivers, the former of the Pottawatamies, and the latter of the Miamies. At the instance of Gov. Ray, a donation to the State of Indiana, of one section for every mile, was obtained from the Indians for the construction of a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio river.

The question of the forfeiture of the office of Governor by his accepting an appointment under the United

State, again came up before the Legislature; but after several days of warm discussion, it terminated as before, in their evading it. The Michigan Road, which, by the treaty, was to terminate at "some convenient point on the Ohio river," to be fixed by the Legislature, was, from that time for several years, a bone of contention, and the object of much bargain and intrigue; for the citizens of every town, from the Miami to the Wabash, could see the *convenience* of its terminating as they wished it. Madison was finally selected, but by a circuitous route, so that parts of the road have never been much travelled, and as in other cases of public works, there was much waste in disposing of the lands and in applying the proceeds.

There were no permanent party divisions in the State until the Presidential election in 1828, when the friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson were warmly arrayed against each other; but even then the *line was not drawn* at the Governor's election that year. James B. Ray, who belonged to neither and to both parties, received 15,141 votes, Dr. Canby, an ardent friend of Gen. Jackson, received 12,315 votes, and H. H. Moore, a friend of Mr. Adams, received 10,904 votes. About this period, steady industry and economy had paid off most of the individual debt of the country; the commencement of the National Road in the State again turned the attention of emigrants towards it, and pork, flour and other important products of the country, were once more in demand at fair prices. From 1826 until 1834, there was a constant though not rapid improvement in prices, which induced increased industry and enterprise.

Of the political incidents during the last term of Gov. Ray, none attracted much attention but his attempt to remodel the Supreme Court of the State, for personal objects.

In 1830, the second term of the Judges expired. Their official and private characters were entirely unexceptionable, and such was the confidence of the public in them, that if they had been re-nominated by the Governor, no Senator would have ventured to vote against their con-

firmation. Except a similar occurrence since, no other Governor of the State, except the two referred to, has ever made Judicial appointments which would not bear a rigid scrutiny. In fact, it has seemed to gratify them, when occasion presented, to show their approval of merit, in selecting even from personal and political opponents for Judicial offices.

The incumbents of the Supreme Court had refused to exercise any influence in an election for Senator of the United States, which was soon after to take place, and therefore two of them, Judges Scott and Holman, were unceremoniously passed over. The Senate, at first, rejected the nominees, not for any thing personal against them, but they finally yielded, as the Governor gave them no other option. His motives were, however, so apparent, that all popularity which he had previously possessed, from that time gradually disappeared, and he who always had had "troops of friends," had no longer any advocate. Gov. Ray was, however, at one time, a brilliant speaker; he occasionally suggested some very happy thoughts, and among many wild schemes there were some which were calculated to promote the interests of the State; and he never retained malice even against those he esteemed as his bitter enemies.

The population of the State in 1830, was 343,031.

In 1831, although the friends of Gen. Jackson had a majority in the State, the parties were not fully arrayed against each other at the election of Governor, for Noah Noble received 17,959 votes, James G. Read 15,168, and Milton Stapp, 4,422 votes, the former and the latter being of the same political party. At the election in 1834, Messrs. Noble and Read were again opposing candidates, but the former received 27,676, and the latter 19,994 votes.

Gov. Noble was, in many respects, the most remarkable man the State has ever produced. Self-taught, almost, he readily acquired a capacity for managing all kinds of important business; with a very feeble constitution, he could endure almost any fatigue, and so much of an invalid as seldom to be free from pain, and always

living on the diet of a hermit, he was never otherwise than cheerful, and few persons ever did so much to promote good feelings in the society in which he lived. His benevolence was not manifested merely by professions, but his kind looks and kinder words were always attended by the most substantial aid, whenever distress or difficulty appealed to his sympathy. As a public officer he was far above all merely party or selfish considerations; yet it must be admitted that, like every other Governor, he too often pardoned criminals and remitted fines, and the highest honor the State could bestow was as nothing unless a seat in the Senate of the United States could follow. Gov. Noble, too, was unfortunate in being, if not the father, at least the most efficient promoter of the system of Internal Improvements, from which the State has suffered so much both in character and resources. Messrs. Burr and Evans, the former a Canal Commissioner and the latter the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were next, after the Governor, the most efficient advocates of the system; but, in a short time, the whole community, with but few exceptions, appeared to be, for a time, nearly deranged on the subject.

In 1834, the net revenue of the State was \$45,945, of which less than one per cent. was unpaid at the treasury when it became due.

At the session of the Legislature this year, the State Bank of Indiana was chartered, of which many of the branches have, up to this time, performed most of their appropriate duties to public satisfaction. A good currency has been furnished to the State, as uniform as the financial convulsions of the neighboring States would permit, and it has done much to promote general industry and enterprise. Were it to be chartered anew, but few amendments would be required to render it as perfect as such institutions can be made. Among these, probably, it would be well to prohibit the managers from being borrowers, to any considerable extent, to forbid large discounts, that tend to monopoly in business, to require long loans, to be for the time considered as so

much withdrawal of capital, and more carefully to guard against all usurious evasions.

The history of the State from 1837 to this time, is so much within the memory of its citizens, that even a brief sketch is scarcely desirable on their account, and the effects and results of many measures are as yet undeveloped, so that it is premature, at present, to decide upon them. Party spirit is still so warm in relation to some subjects, that it will hardly be profitable to discuss them. The facts connected with the system of Internal Improvements, are mostly set forth under that head in the General View of the State, and they need not be repeated here.

At the election for Governor in 1837, a strong effort was made by Mr. Dumont, the Anti-Improvement candidate, to limit the public works, or, at least, impose some barrier to their ruinous extension; but he was defeated by Gov. Wallace, the advocate of the more liberal policy, as it was called, by a majority of over nine thousand votes. Both the candidates were whigs, for up to this time, national politics did not exercise much control over the local elections of the State.

When it was fully ascertained, in 1838-9, that the public works could no longer be carried on, they should have ceased at once, provision having been made that the Contractors should be compensated as soon as possible for their dues, and also for such damages as they ought to receive for relinquishing their contracts. From the indecision of the State authorities, no arrangements of the kind were made, and large sums were afterwards paid in the Treasury Notes of the State for work done after there was not the slightest prospect that it would be of any public advantage.

At the election of 1840, Judge Bigger was elected Governor by a majority of 8,000 votes over Gen. Howard. This was the first time at which national politics had exercised a controlling influence in the election of Governor. Each party, however, could, with propriety, boast, that no better or abler man was to be

found in its ranks to advocate its cause and sustain its principles.

The population of the State in 1840, amounted to 685,866, of whom 148,806 were engaged in agriculture, 20,590 in trades and manufactures, 3,076 in commerce, 949 in mining and navigation, and 2,257 in the learned professions, including engineering. There were 48,189 scholars in the primary and common schools, and 38,100 persons over twenty-one years of age, unable to read and write.

The election in 1843 terminated in the defeat of Gov. Bigger, the incumbent, by James Whitcomb, Esq., on party grounds, by a majority of 2,000 votes. In 1845, the Judges of the Supreme Court were nominated in reference to the political divisions of the country, contrary to the wishes of some of the dominant party. If the old Judges had been re-appointed, there can be no doubt their confirmation by the Senate would have been unanimous, or nearly so. How this subject will be viewed hereafter, it is, of course, impossible at present to determine; but it is very apparent that numbers of both parties do not wish to give up the common objects of their pride and patronage.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,

That require particular notice, are the following, viz:

The State Prison,

The State Bank,

The Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb,

The Hospital for the Insane,

The Institute for the Education of the Blind; and

The State Library.

THE INDIANA STATE PRISON

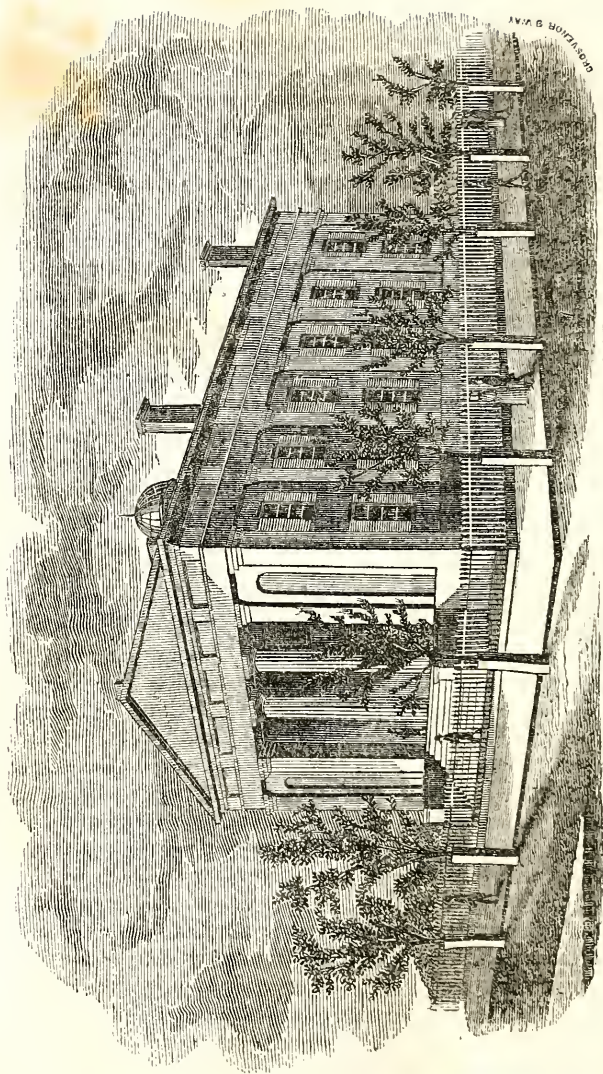
Is beautifully situated just below the City of Jeffersonville, within sight of the Falls of the Ohio, and opposite the City of Louisville. Its outer wall, which is of brick, thirty inches in thickness and twenty-eight feet high, covers an area of about four acres, gently undulating to the north. In the centre of the front, being the south side of the prison, is a large and beautiful three story brick building, fifty

feet square, called the "Guard House," from its being used for the guards and officers of the prison.

The entrance to the prison is through a hall in the centre of the Guard house, to an iron grated door which opens to the Cell house. This building is 150 feet long, and contains 184 cells, each seven feet long, four wide, and seven feet high, and the whole building is fire proof. On the west line is a Cooper's shop, 150 feet long, forty wide and one story high, and a Warehouse 100 feet by forty, and one and a half stories high. The north angle of the buildings is composed of a store house forty by twenty-two feet, and one story high, and a Hospital 137 feet by forty, two stories high. On the east range is a brick building, erected for a hackling house, but now used for a dry house. There is also, in this quarter, a two story work shop, 396 by 43 feet, in which wagon making is carried on, and the dressing of Coopers' stuff, and turning lathes, and a grist mill, are in operation, all moved by a large engine; and other extensive machinery is also in the process of erection. Upon the wall, at the north-east and south-west angles, are watch towers, where sentinels are placed, during the day, to give the alarm in case of danger.

There were in the Prison, on the 30th November last, 140 convicts, of which sixty-two were admitted the previous year. They are lodged in separate cells at night, each cell being provided with a straw tick, pillow and covering suitable to the season, and also with a night tub and bucket of fresh water every evening. The food is plain, but substantial; constant work, except during meal times and on the Sabbath, is required in the day time, and perfect silence is maintained, the prisoners manifesting all their wants by signs. A Chaplain attends the Prison, and preaches to the convicts once a week, on the Sabbath. The average term for which the prisoners are adjudged to be confined, is about three years. Of the 140 convicts, twenty-seven had no education, twenty could read only, eighty-six could read and write, six had a good English and one a classical educa-





STATE BANK INDIANAPOLIS.

tion; fifty had been intemperate, forty had been moderate drinkers, and fifty temperate; 124 were whites, and sixteen blacks and mulattoes; eighteen were natives of Indiana, forty-seven from other western and south-western States, thirty-two from the Middle States, twenty-six from the southern States, six from New England, and eleven were foreigners. There were seven deaths among the prisoners during the year ending November 30, 1848. From 1824 to 1830, the average number of prisoners was thirty-five; from 1830 to 1840, it was sixty-two; since that time it has averaged 124.

When the State Prison was located at Jeffersonville, in 1822, it was then supposed that the labor of the convicts could be beneficially employed in constructing a canal round the Falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side of the river, and that object had much influence in determining the selection. William Lee is Warden, W. F. Collum, Physician, and Charles H. Page Chaplain of the State Prison.

THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA,

Was chartered in 1834, and commenced business in November of that year. Its charter will expire in 1859.

At the last Annual Report, December 9, 1848, the capital

owned by the State in the Bank amounted to	-	-	\$982,404	27	-
Capital owned by Individuals,	-	-	1,100,506	30	-

Total capital,	-	-	-	-	\$2,082,910	57
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The specie on hand was	-	-	-	-	1,273,895	54
Notes and bills discounted,	-	-	-	-	3,438,944	47
Suspended Debt, State Bonds, and Treasury Notes,	-	-	-	-	754,706	91
Bank Paper, Bank Balances, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1,148,313	68
Real Estate, Banking Houses, &c.,	-	-	-	-	382,076	71

Making a total of means,	-	-	-	-	\$6,997,937	31
The amount of dues were, circulation,	\$3,552,210	00				
Deposits,	-	452,624	73			
Due to Banks, and on other claims,	-	382,342	67			
					4,387,227	40

Leaving a balance of	-	-	-		\$2,610,709	91
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Which will pay back to the stockholders their stock, and leave for further profits, if all the Bank debts and claims are good, \$527,799 34. The dividends of profits the

last year were $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The office of the State Bank is kept at Indianapolis, from which all the notes of the Bank are delivered for issuing, signed by the President of the State Bank, and to be signed by the Cashier of the proper Branch. This Bank has ever maintained a firm and deserved credit, and it is justly deemed one of the best banking institutions in the Union. The control of the concern is vested in the Directors of the State Bank, which consists of a President and four Directors, chosen by the Legislature, and one Director chosen by each Branch, thirteen in all. This body meets quarterly, makes the dividends, and provides for regular examinations of the Branches, and limits their business, and may suspend them altogether whenever they violate the charter, or their management is otherwise unsafe either to the public or the other branches.

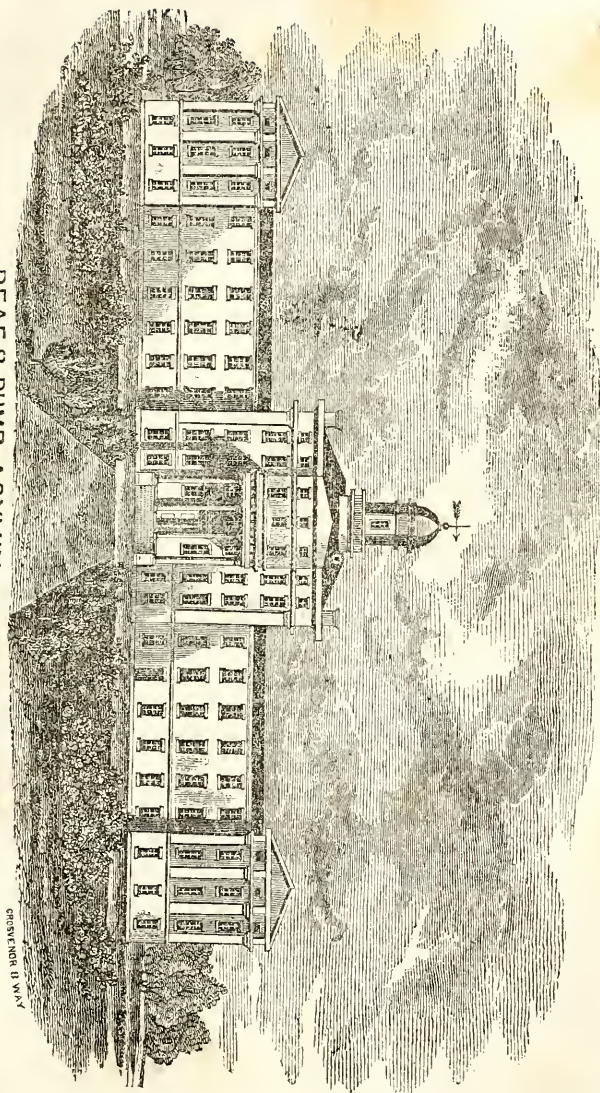
All the discounting of bills and notes, redemption of circulation, and other financial business, is done at the Branches. The Branches are responsible for each other, and yet do not share each other's profits. In case of the failure of any Branch, the individual stock in the Branch is first absorbed before the State stock is touched. The individual stockholders of each Branch elect all but three of their Directors, and these three are appointed by that part of the State Board which is chosen by the Legislature. The President of the Bank is James Morrison, the Cashier, James M. Ray. The Branches are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Lawrenceburgh, Madison, New Albany, Evansville, Vincennes, Bedford, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Fort Wayne, South Bend and Michigan City.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The buildings for this Institution, of which an engraving, in part, is annexed, are located a mile east of Indianapolis, in a direct line with Washington street, and as the main front, when completed, will be presented to the west, it will afford a commanding view of the great thoroughfare of the city. The situation is a fine one, in

DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

CRESSWELL & WAIN





a magnificent grove of native forest trees, and the whole, when finished, will appear to much advantage. The exterior of the building is to be beautifully stuccoed with hydraulic cement, and its internal arrangements are not surpassed by any similar Asylum in the United States. The whole length of the main building, including the wings, is 256 feet, and there is a building in the rear containing school rooms for eight classes, and a chapel.

The incipient step towards the commencement of this, the pioneer of the Indiana Benevolent Institutions, was taken at the session of the Legislature of 1842-3, by laying a "tax of two mills on each one hundred dollars worth of property in the State, for the purpose of supporting a Deaf and Dumb Asylum." At the same session, an appropriation of \$200 was made to James McLean, who had been for fifteen months instructing a small school in Parke county. In the spring of 1843, William Willard, a former mute teacher in the Ohio Asylum, though for some time previous out of employment, learning of the tax which had been assessed, came to this State with a view of commencing a school. This went into operation at Indianapolis in October, 1844; and during the year had sixteen pupils in attendance. At the commencement of its second session, in 1844, it became a State Institution. The greatest attendance at any one time, this year, was seventeen. On June 2, 1845, the present Superintendent, Mr. James S. Brown, was appointed and took charge of the Asylum in October following. During the session of 1845-6, the attendance reached thirty-five. During 1846-7, the pupils numbered sixty-five; in 1847-8, eighty-two; and in 1848-9, ninety-nine. For the last four years, the increase of pupils has been unprecedented; and for two years past, the Legislature and people of Indiana have enjoyed the satisfaction of sustaining an Institution educating a greater number of mutes, in proportion to the population, than that of any other State in the Union.

This school has been made entirely free, so far as board and tuition are concerned, to the Deaf and Dumb in the

State, between the ages of ten and thirty years. This was done because the receipts from pay pupils were at all times small, scarcely amounting, in value, to the extra trouble occasioned the parents of State pupils in obtaining their certificates of poverty in behalf of their children; and from the fact that many worthy people kept their children from school rather than procure these certificates.

The objects of this Institution are to give to each of its pupils a sound education, comprising all those branches usually pursued in public schools; and also to furnish to those whose parents or themselves may desire it, some useful trade. There is also a farm attached to the establishment, in the cultivation of which it is designed to impart to a portion of the male pupils a knowledge of scientific agriculture.

The revenue of the Asylum is derived from a tax of two and a quarter cents on the hundred dollars. Owing to a late change in the management, by committing the financial department to the Superintendent, such a saving has been made as to render an increase of taxation unnecessary, though the buildings are in progress; and, after their completion, a considerable reduction can be made in the present rate.

The annual session commences on the first Wednesday of October and closes on the last Wednesday in July. Pupils are required to enter at the commencement of the session.

The following are the officers of the Institution.

Trustees.

REV. PHINEAS D. GURLEY, *President of the Board.*

L. DUNLAP, M. D., *Physician of the Asylum.*

REV. EDWARD R. AMES.

ALFRED HARRISON, Esq.

REV. LOVE H. JAMESON, *Secretary.*

JAMES S. BROWN, A. M., *Superintendent.*

Instructors.—WILLIAM WILLARD, *First Assistant.*

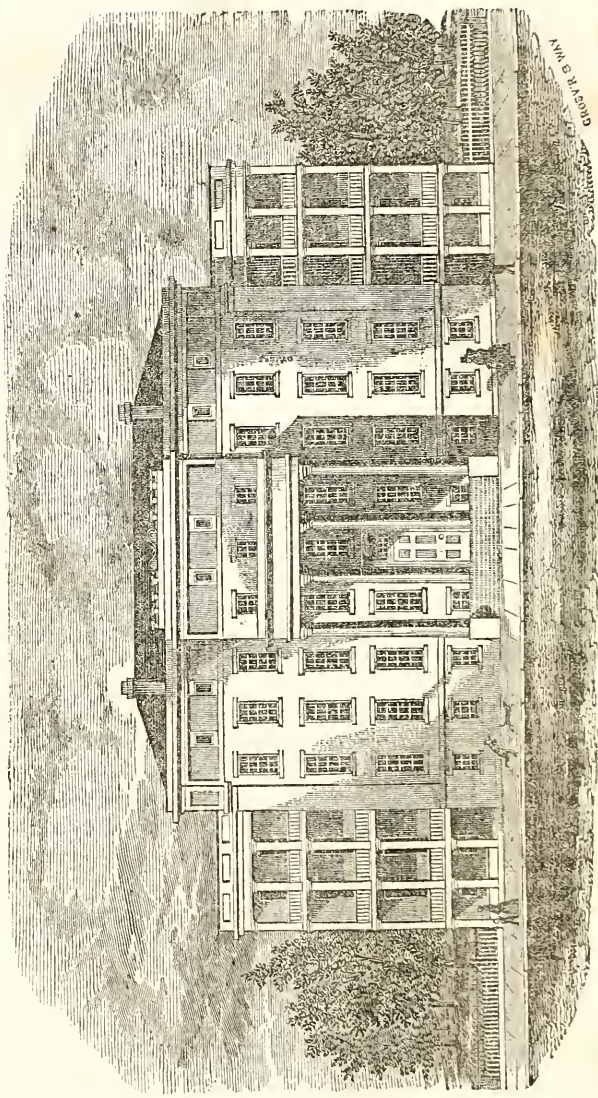
CHARLES AXTELL, *Second Assistant.*

———,* *Third Assistant.*

Mrs. ELLEN BIGGER, *Matron.*

* A vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Breg, Jr., May 15, 1849.





ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANA INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

This Institution is located at the capital of Indiana, occupying a commanding and salubrious site of eight acres, in the northern suburbs of the city.

It is under the fostering care of the State, and was founded by Legislative enactment in the year 1847.

The Institute has for its object the moral, intellectual, and physical training of blind youths of both sexes. The course of instruction pursued, embraces all the ordinary branches of an English education, to which are added Vocal and Instrumental Music, and the knowledge of some useful handicraft occupation.

The funds of the Institute are derived from a specific tax, levied for the purpose of its support; and, consequently, no charge is made for the boarding and tuition of its pupils, excepting where they are residents of other States.

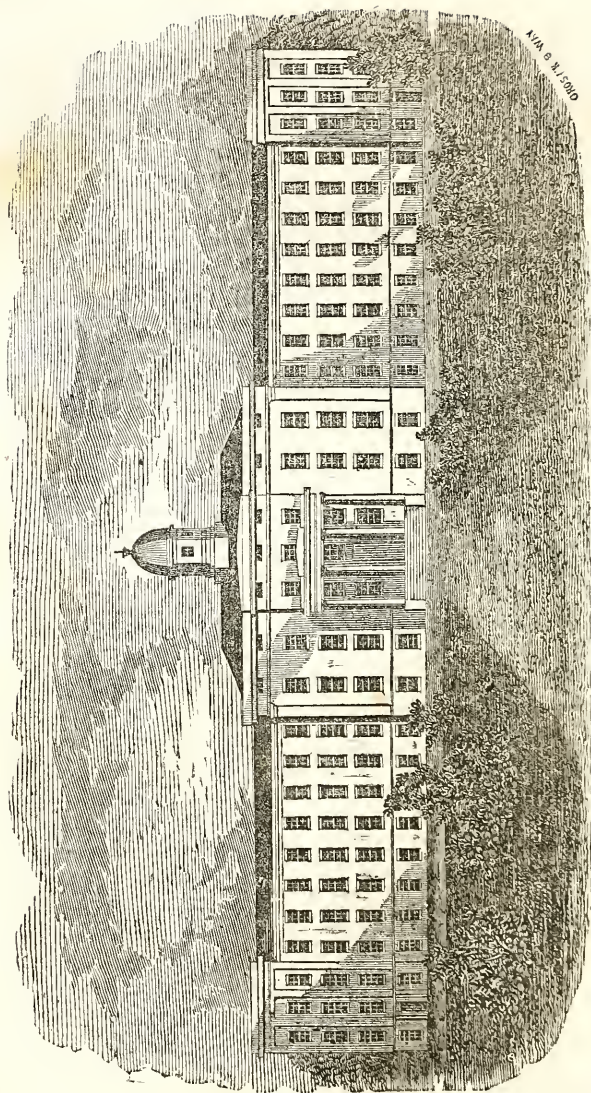
The following is a brief history of its origin: In the spring of 1844, Mr. James M. Ray, of this city, being in attendance at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, then in session in the City of Louisville, was invited, with the rest of that body, to witness an examination of the pupils of the Kentucky Institution for the education of the Blind. Convinced, by this examination, of the practicability and importance of educating this hitherto neglected class of his fellow beings, he naturally desired to see some efforts making in behalf of the Blind of his own State; and accordingly invited the Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution to visit Indianapolis, in company with some of his scholars, during the session of the next Legislature, for the purpose of exhibiting before them the progress they were making in their several branches of instruction. This invitation was accepted, and so satisfactory was the exhibition, that it induced the levying of a tax of two mills upon each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, the revenue thus accruing to be applied to the maintenance of several blind pupils in each of the Institutions of Ohio and

Kentucky, until such time as a school should be established in our own State. By the succeeding General Assembly, that of 1845-6, Messrs. James M. Ray and George W. Mears, together with the then Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, were appointed a Board of Trustees to superintend the application of this fund.

In obedience to the requirements of the act by which they were appointed, the Trustees advertised in many of the leading papers of the State, their readiness to receive applications in behalf of any blind youths who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire a useful education, at the same time addressing a circular to the county officers and other public men throughout the State, soliciting their aid and influence in the furtherance of the benevolent objects of the Legislature. Finding, however, like all others who have been instrumental in the founding of similar Institutions, that the incredulity of the uninformed, and the reluctance of parents to intrust their afflicted children to the care of strangers, could not be overcome by publications, they availed themselves of the proffered services of Wm. H. Churchman, who had recently resigned the charge of the Tennessee Institution for the Blind, and had also been engaged for several years as a teacher in the Ohio Institution, acquiring in both of these Institutions much valuable experience with the Blind. Mr. Churchman proposed to traverse a portion of the State as an agent of the Board, hoping, by public lectures and personal interviews with the Blind and their friends, to remove the obstacles in the way of their being sent to enjoy the benefits of the fund which had been created for the purpose of their education.

The mission was crowned with more than anticipated success; and upon the report of their agent as to the number of Blind persons in the State, the Trustees were induced to recommend, in their report to the Legislature in 1846-7, the early establishment of an Institution in Indiana. This report was followed up by a lecture from Mr. Churchman before the General Assembly, accompa-





INSANE HOSPITAL, NEAR INDIANAPOLIS.

nied with an exhibition of the attainments of several pupils from the Ohio Institution; the result of all of which was the enactment of a law, which passed both branches of the Legislature without a dissenting voice, establishing an Institution to go into operation during the year 1847.

This act appointed Messrs. Calvin Fletcher, George W. Mears and James M. Ray, a Board of Trustees to direct the organization and management of the contemplated Institute. Mr. Fletcher declining to serve, Mr. S. W. Norris became his successor by appointment of the Board.

An appropriation of five thousand dollars was made for the procuring of the necessary outfit of household furniture, school apparatus, etc., and for aiding in the purchase of a suitable site for the erection of permanent buildings.

For the current support of the Institute, and defraying in part the cost of buildings, the tax was increased from two mills to one cent.

The Institute was opened for the reception of pupils on the first day of October, 1847, and on the fourth of the same month, the school exercises commenced with nine pupils. During the first session, which closed on the last Wednesday in July, 1848, thirty scholars were received, a larger number than has entered any other Institution for the Blind in the United States during the first year of its existence.

A rented building was necessarily occupied during the first year; but in the latter part of September, 1848, part of the permanent improvements having been constructed, the Institute was removed to its present location.

INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

On the 25th December, 1843, John Evans, M. D., then of Attica, and now of Chicago, delivered, before a committee of the House of Representatives and the public, an address on Insanity, and the expediency of establishing a State Lunatic Asylum in Indiana.

The Legislature thereupon took prompt measures to establish a State Hospital for the Insane.

This Institution is beautifully situated on a fine farm of 160 acres, near the National Road, and two miles west of Indianapolis. For the farm on which the buildings are erected, \$5,458 have been paid, and there has been expended already, for the erection of buildings, \$51,611, and the estimated cost for completing them is \$15,000, making the entire cost of buildings, farm and improvements, when completed, \$72,069.

The present edifice is designed to accommodate 200 patients, together with the officers and attendants necessary to take care of them. Nearly 100 rooms are already completed and occupied.

As it is estimated that a large proportion of the recent cases of Insanity can be restored to health and returned to their friends, shortly after their arrival, and as others will be discharged who become incurable yet remain harmless, the Institution, when finished, it is hoped, will comfortably accommodate all the suitable cases that may apply for several years to come.

When applications are made for the admission of more cases than the Hospital can receive, a selection will be made as follows: 1st. Recent cases, where the disease has been less than one year's standing, shall have the preference over others in the county. 2d. Chronic cases presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery. 3d. Those for whom applications have been longest on file, other things being equal. 4th. Each county to have its just proportion; according to its population, though the Commissioners may exercise a sound discretion in giving a preference to recent cases of one county over chronic cases of another.

The tax established by law for the Insane will this year amount to about \$20,000, which, it is supposed, will pay \$14,000 towards the building, and \$6,000 to support fifty patients, with the salaries of officers, attendants, &c.

The management of the Institution, so far, appears to

be very creditable to all the parties concerned. The building is a noble one; the construction economical, and a number of patients, it is understood, have already been much benefited. Applications for admission must be made to the Superintendent.

The officers of the Institution are L. Dunlap, M. D., J. S. Bobbs, M. D., and James Blake, E. J. Peck, S. Major and John Wilkins, Esquires, Commissioners; R. J. Patterson, M. D., Superintendent and Physician; John Nutt, M. D., Assistant Physician; James M. Bradshaw, Steward; Mrs. Laura Ann Elliott, Matron.

STATE LIBRARY.

The first appropriation for a State Library was made by the Legislature at the session of 1825, when \$50 was appropriated for binding, and \$30 annually for the purchase of books. Previous to that time, the only books in the Library were Bentham's works, presented by the author, through J. Q. Adams, then Minister to London, the laws and journals of Congress, and of a few of the States, and about twenty volumes of the American State Papers.

There has been a gradual increase of books every year since; but the additions have not been of much value until within a few years. Besides duplicates, there are now at least 5,000 volumes of books, of which more than half are well selected and very valuable, and the remainder are generally such as should be found in an institution of the kind.

They are kept in excellent order by the Librarian, and every visiter at Indianapolis may spend a portion of his time at the State Library with much pleasure and profit. A large Law Library, purchased during the last thirty years, by the Gentlemen of the Bar, for their own use, is in a separate room; but it is now proposed that this also shall be put under the care of the State Librarian.

There are several other subjects and articles that might have been embraced in this General View of the State, that must now of necessity be described in the Topographical

and Statistical part, as the information relative to them was not received by the Compiler in time to be inserted as he would have wished. They will, therefore, be found under their proper heads in the second part of the Gazetteer, which is alphabetically arranged. The proceedings of several of the Railroad Companies recently organized, and also of the Wabash Navigation Company, can now be referred to only in this way.

PART SECOND.

TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS,

Containing a particular description of all the organized Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Townships, Water Courses, Prairies, &c., in the State, Alphabetically arranged.

ABINGTON, a southern township in Wayne county, which gave 202 votes at the last Presidential election.

ABINGTON, a village on the west bank of the east fork of White Water, in Wayne county, six miles south-east of Centreville, and near the south line of the county.

ABOITE, a small river in the west part of Allen county, emptying into Little river; not navigable, but affording good water power.

ABOITE, a township on the west side of Allen county, in T. 30, R. 11, with a population of about 300.

ADAMS COUNTY is bounded on the east by the State of Ohio, on the south by Jay county, on the west by Wells, and on the north by Allen county. It is twenty-four miles in length, from north to south, and fourteen in breadth, and contains 336 square miles. The county was organized in the year 1836, though a large tract of territory lying between Allen and Randolph had been previously called Adams county, after the distinguished statesman who bore that name; yet no organization had taken place. The population of Adams county, in 1840, was 2,284; at this time it is near 5,600. The face of the country is generally level. Near the St. Mary's and Wabash, it is undulating, but not hilly. There are no barrens in the county, and not exceeding ten sections of prairie, all wet, and twenty-five or thirty of river

bottoms. The residue is upland, heavily timbered. The wet prairies form the sources of the creeks, and from several of them water runs into the St. Lawrence, and also the Mississippi. The most of them show traces of beaver dams. The soil is clay mixed with marl, and apparently becomes more fertile the longer it is cultivated. The timber is oak, hickory, buckeye, ash, beech, elm, lynn, walnut, sycamore, poplar and cottonwood. The surplus products consist of wheat, corn and hay, and horses, cattle and hogs, in considerable numbers, are raised for exportation. The county is divided into twelve townships, Preble, Root and Union in the north; next, St. Mary's, Washington and Kirkland; then French, Monroe and Blue Creek; and in the south, Jefferson, Wabash and Hartford.

There are in Adams county, three Lawyers, five Physicians, six Ministers of the Gospel, five stores, three groceries, six warehouses, one merchant mill, one oil mill, one ashery, one tannery, two saddlers, ten shoemakers, seven blacksmiths, two tailors, five cabinet makers and twenty carpenters.

The principal streams are the St. Mary's and Wabash rivers, which are about equal in size, and their average width is about 160 feet. The former was frequently navigated with keel and flat boats; but navigation is now obstructed by mill dams. The public buildings in the county consist of a Court house and Jail, both of wood, fire-proof offices for the Clerk, Recorder, Auditor and Treasurer, and one Presbyterian, one Methodist and one Roman Catholic Church. The common school districts are generally organized and support schools from three to ten months in the year. The county of Adams, when properly improved, will be a first rate farming region.

ADAMS, a township in Allen county, in T. 30, R. 13, having a population of about 800.

ADAMS, a township in Carroll county, north-western part, with a population of about 900.

ADAMS, a township in Cass county, north of the Wabash.

ADAMS, a township in the north part of Decatur county, with a population of about 2,450.

ADAMS, a township in the south-east of Madison county.

ADAMS, a township in the north-west part of Morgan county, with a population of about 1,230.

ADAMS, a south-eastern township in Parke county, with a population of 2,000.

ADAMS, a northern township in Ripley county, with a population of 1,050.

ADDISON, an interior township in Shelby county, in which the county seat is situated.

AIKMAN'S CREEK, a mill stream in Daviess county, which runs south-west about twenty miles into the east fork of White river. The current is not sufficiently rapid to afford much facilities for machinery.

ALBANY, a small town on the Mississinewa, in Delaware county, ten miles north-east of Muncietown. It has a post office, two stores, a Methodist meeting house, and six or eight other houses.

ALBANY, a township in the county of Floyd, including the county seat, and containing a population of about 8,500.

ALBION, the present county seat of Noble county, laid out in 1847, in the centre of the county, and is now a flourishing village. It is situated twenty-six miles north-west of Fort Wayne, and 125 miles north-east of Indianapolis.

ALEXANDRIA, a small town containing about thirty houses, in Madison county, eleven miles north of Anderson, and forty-seven north-east from Indianapolis.

ALISONVILLE, a small village in Marion county, east side of White river, eleven miles north-east of Indianapolis. It contains a population of about 200.

ALLEN COUNTY is bounded north by DeKalb and Noble, east by the State of Ohio, south by Adams and Wells, and west by Huntington and Whitley counties. It contains 672 square miles and was organized in 1824. It was named after the late Col. John Allen, a distin-

guished Kentucky lawyer, who fell at the battle of the River Raisin. Allen county is divided into twenty civil townships, commencing on the south line at the south-east corner; Monroe, Madison, Marion, Pleasant and Lafayette, lie in the first tier; Aboite, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson and Van Buren, lie in the second tier; Maumee, Milan, St. Joseph, Washington and Lake, lie in the third tier; and on the north line of the county are Eel river, Perry, Cedar creek, Springfield and Scipio. The population of the county in 1830, was 1,000; in 1840, 5,942, and at this time over 13,000. Its principal streams are Little river and Aboite, which rise in the western part of the county, unite near the county line, and run into the Wabash, and the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, both which rise in Ohio and run, the former south-west and the latter north-west, until they unite at Fort Wayne and form the Maumee, which then runs north-east into Lake Erie. All these streams, except Aboite, were formerly navigable in high water; but the erection of dams across them, and the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, has superseded the old mode of navigation. Bee creek, in the south-west, Crooked creek, in the east, and Cedar creek, in the north, are considerable mill streams, and the whole county is well watered.

The soil is generally of an excellent quality, being a sandy loam near the streams, and clay intermixed with marl in the interior, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn, oats, grass, &c. The land is generally timbered, with occasional wet prairies, easily drained. In the north-western part of the county are many oak openings, or barrens, all very fertile and easily brought into cultivation. The most common timber is oak, beech, walnut, buckeye, maple, ash, hickory, poplar, &c. Within this county were several Indian reserves, on one of which lived the famous Indian Chief Richardville, till his death in 1840. His wealth and influence kept other Indians near him, and many of them continued to reside here until their final removal west of the Mississippi, a few years since. This kept up a large

amount of Indian trade, and until lately the agriculture of the county was not in a good condition. There is now every appearance that Allen will be one of the best, as it among the largest, counties in the State. In aid of the business on the canal, plank roads are in the process of construction in several directions from Fort Wayne, and that town will soon be surpassed by no others in the State, except Madison and Indianapolis.

The manufactures of the county consist of four large tanneries, one large foundry, one distillery, four breweries, eight flouring mills, ten saw mills, one woollen factory, and one oil mill. There are in the county thirty dry goods stores, twenty grocery stores, thirteen warehouses, three drug stores, and one book store; many of the stores very large. There are also twenty Lawyers, sixteen Physicians, and twelve Preachers of the Gospel. Among the different denominations there are three Presbyterian Churches, one Catholic, two Methodist, one Dutch Reformed, one Lutheran, one Christian, one Episcopalian, one African, and one Baptist. The Methodists have a good Female High School or College, and the Catholics have a school under the charge of the Sisters of Providence. The lands in the county returned for taxation amount to 357,952 acres.

ALLEN, a township in Noble county, containing a population of 850.

ALLENSVILLE, a small town in Switzerland county, eleven miles north-east of Vevay, surrounded by a good country and very industrious population.

ALQUINA, a small town in Fayette county, five miles south-east of Connersville.

AMERICA, a small town in Wabash county, twelve miles south of Lagros, near the north line of Grant county.

AMERICUS, a small town on the Wabash River, in Tippecanoe county, ten miles north-east of Lafayette, containing one dry goods and two grocery stores, and about fifty frame dwelling houses.

AMSTERDAM, a village on the Ohio river, in Harrison

county, near the mouth of Indian creek, sixteen miles south-west from Corydon. It contains about twenty families, and has a fine country back of it; known as the *grassy valley*.

ANDERSON, a river which rises in the west part of Crawford county, runs into the south-east corner of Dubois, then into Perry, and then for several miles becomes the dividing line between Spencer and Perry, and empties into the Ohio near Troy. It is navigated in high water by flat-boats for about thirty miles, and it affords many valuable mill privileges.

ANDERSON, a central township in Madison county, embracing the county seat.

ANDERSON, a township in Perry county, on the west side of the county, north of Troy township, and containing a population of 1,000.

ANDERSON, a township in Rush county, south-east part, with a population of 1,900.

ANDERSON, a south-eastern township in Warrick county.

ANDERSON, the Seat of Justice of Madison county, is situated on a high bluff on the south side of White river, thirty-four miles north-east of Indianapolis. It was an old Indian town, named after Anderson, a Delaware chief, who formerly resided there. In 1813, it was burnt by a detachment of troops from Kentucky, then on an exploring tour. It has a Court House, Jail, fire-proof public offices, a good County Seminary, lately erected, and a population of about 300, and is now rapidly improving. Its beautiful situation, the fertile country around it, and the construction of the Bellefontaine Railroad through it, will make it an important point. A Newspaper, called "The Weekly Democrat," is published at this place.

ANGOLA, the County Seat of Steuben county, is situated near the centre of the county, twelve miles from the north-east corner of the State, 152 miles north-east of Indianapolis, and 70 miles west of Toledo. It contains eight dry goods stores, and a population of 400, and

being situated in a fertile and rapidly improving country, will soon be a thriving and prosperous town.

ANNAPOLIS, a flourishing village in Parke county, seven miles north-west of Rockville. It is surrounded by well cultivated farms.

ARMIESBURGH, a small village in the same county, situated on Big Raccoon, near its junction with the Wabash.

ARMSTRONG, a western township in Vanderburgh county, containing a population of about 600.

ARNOLD'S CREEK, a small stream in Ohio county, emptying into the Ohio river two miles below Rising Sun. It was named after Col. Arnold, who, soon after the Revolutionary war, was enticed into an ambuscade by the Indians, and killed by them near this stream.

ATTICA, a flourishing village on the south-east bank of the Wabash, in Fountain county, beautifully situated, containing eleven dry goods stores, two groceries, one bakery, five warehouses, about 300 houses, and a population of about 1,200. It is situated on the Wabash and Erie Canal, fourteen miles north-east of Covington, twenty-five south-west of Lafayette, and seventy-five north-west of Indianapolis. The Shawnee and other prairies, and, in fact, all the lands in the vicinity, are fertile and well cultivated, and they furnish an immense amount of surplus produce for exportation. The water power on Shawnee creek, in the vicinity, is very valuable.

AUBURN, the county seat of De Kalb county, is situated two miles south and three west of the centre of the county, twenty-two miles north of Fort Wayne, and 134 north-east of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1836, by W. Park, and now contains about fifty houses, all of wood, and 300 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Court House, and offices for the Clerk, Recorder and Auditor.

AUGUSTA, a small village in Marion county, on the Michigan road, nine miles north-west of Indianapolis. It contains about 150 inhabitants.

AUGUSTA, formerly the Seat of Justice of Noble county. It contains the jail and the public offices for the Recorder, Auditor, &c.

AURORA, a small town in the south-west corner of Clinton county.

AURORA, a beautiful village on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Hogan creek, in Dearborn county, containing about 1,600 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1819, and having a fine country back of it, has for many years exported large quantities of produce. It is twenty-six miles below Cincinnati, and eighty-six south-east of Indianapolis. It has just suffered very severely from the ravages of the Cholera.

AZALIA, a small village, in a very fertile part of Bartholomew county, east of White river, and ten miles south-east of Columbus, on the Brownstown road. Population 250.

BACK CREEK, a small but valuable mill stream in Grant county, emptying into the Mississinewa north of Marion.

BACK CREEK, a considerable mill stream, rising in Jackson county, then running into Lawrence, empties into Guthrie's creek.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in the west part of Dubois county, containing 340 voters, and a population of about 1,700.

BAINBRIDGE, a small village in Putnam county, nine miles north of Greencastle.

BAKER, a north-eastern township in Martin county, with a population of 600.

BAKER, a southern township in Morgan county, with a population of 360.

BALTIMORE, a small town on the west side of the Wabash, in Warren county, three miles above Covington.

BARKER, a township in Jasper county.

BARR, an eastern township in Daviess county.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY is bounded north by the township line which separates townships ten and eleven, di-

viding it from Shelby and Johnson counties. East by Decatur and Jennings counties, south by Jennings and Jackson, and west by Brown county. The county contains 405 square miles. Its name was derived from Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, long a distinguished citizen of Clark county, and a Senator in the State Legislature from 1821 to 1824. The name was given at the instance of Gen. Tipton. Gen. Bartholomew was a Lt. Colonel, commanding a battalion of infantry at the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was severely wounded, for which he received a pension until his death, which took place exactly twenty-nine years afterward, on the day of the Presidential election, 1840. Gen. Bartholomew was a self-taught, modest, brave and honest man, who rose from obscurity and obtained distinction solely by his merits as a man and a soldier. In all the difficulties with the Indians along the frontier, he was always foremost in times of danger.

The voters of Bartholomew in 1848, were 2,513, and the population a little over 15,000. In 1840 it was 10,042. The county is divided, for local government, into fourteen townships, viz: Nineveh, Union, Harrison, Ohio, Wayne, Sand Creek, Rock Creek, Clifty, Clay, Haw Creek, Flatrock, German, Columbus and Jackson. The east and central part of the county is generally level, the west mostly hilly, and particularly so near the Brown county line, where the hills resemble broken mountains or the spurs of the Alleghanies. They are commonly called the "Salt Creek Knobs." At least one-fourth of the county is bottom land, on Driftwood or East Fork of White river, Clifty and Flat Rock. There is not much poor land in the county, though along the extreme margins of the bottoms there are a few bogs which are unfit for cultivation. The soil in the bottoms and level lands is a rich alluvion, mixed with limestone-sand and gravel. That part of the county called the "Haw Patch," twelve miles long and six wide, is not surpassed for beauty and fertility by any part of the western country. Between Flatrock and Driftwood, there were originally native

forests for miles, without any undergrowth, and where the tall and thinly scattered walnut, blue ash, and sugar trees no more interrupted travellers on horseback or in carriages, than would open parks, where the trees had been planted and trimmed for the purpose. The more hilly part of the county has a clay soil, and the timber there is white and black oak, hickory, beech, sugar tree and poplar. In the balance and larger part of the county, walnut, sugar, ash, buckeye, haw, pawpaw, burr oak and poplar are the most common. Not exceeding one-fourth of the land is yet in cultivation. The surplus of agricultural products has increased rapidly every year since the completion of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and as there is now a good prospect of making a Railroad also to Jeffersonville, and extending another from Columbus in the direction of Bloomington, these improvements, in different parts of the county, will develop still more its agricultural capabilities, which, at no distant time, will yield a surplus of five times the present amount.

There have been exported in a single year from Bartholomew county, 25,000 hogs, 200,000 bushels of corn, 6,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 bushels of wheat, and oats, hay, beans, barley, rye, hoop-poles, horses, mules and beef cattle, in all to the value of at least \$500,000; and when such articles are in demand, they may and will be all largely increased.

There are in the county ten tanneries, with a capital of \$17,000, which employ 45 hands and yield 4,800 sides of sole, and 6,300 of upper leather, annually. There is one large distillery, recently erected, nine flouring mills, moved by water power, six do. saw mills, five steam saw mills, four wool carding machines and three fulling mills. The mill streams in the county, Driftwood, Flatrock and Clifty, admit of a large and very valuable increase of water power, which will be used at no distant day. The taxable land amounts to 218,084 acres, 6,413 have been entered and are not yet taxable, and the Congress land still for sale amounts to 34,503 acres,

lying almost entirely in the western part of the county.

It is much to be regretted that education has been but little attended to, and that "no certain account can possibly be given of the management of the schools."

BARTON, an eastern township in Gibson county, containing a population of 500.

BATH, a northern township in Franklin county, containing a population of 800.

BAUBAUGO, a small stream, twenty miles in length, rising in the west part of Elkhart county, and running north-west into the St. Joseph, near the east line of St. Joseph county.

BAUGO, a western township in Elkhart county, containing a population of 300.

BEAVER, a township in Jasper county.

BEAVER, a small creek, twenty miles in length, rises in south-west part of Lawrence, and empties in White river in Martin county.

BEAVER, a small creek in Pulaski county.

BEAVER, a lake abounding in fish, in north-west corner of Jasper county. This lake is the largest sheet of fresh water in the State, except the south end of Lake Michigan. It covers about 16,000 acres.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a mill stream, forty-five miles in length, rises in Brown county, and runs westwardly through Monroe, and empties into the West Fork of White river near Gosport. It runs in a deep bed, and is navigable about twenty miles in high water.

BEAN BLOSSOM, a north-western township in Monroe county, containing a population of 1,300.

BEAR CREEK, a small stream near the south side of Fayette county.

BEAR CREEK, a small creek in Perry county, emptying into the Ohio, near Rome.

BEAR CREEK, a small tributary of the Mississinewa, in Randolph county.

BEAR CREEK, a small stream emptying into Blue river, in Washington county.

BEDFORD, the Seat of Justice of Lawrence county, is

beautifully situated on the high ground between the East Fork of White River and Salt creek three miles from the former and two miles from the latter; seventy-five miles south-west of Indianapolis, twenty-four south from Bloomington, sixty-six north-west from Louisville, and forty-eight north from Leavenworth. It was laid out in 1826, by John Lowry, S. F. Irwin, Jos. Glover and John Owen. Bedford contains thirty brick and 114 frame houses, and a population of 700. It has an excellent Court House, surpassed by very few in the State; Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches; a good building for a County Seminary, and it has ten stores and two groceries. At Bedford is located one of the branches of the State Bank. The country around is fertile and healthy, and a very prudent and industrious population have secured to this town and its vicinity an almost uninterrupted course of prosperity. There has, however, been less attention paid to education here than in many other towns inferior in size and wealth. A newspaper, the Bedford Herald, is published here, and exertions are now making to continue the Railroad from New Albany to Salem, to this place.

BEE CREEK, a small tributary of the Wabash, on the north side, in Adams county.

BEER CREEK, a mill stream in Jay county, emptying into the Wabash.

BELL CREEK, a mill stream, rising in Henry county, runs north into Delaware and falls into Buck creek.

BELMONT, a small town in Noble township, Laporte county.

BELMONT, a small town in Craig township, Switzerland county.

BELVILLE, a flourishing village in Hendricks county, seven miles south of Danville, on the National road, and nineteen from Indianapolis. It contains about fifty houses and 300 inhabitants.

BENTON, a town at the crossing of the Elkhart, on the Fort Wayne road, seven miles south-east of Goshen. It has a population of 200, a large flouring mill, owned by

the Messrs. Davis, two stores, two tanneries, two taverns, with the usual shops of mechanics, and the Methodists and Baptists have neat and commodious churches.

BENTON, a township in Elkhart county, embracing the above.

BENTON, a township in Monroe county, with a population of 600.

BENTONVILLE, a small town in Fayette county, ten miles north-west of Connersville.

BENTON COUNTY, named after the celebrated T. H. Benton, was organized in 1840; it lies on the Illinois State line, and is twenty miles from east to west, and eighteen from north to south. It contains 360 square miles, and is bounded north by Jasper county, east by White and Tippecanoe, south by Warren, and west by the State of Illinois. The population in 1840 was 150, in 1844, 300, and at this time, 800. The county, for civil purposes, is divided into three townships, Pine, Oak Grove, and Parish Grove. One-fifth of the county only is estimated to be timber, one-fifth barrens, and three-fifths prairie. The prairies are mostly dry, gently undulating, and very rich. The timber is mostly oak, walnut, ash, sugar tree, hackberry, pawpaw, &c. Big Pine, a good mill stream, rises in the east part of the county, Little Pine and Sugar creek in the west. The two former unite and empty into the Wabash near Williamsport; the latter runs west into Illinois. Benton county offers great advantages to the farmer, by its facilities for raising stock, and also for wheat, corn, oats, &c., to which it is well adapted. There are four schools, one store, one Universalist and two Methodist Churches, two Physicians, three Preachers, and no Lawyer in the county. It is estimated that 4,000 head of cattle, 200 horses, 2,000 hogs, 50,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats, and 10,000 bushels of wheat are annually exported, of the value of \$50,000. There is a noted mound in the north part of the county, usually called Mount Nebo. 30,500 acres of land are taxable, and about 100,000 acres still belong to the United States.

BEN DAVIS, a small mill stream in Rush county, a tributary of Flatrock.

BENNINGTON, a small town in Pleasant township, Switzerland county.

BETHEL, a small village in Marion county, on the Michigan road, nine miles south-east of Indianapolis. It contains about twenty-five houses.

BETHEL, a north-western township in Posey county.

BETHEL, a small town in Wayne county, recently laid out.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Cass county, north of the Wabash river, with a population of 600.

BETHLEHEM, a township in the upper end of Clark county, on the Ohio river, with a population of 1,000.

BETHLEHEM, a small town on the Ohio river, eighteen miles below Madison and thirty-two above Louisville, with a population of 200.

BETHLEHEM, a small village inhabited mostly by **FRIENDS**, in the south-west corner of Hamilton county.

BIG CREEK, a mill stream, thirty miles in length, rises in Ripley county, runs south west through Jefferson, and empties into Graham Fork, near the south line of Jennings county.

BIG CREEK, a mill stream, forty miles in length, rises in Vanderburgh county and runs south-west through Posey, and empties into the Wabash.

BIG BLUE, see Blue river.

BIG CEDAR GROVE, a mill stream in Franklin county, rising near Springfield, empties into White water on the east side, six miles below Brookville.

BIGGER, a south-eastern township in Jennings county, with a population of 450.

BIG INDIAN, a large mill stream about fifty miles in length, rises near the east line of Floyd county, and runs south-west by Corydon, into the Ohio river, at Amsterdam.

BIG PINE, see Pine Creek.

BIG RACCOON, an excellent mill stream, seventy-five miles in length, rises in the south-west corner of Boone

county, runs south-west through Montgomery, Putnam and Parke, and empties into the Wabash two miles below Montezuma. The land along the whole course of this creek is not surpassed in fertility by any part of the State. The manufacturing privileges are very valuable and are now mostly well improved, and this part of the State is now very flourishing.

BIG SANDY, a small stream in Spencer county, emptying into the Ohio eight miles above Rockport.

BIG VERMILLION, see Vermillion.

BILLINGSVILLE, a small town in the south part of Union county, ten miles west of Oxford, five east of Dunlapsville, and six south of Liberty.

BLACK CREEK, a small stream in Noble county, that runs south-east into De Kalb, and empties into Cedar creek.

BLACK, an interior township in Posey county.

BLACKFORD COUNTY, named in honor of Judge Blackford, was organized in 1837. It is bounded north by Wells, east by Jay, south by Delaware, and west by Grant counties, and contains 169 square miles. It is divided into four civil townships; Harrison in the north-east, Jackson in the south-east, Washington in the north-west and Licking in the south-west. The population of the county is about 2,000. There are five stores in the county, one grocery, one warehouse, three lawyers, four physicians, seven preachers, five blacksmiths, three gunsmiths, three wheelwrights, seven shoemakers, three tailors and one hatter; two grist mills and five saw mills.

The face of the country is mostly level, but in some places gently undulating. The soil is best adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, &c., and the exports consist of wheat and pork, taken to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and cattle, horses and hogs driven to other markets. The principal streams in the county are the Salamonie and Lick creek, the former a first rate mill stream. Except a few wet prairies, the country was all originally heavily timbered with oak, beech, ash, poplar, sugar tree, walnut, hickory, cherry,

&c., and the soil, without any exception, is rich. The public buildings in the county are a well finished brick Court House, and Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, and Licking and Harrison townships have each five schools.

The first settlement in the county was made by John Blount, in 1835. In the winter of 1836, Abel Baldwin, of Vermont, explored the forests and entered land for a company of emigrants from that State, and in the autumn following they removed to the Salamonie, and soon after laid off the town of Montpelier, which was named after the capital of their native State. Hartford was laid off in 1839, and for several years the rival towns were competitors for the county seat; but Hartford succeeded ultimately. In March, 1842, a hurricane passed through the south part of the county, destroying much timber, and leaving marks of desolation for many miles.

There are 96,945 acres of taxable land in the county. In the eastern part is the Godfrey Reserve, where this war chief of the Miamies long resided, and where some of the dwellings of the red men are yet standing. Godfrey was a noble looking, kind-hearted man, much beloved both by Indians and whites.

BLOOMFIELD, the County Seat of Green county, is situated on high ground, one mile east of White river, eighty miles south-west of Indianapolis. It contains a Court House, and a population of about 200.

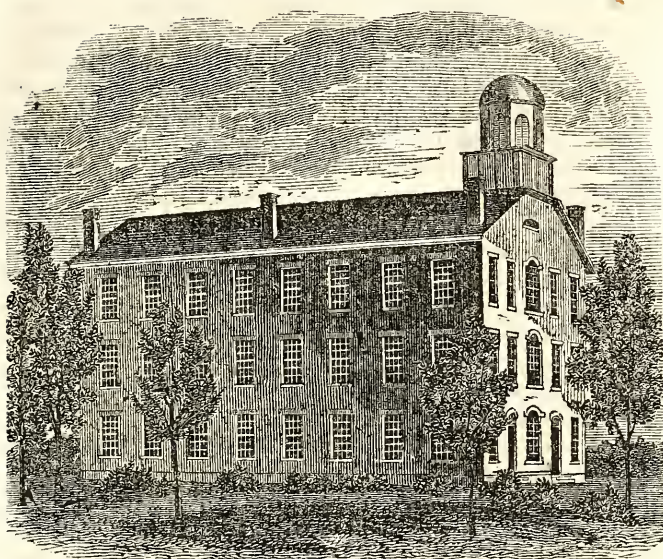
BLOOMFIELD, a central township in Lagrange county, with a population of 800.

BLOOMING GROVE, a small town in Franklin county, eight miles north-west of Brookville, with a population of 150.

BLOOMING GROVE, a northern township in Franklin county.

BLOOMINGSPORT, a small town in Randolph county, twelve miles south of Winchester.

BLOOMINGTON, a central township in Monroe county, with a population of 6,200.

**STATE UNIVERSITY BLOOMINGTON.**

BLOOMINGTON, the Seat of Justice of Monroe county, is beautifully situated on the ridge from which the waters run into the East and West Forks of White river, twenty-four miles from the former and fourteen from the latter, at the head of Clear creek, which runs south, and near the waters of Bean Blossom which runs north. The situation is commanding, healthy; and a fertile, undulating country around presents ever changing and most delightful scenery. Bloomington has 350 houses, of which about half are brick, and a population of 1,643. There are in the town thirteen stores, one grocery, two drug stores, three excellent taverns, nine lawyers, ten physicians, and the Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Presbyterians, Reformed Presbyterians, Seceders, Covenanters and Lutherans have each their house of worship and preacher.

The location of the State University at Bloomington, and the continued prosperity of that Institution, has con-

tributed very much to the growth and prosperity of the town and the improvement of the country; and opening of new avenues to the place will add still more to its importance. The students in the College are sometimes near 200, and there is also a well conducted Female Academy in town, at which there are usually between seventy and eighty scholars in attendance. Contrary to all previous expectation, it has been ascertained that though a hilly country, a very cheap Railroad, varying but little from a straight line, can be made from Bloomington east to Columbus, there to intersect with the Madison and Indianapolis Road; and the Railroad which was first attempted only from New Albany to Salem, is now being extended to Bedford, and will, at no distant day, reach Bloomington from the south. There are three printing offices in the town, one of which publishes the Herald, another the Christian Record, the other principally job work. The large foundry of Seward & Sons, and the spinning, weaving and fulling establishment of Heaps & Jones, do quite an extensive business. Bloomington is fifty-one miles from Indianapolis, twenty-one from Martinsville, twenty-four from Bedford, forty from Columbus, sixty from Terre Haute and eighty from Louisville. It was first settled in 1819. Among the earliest settlers were Daniel and Jonathan Rogers, George H. Johnston and Joshua Lucas.

BLUFFTON, the Seat of Justice of Wells county, is situated on the Wabash river, near the centre of the county, twenty-five miles south of Fort Wayne and 101 north-east of Indianapolis. It contains a good Court House, Jail and public offices; Churches for the United Brethren, Presbyterians, Methodists and Christians, and a population of 500. It was first settled in 1838.

BLUE CREEK, a small tributary of the St. Mary's, south-west side, in Adams county.

BLUE CREEK, a township on east side of Adams county.

BLUE RIVER, the main stream or principal branch of Driftwood or East Fork of White River, and it is usually

called by the latter name after it unites with Sugar creek in the lower end of Johnson county. It rises in the north-east part of Henry county and runs south-west through the counties of Henry, Rush, Hancock, Shelby and Johnson, about eighty miles, for sixty of which there is at least one or more good water privileges for every mile. The stream is unfailing, and for all that distance is usually from thirty to sixty yards in width. The country along the whole route is very fertile and beginning to be well improved, and this part of the State is now attracting much attention, both from farmers and manufacturers.

BLUE RIVER, an excellent mill stream, rises in Washington county, and winding in a south-western direction, forms the dividing line between Harrison and Crawford for fifteen miles, then runs south-east into Harrison ten miles, then south-west and again becomes the dividing line between the counties for ten miles, and empties into the Ohio river two miles above Leavenworth. Its whole length is about 75 miles. There are now many valuable mills erected on it, and still more may be.

BLUE RIVER, a branch of Eel river, thirty miles in length, rises in Noble county, then runs south-west into Whitley, passes through Blue River Lake and empties into Eel river, two miles below Columbia. It is a lasting stream.

BLUE BABY CREEK, a branch of the last named river, in Whitley county.

BLUE RIVER, a south-eastern township in Hancock county, with a population of 850.

BLUE RIVER, a western township in Harrison county, with a population of 1,500.

BLUE RIVER, a south-eastern and very fertile township in Johnson county.

BLUE GRASS RUN, a small stream in Noble county.

BOGARD, a northern township in Daviess county, with a population of 675.

BOGGS CREEK, a small stream in Martin county, emptying into the East Fork of White river, west side.

BONO, a small town in Lawrence county, on a high bluff, on the south side of White river. It is fifteen miles south-east of Bedford, and has a population of 200.

BONO, a south-eastern township of Lawrence county, with a population of 1,110.

BOONE COUNTY is bounded north by Clinton, east by Hamilton, south by Marion and Hendricks, and west by Montgomery. It is twenty-four miles long from east to west, and seventeen miles wide, and contains 408 square miles. The south-eastern, western and north-western portions are agreeably undulating; the interior generally level. The county was organized in 1830, and was named after the celebrated Daniel Boone, whose love of forest life, enterprise and disinterestedness were prototypes of much that is still admirable in western manners. The population of the county was 622 in 1830, 8,121 in 1840, and at this time at least 14,000. It is divided into eleven civil townships, Marion, Clinton, Washington, Sugar Creek, Jefferson, Centre, Union, Eagle, Perry, Harrison and Jackson.

The soil in most parts of the county is a black loam, usually several feet in depth, on a stratum of clay, and in some places of sand or coarse gravel. It is very fertile and well adapted for the production of wheat, corn, oats, grass, and all kinds of vegetables. There is no part of the State where the timber is heavier or of a better quality. It is not uncommon to see, on a single acre, 100 oak trees averaging four feet in diameter, and from 80 to 120 feet in height. The other forest trees which are most common, are ash, walnut, poplar, beech, sugar tree, lynn, &c. The only prairies are Smith's, Hagan's and Eel, which are small and wet, except a portion of Hagan's, which is dry and agreeably undulating. They may all be drained with a little ditching, and made dry enough for tillage.

The principal kinds of surplus produce are wheat, corn, beef, pork, honey, &c., and cattle, hogs, horses and mules are driven to market. The annual value of the exports is estimated at \$150,000, which consist of 100,000

bushels of wheat, 5,000 of corn, 10,000 hogs, 2,000 cattle, 200 horses and 150 mules. There are in the county twenty-one stores, one licensed grocery, eight lawyers, twenty physicians, six Ministers of the Gospel, eighteen churches of various denominations, about twenty taverns, sixteen saddle and harness makers, twenty shoe-makers, thirty carpenters, sixteen cabinet makers, ten coopers, five wagon makers, twenty-five blacksmiths, eight tanners and curriers, five brick layers, two tinners, one potter and six tailors; eight grist mills, ten saw mills, one woollen factory, propelled by water, and one steam saw mill. All building materials, except rock, are abundant and of an excellent quality.

Boone county is situated on the ridge or what were formerly called the dividing swamps between White river and the Wabash. It is the source of Eagle creek, White Lick and Walnut Fork of Eel river which empty into the former, and Big Raccoon and Sugar creek which empty into the latter. All these streams are quite large and important near their mouths; but they are very sluggish near their sources, and are there not well adapted to move machinery, though the former and the latter have some very good water privileges, yet still far from sufficient for public use, especially in dry seasons.

The heavy timber, level surface and porous soil of Boone county were not very attractive to the agriculturist at the first settlement, and accordingly the pursuit of game and the collection of skins, furs and wild honey, were reckoned far more important than any kind of farming. The only real necessities for a family were then thought to be two rifles, powder and lead, a barrel of salt, a camp kettle and a couple of dogs. Deer, turkeys, bears and wolves were abundant, and the latter often came into the very door yards of the settler and took away his pigs and poultry. The only currency was the skins of deer, raccoons, minks and wild honey, and even as late as 1841, the trade in these articles was over \$5,000 a year. It is said that in these early times a tra-

veller from Cincinnati, in company with a resident of the county, fell in with a man whose horse was so covered and loaded with skins of "varments," as almost to hide both horse and rider, and the only information he could get was that this was the Collector of the county, returning to the county seat with his "funds," from one of the townships. At any rate, the story found its way into the newspapers, and those who gave full credit to the statement must have supposed the Collector of Boone had an odd set of *customers* to collect his "poll taxes" from. The *coon skins*, it was said, were for State, the deer for county revenue, and the mink for *change*. About the same time it was said that one of the Judges, who, for want of other accommodations, had taken his luncheon to Court, was supposed at a distance to be reading a newspaper, when, on nearer approach, it was ascertained that he was only eating a large buckwheat pancake.

There are few if any counties in the State where greater alterations have taken place within the last ten years; for many of the swamps have disappeared and first rate farms may now be found in every neighborhood. The opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the proposed continuation of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to Lafayette, which is now in progress, are giving life and energy to the industry and enterprise of the citizens.

This county was once the abode and hunting ground of the Eel river tribe of the Miami Indians; here were their wigwams, their fields, and the graves of their fathers and their brave warriors. In 1819, Thorntown had a population of 400 Indians and a few French traders, and the large reserve at this place was not finally purchased until 1828, nor did they remove entirely until about 1835. Nearly all traces of this Indian population are now obliterated, and except the marks on the trees in their sugar camps, nothing they have done remains to bear witness of their ever having existed.

The whole number of acres of taxable land in the county is 255,000, and there are no longer any lands of the United States or Indian reservations here.

BOONE, a township in Cass county, north of the Wabash river, with a population of 600.

BOONE, a southern township in Harrison county, population 1,600.

BOONE, a north-west township in Madison county.

BOONE, a southern township in Porter county, with a population of 525.

BOONE, a central township in Warrick county.

BOONEVILLE, the Seat of Justice of Warrick county, is situated on elevated table land, near the centre of the county, eleven miles from Newburgh, on the Ohio river, eighteen miles from Evansville, and 170 south-west of Indianapolis. It contains seven stores and a population of 300. It was settled in 1817, and was named after the Hon. Ratliff Boone, formerly a citizen of the place.

BOSTON, a small village in Wayne county, containing a population of 150.

BOURBON, a township in Marshall county, with a population of 260.

BOWLING GREEN, the Seat of Justice of Clay county, situated on the east side of Eel river, sixty miles south-west from Indianapolis, twenty-four miles south-east from Terre Haute, and sixteen west from Spencer. It was laid out in 1825, and contains a brick Court House, a county Seminary, two hotels, four stores, 100 houses and 300 inhabitants.

BOXLEXTOWN, a small village in the north-west part of Hamilton county, on the road from Strawtown to Kirklin, with a population of 125.

BRADFORD, a small village in Morgan township, Harrison county.

BRANDYWINE, a good mill stream rising in Hancock, runs nearly forty miles, and empties into Blue river in Shelby county.

BRANDYWINE, a small village on the Michigan road, in Shelby county, near the creek of the same name.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Hancock county, with a population of 750.

BRAZIL, a small town in Clay county, on the National road, sixteen miles east of Terre Haute.

BRENTONSVILLE, a small village in Owen county, four miles above Spencer.

BRIDGEPORT, a small village on the National road, nine miles west of Indianapolis.

BRISTOL, a pleasant village on the St. Joseph river, in Elkhart county, ten miles north of Goshen. It contains four stores, two taverns, a large flouring mill, and a population of 200. The Episcopalians are about erecting a handsome church.

BROCKVILLE, a small town in Steuben county, near the north-east corner of the State, on the road from Toledo to South Bend. It contains a population of 250.

BROOK'S CREEK, a branch of the Salamonie, in Jay county.

BROOKVILLE, the County Seat of Franklin county, so called after Jesse Brook Thomas, the original proprietor. It is beautifully situated in the forks of White Water, seventy miles south-east from Indianapolis, and forty-one north-west from Cincinnati. It was first settled in 1804 by Lismund Bayse, James Knight, Robert Breckenridge, John Test and Amos Butler. Brookville has very great manufacturing advantages, and for many years its manufactures of flour, paper, cotton, &c., have employed much capital and a large number of hands. The population is now about 1,200. There are the usual public buildings in the town, a County Seminary and two Printing Offices.

BROOKVILLE, a central township in Franklin county, containing a population of about 5,000.

BROUILLET'S CREEK, a small mill stream rising in Illinois, then running south-east into Vermillion county, empties into the Wabash near the north line of Vigo. It has excellent coal and good iron ore on its banks, in the vicinity of water power, which is now being improved.

BROWN COUNTY is bounded north by Johnson, east by Bartholomew, south by Jackson and west by Monroe counties. It is twenty miles in length from north to south, and sixteen miles in breadth, and contains 320 square miles. It was organized in 1836, and named after Gen. Jacob Brown, one of the heroes of the war of 1812. Brown county is divided into five civil townships, Hamblen, Jackson, Van Buren, Johnson and Washington. Its population in 1840 was 2,364, and is now about 4,000. The county is generally hilly, though it is interspersed with many fertile valleys or bottoms, which constitute near one-third of the whole surface. The timber on the hills is white and chestnut oak and hickory. In the bottoms, it is walnut, poplar, sugar, hackberry, cherry, buckeye, elm, &c. Corn and hemp grow well in the bottoms; wheat, oats, grass, &c., on the hills. There are in the county eight tanneries, carrying on business to the amount of \$50,000 annually, and employing twenty-five hands; five cabinet and two wagon shops, five house carpenters, seven shoemakers, seven blacksmiths, four stores, five groceries, one lawyer, three physicians and eight preachers, and there are eight schools with about 160 scholars. The articles exported are principally leather, wheat, pork, hogs, horses, cattle, mules, hoop-poles, &c., to the value of \$100,000 annually.

There are in the county six churches, one for each of the denominations of Presbyterians, Methodists, United Brethren, Christian, (or Campbellite) Old Christian, (or New Light) and Baptists. About 120,000 acres of land in the county still belongs to the United States, the most of which is not of much value.

BROWN, a north-eastern township in Hendricks county, with a population of 1460.

BROWN, a western township in Martin county, with a population of 575.

BROWN, a northern township in Morgan county, with a population of 1,550.

BROWN, a central township in Montgomery county, with a population of 1,885.

BROWN, a south-eastern township in Ripley county, population 1,850.

BROWN, a township in Washington county.

BROWNSBURGH, sometimes called Harrisburgh, a small town in Hendricks county, fourteen miles north-west of Indianapolis, at the crossing of White Lick, on the Crawfordsville road. It contains about 30 houses and 200 inhabitants.

BROWNSTOWN, the County Seat of Jackson county, is situated near the centre of the county, one mile south-east of the East Fork of White river, seventy miles south of Indianapolis, fifty-five miles north of Jeffersonville, forty north-west of Madison, the same distance south-east of Bloomington, and twenty-eight east of Bedford, in latitude 38 deg. 52 min., and in longitude 9 deg. west. It contains a Court House, County Seminary, and public offices of brick, seventy dwelling houses, and a population of 400. It was laid off in 1816, and the first settlers were A. C. Craig, Charles Crabb, William Williams, William Congleton, William Crenshaw, John Milroy and John Ketcham.

BROWNSTOWN, a central township in Jackson county, population 2,000.

BROWNSVILLE, a pleasant village in Union county, on the East Fork of White Water, thirteen miles south of Richmond, four and a half north-west of Liberty, and eight north-east of Connersville. It contains eighty-nine houses, four of brick, the balance frame, churches for the Methodists, Presbyterians and Reformers, three dry goods stores, and a population of 340. It has two ministers of the gospel and two physicians. The town was laid out in 1816; the first settlers were James Conway, John Smith and Elijah Holland.

BROWNSVILLE, a north-west township in Union county, with a population of 1,640.

BROWN'S WONDER, a small creek in Boone county, a tributary of Sugar creek.

BRUCE'S LAKE, a fine sheet of water covering 500 or 600 acres, and lying partly in Fulton and partly in Pulaski counties.

BRUCEVILLE, a small village in Knox County, eight miles north-east of Vincennes, in a very fertile region of country.

BRUNERSTOWN, a small village on the west side of Putnam county.

BRUSHY PRAIRIE, east side of Lagrange county, Springfield township.

BRYANT'S CREEK, a small stream in Switzerland county, running south into the Ohio near Warsaw.

BRYANTSVILLE, a small village in Lawrence county, ten miles from Bedford.

BUCK CREEK, the principal branch of Richland creek, in Greene county.

BUCK CREEK, a beautiful stream that takes its rise on the west side of Hancock county, then runs into Marion, and pursuing a south course, empties into Sugar creek, in Shelby county.

BUCK CREEK, a good mill stream, thirty miles in length, that rises in the east part of Harrison county and empties into the Ohio at Mauksport.

BUCK CREEK, a first rate mill stream, rising in Henry county, runs north-west and empties into the West Fork of White river, near Yorktown.

BUCK CREEK, a small stream in Marion county, runs west into White river, nine miles below Indianapolis.

BUCK CREEK, a small stream in Tippecanoe county, emptying into the Wabash.

BUCK CREEK, a township in Hancock county, with a population of 450.

BUCKHART'S CREEK, a mill stream in Morgan county, emptying into White river from the west.

BUENA VISTA, a small village in the north-east corner of Monroe county.

BULL CREEK, a small stream in the north part of Clark county; running south into the Ohio river.

BULL CREEK, a mill stream in Huntington county, running south into Little river.

BULLSKIN, a wet prairie in Blackford county.

BURCH CREEK, a branch of Eel river, in Clay county, about twenty miles in length.

BURLINGTON, a small village on the Michigan road, in Carroll county, on the south side of Wild Cat, eighteen miles south of Logansport and fifty-two north of Indianapolis. It is beautifully situated in a fertile part of the country, and contains about thirty houses.

BURLINGTON, a small town in Delaware county, on Prairie creek, seven miles south-east of Muncietown. It contains two stores, a physician, a tavern, a Presbyterian Church and twelve families.

BURLINGTON, a small town in Rush county, on the Indianapolis State road, eight miles north-west of Rushville.

BURNET'S CREEK, a small stream in the north-east corner of Carroll county, emptying into the Wabash on the north side, near Lockport.

BURNET'S CREEK, a mill stream in Morgan county, emptying into White river on the west side.

BURNET'S CREEK, a mill stream on the west side of the Wabash, Tippecanoe county, near which the battle of 7th November, 1811, was fought. It empties into the Wabash four miles above Lafayette.

BUSH CREEK, a tributary of the Mississinewa, in Randolph county.

BUSSERO CREEK rises in Vigo county, runs south-west through Sullivan and empties into the Wabash in Knox county. It is about fifty miles in length, and in high water may be navigated with flat-boats for half that distance. There are several good mills on this stream.

BUSSERO PRAIRIE, a rich and very fertile prairie, containing some 12,000 acres, in the north-west part of Knox county. A portion of it was formerly well cultivated by the Shakers, who had a flourishing village on its borders; but they left the State many years since.

BUSSERO, a north-western township in Knox county.

BUTLER, a south-western township in DeKalb county, with a population of 450.

BUTLER, a township in Miami county, with a population of 600.

BUTTERMILK, the name of a prairie in Sullivan county.

BUTTERNUT, a good mill stream in Jay county, a tributary of the Salamonie.

BYRNEVILLE, a small town in Morgan township, Harrison county.

CABIN CREEK, a small stream in Randolph county, rises near Huntsville and runs north-west into White river, near Windsor.

CAIN, an eastern township in Fountain county, with a population of 1,100.

CALEDONIA, a small town on Bussaro creek, east side of Sullivan county.

CALF CREEK, a small mill stream, running south into Little river, on the east side of Huntington county.

CALUMICK is a small river that rises on the west side of Laporte county, and runs west nearly parallel with Lake Michigan through Porter and Lake counties into Illinois; then a part of it empties into the Lake fifteen miles north-east of Chicago; the other part returns directly east, parallel with its former course, and only three or four miles north of it, and then connects with the Lake at its extreme southern bend. The name was derived from Calumet, the Indian "Pipe of Peace." The original Indian name of the river was Ken-no-mo-konk.

CAMBRIDGE CITY is on the west side of Wayne county, where the National road crosses the White Water Canal, nine miles west of Centreville and fifty-two miles east of Indianapolis. It is a beautifully situated and flourishing village, containing a population of 1,200. The frequent interruptions of the Canal business by high floods, has heretofore retarded the improvement of this place to some extent; but the fertility of the country around, the water power and other advantages in the vicinity, cannot fail to make it a town of much importance whenever the banks of the Canal become so firm as to be secure from accident.

CAMDEN, a pleasant village on the east bank of the Salamonie, in Jay county, eleven miles north-west of Portland. It was laid out in 1837; Henry Z. Jenkins and John D. Jones were the first settlers. It has an institution called the Penn Seminary, two stores, and a population of 250.

CAMP CREEK, a mill stream in Clark county, emptying into the Ohio three miles below Bethlehem.

CAMP CREEK, a small stream in the south part of Daviess county, emptying into the East Fork of White river.

CAMP CREEK, a small stream in Jefferson county, running past Dupont and emptying into Big creek.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK, a small stream in Delaware county.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK, a good mill stream in Huntington county.

CAMPBELL, a township in the north-west part of War-rick county.

CANNELTON, a post town in Perry county, four miles below the mouth of Deer creek and six above Troy, at the mouth of Anderson river. It now contains 600 inhabitants; but the indications of its rapid growth are evident from the superiority of its position and the richness of its beds of coal, fire-clay, building stone, &c. During the two last sessions of the Legislature, ten charters, with an aggregate capital of several millions of dollars, were obtained for manufactories at this point, presenting as it does, in the opinion of practical and scientific men, advantages for the manufacturing of cotton, iron, hemp, wool, glass and stone ware not found in any other place in combination. The coal in the hills immediately back of the town, is of the best quality, is inexhaustible and easy of access, and is underlaid by excellent fire-clay. In the same hills, fire-stone and sand-stone, of a superior quality for building, are found in great abundance; and near the bank, common clay and sharp white sand in large deposits. The vast influence which steam is to exert upon the growth of the manufacturing skill and industry of the great Western valley, deficient as it is in

water power, and the immense importance that will be attached to coal for the supply of the fleets of steamers that will bear its commerce over its long diverging avenues of trade, extending from points thousands of miles asunder, and requiring voyages equal in length to the passage of the Atlantic, will make coal deposits a subject of deep interest to the Statesman, and to all who have an interest in the prosperity of these favored regions. Most bountiful is the supply of mineral wealth to this richest seat of nature's munificence, and doubtless will equal the most extended use which her other gifts can ever demand.

The following extracts from the report of Mr. Lawrence, a practical geologist, will be read with interest, as containing an accurate description of that part of the great "Illinois Coal field," which touches the Ohio at this point.

"The whole coal field, of which the point I refer to forms a part, occupies a portion of five States, extending from near Bowlinggreen, Kentucky, to the mouth of Rock river, Illinois, and from St. Louis, Missouri, to near Bloomington, Iowa, being about 500 miles in length and 200 wide, containing 70,000 square miles. It is not very likely, however, that any considerable part of this vast body of coal will be of any practical value to the present generation, but there it will lie, where a wise Providence has placed it, a fund of future wealth which no man, at this time, can estimate. To the practical miner of the present time, the important inquiry is, where in this extended field, is the most favorable combination of circumstances for the employment of labor and capital in mining coal? Feeling that this subject is every day acquiring more importance, I have spent much time in the study of this great coal field, and I shall confine the rest of my remarks to that portion of it which, in my opinion, offers superior advantages in respect not only to the quality of the coal, but to the facility and cheapness with which it can be furnished for use. The point to which I allude is Cannelton and its vicinity, on the north bank of

the Ohio. The undoubted health, as well as the beauty of the location, the abundance and excellent quality of the coal, its commanding position on the lower Ohio, where navigation is not often interrupted, either by ice or low water, renders it a point of uncommon interest. The business of mining coal is becoming important, and whether viewed as a depot for the supply of fuel for navigation or domestic purposes, or as a future manufacturing city, it must be looked upon as a place of much future consequence.

“In order to give a definite idea of the exact position of the coal and of the method of mining it, I give the following description of the strata in a section of five miles along the Ohio. The dip, or incline, is to the west or towards the river at this place, at the rate of about fifty feet to the mile. First, or lowest, is a bed of green argillaceous shale or slaty clay, containing occasional thin layers of argillaceous iron ore. It is destitute of fossils, and its thickness as seen higher up the river is about eighty feet. Second, is lime-stone, about twenty feet thick, filled with small organic remains, &c. Third, is a true conglomerate of mill-stone grit, consisting almost entirely of quartz, gravel and coarse sand, without any visible cement. Its thickness is thirty-six feet. Fourth, is a fine grained sand-stone of remarkable uniformity of texture, and in the size of its particles. It has a single stratification, which causes it to split readily into square blocks. When first quarried, it is very soft and easily worked; but it soon hardens, which renders it an excellent and valuable building material, and is the same kind of stone, it is stated by Dr. Owen, which was used in the construction of Melrose Abbey, which is 700 years old, and whose cornices are still as sharp and perfect as if they had been carved only a few years ago. The thickness of this bed is about thirty feet. Fifth, is about fifty feet thick, and consists of a confused mixture of sand, shaly matter and iron ore. Sixth, is argillaceous shale, including one of the most valuable beds of coal found anywhere in our country. The whole varies in thickness from about twenty

to thirty feet. The upper and lower portions are light colored, but grow darker towards the centre, until it becomes perfectly black in the middle. On the darkest portions of the shale lies the bed of coal, the thickness of which varies from three to four, and sometimes about five feet. But it is not its thickness that particularly recommends it; it is its excellent quality, the freedom of the mines from water, and its nearness to the river. It leaves no cinder in the grate, and only 2.11 per cent. is white ashes. It resembles in appearance and burns like the Cannel coal, and it has been so called; but it is considered by the best judges as belonging to the bituminous variety. Seventh, is sand-stone, about eighty feet thick. Above this sand-stone is another bed of coal, but too thin to be worked in this vicinity, though it obtains a workable thickness in other places. Tenth, is a bed of impure lime-stone, and eleventh is sand-stone, that tops out the hill."

The section of the coal seam at Cannelton increases in thickness in the interior, as where it is cut by the White, Eel and Wabash rivers, it is from six to ten feet thick. At Cannelton each acre now worked will yield 120,000 bushels, so that the amount near that place may be said to be almost inexhaustible.

Here, then, in this free and rapidly growing State, on the banks of the Ohio, is the power which is already attracting capital, enterprise and labor. The strong tendency of accessible coal fields, where the climate is favorable to health and where food is cheap, is to attract a dense population. All the important manufacturing cities of England are on or near coal regions. The 100,000 artisans, factors, and others in and about Pittsburgh, are evidence of the same tendency in our own country, and it is safe to infer like effects from like causes.

The importance of this coal field to Indiana, the wealth that is to be dug out of her hills, so long overlooked, the home market that will here be made for our agricultural products, the capital and population which will be at-

tracted from abroad by this affluent combination of manufacturing advantages, warrant the anticipation that Cannelton, at no distant day, may become a large and important manufacturing city; nor will it be the only one on the lower Ohio and the other rivers penetrating the State, which, at navigable points, touch this great coal field. There are now about fifty stone and one hundred frame houses in Cannelton, and many more are now in the process of erection. The town was first laid out in 1835, and settled by colliers under the supervision of Rhodes and McLane. Afterwards the American Cannel Coal Company took charge of the concern. A more particular description of the manufactories in operation and in progress will be given under the head of Perry county.

CANTON, the county seat of Tipton, for particulars see Tipton county.

CARLISLE, the principal town in Sullivan county, is situated ten miles south of the County Seat and six miles from the Wabash river, twenty-two miles north-east of Vincennes and 110 miles south-west of Indianapolis. It was laid out in 1814, by James Sproul. The first settlers were Samuel Ledgerwood and William McFarland. It has a High School, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, about 100 houses, and 600 inhabitants.

CARR, a western township in Jackson county, with a population of 900.

CARROLL County was organized in 1828, and contains 376 square miles. It was named after the venerable Charles Carroll, then the sole survivor of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. It is bounded on the north by White and Cass counties, on the east by Howard, on the south by Clinton, and on the west by Tippecanoe and White. It is divided into thirteen civil townships, Deer Creek, Tippecanoe, Jefferson, Adams, Rock Creek, Washington, Carrolton, Burlington, Democrat, Clay, Madison, Monroe and Jackson. The population of the county in 1830 was 1,614, in 1840 it was 7,819, now it must be about 12,000. The face of the

country is undulating along the Wabash, Tippecanoe and Wild Cat, which are the principal streams; in other places it is level. About one-fifth of the county was originally dry prairie, the balance forest, consisting mostly of oak, walnut, poplar, beech and sugar tree. The soil is generally a rich loam, well adapted to corn, wheat, hemp, tobacco, rye, grass, &c., and these with cattle, hogs and horses are the principal surplus articles raised for exportation. There are in the county eighteen stores, ten groceries, eight warehouses, seven lawyers, seven teen physicians, eighteen preachers, the usual proportion of mechanics, twenty-five grist mills, twenty saw mills, one woollen factory, one foundry, &c.

The Wabash, which is usually navigable four or five months in the year, and the Wabash and Erie Canal which runs through the whole length of the county, furnish great facilities for trade and the exportation of produce, while the large dam across the Wabash at Pittsburgh, and the other water power in the county on the Tippecanoe, Wild Cat and Deer creek, which may be used to almost any extent, will, with its rich soil and favorable situation, make Carroll one of the most important counties of the State.

There is no land belonging to the United States in the county, and the number of acres subject to taxation is 227,372.

CARROLLTON, a township in Carroll county, with a population of 550.

CARTER, a northern township in Spencer county, with a population of 800.

CARTHAGE, the second town in size in Rush county, is beautifully situated on the east side of Blue river, ten miles north-west of Rushville. It has good water power and there are excellent mills in the vicinity, and as the Shelbyville and Knightstown Railroad will soon be completed through the place, it will become an important point.

CASS COUNTY, named after the Hon. Lewis Cass, was organized in 1829, and contains 420 square miles. It is

bounded north by the counties of Pulaski and Fulton, east by Miami, south by Howard and Carroll, and west by Carroll and White. It is divided into fifteen townships, of which Bethlehem, Adams, Clay, Harrison, Noble, Jefferson, Miami, Eel and Boone lie north of the Wabash river, and Clinton, Washington, Tipton, Deer Creek and Jackson, which lie south of the river. The population of the county in 1830, was 1,154; in 1840 it was 5,480, and it is now about 10,500. The borders of the Wabash and Eel rivers are undulating or hilly, the other parts of the county level. All the south part is heavily timbered bottoms or table land, the centre is mostly bottom or high bluff land, and the north is principally prairie. The latter is best adapted to wheat and small grain, the bottoms for corn, and the high timbered lands for a fair crop of any kind of grain or grass.

There are in the county fifteen saw mills, six flouring mills, one of which can manufacture 1,000 bushels of wheat a day, an extensive saleratus factory, fourteen dry goods stores, six grocery and provision stores, seven ware-houses, twelve lawyers, nine ministers of the gospel, twelve physicians, twenty-seven blacksmiths, twenty-eight shoemakers, eighteen tailors, eight saddlers, ten cabinet makers, fifty carpenters, six wagon makers, four tanners, three gunsmiths, two chair makers, two hatters, &c.

The Wabash and Eel rivers run swiftly through the county, have high banks and solid rock bottoms, and afford an immense amount of water power that will hereafter be brought into use. Twelve Mile, Pipe and Crooked creeks are also excellent mill streams, with similar advantages on a smaller scale.

Iron ore is found in abundance in the marshes in the north part of the county, and also in the Logansport bluffs. Building stone, of the best quality, is abundant, and the Court House, County Seminary, and Old School Presbyterian Church, are fine structures built of stone, and would appear well in any of the western cities. The amount of produce exported from the county an-

nually is estimated to be worth \$250,000. The articles consist of 25,000 barrels flour, 50,000 bushels of wheat and corn, pork, oats, potatoes, &c. The amount of taxable land in the county is 200,063 acres. There is yet 63,500 acres not taxable, comprising that part of the Miami Reserve which has been sold within five years, or which still belongs to the United States.

The only lakes in the county are Georgetown Lake, near that place, Fletcher's Lake, in the north part of the county, and Twin Lake, near the centre. None of them exceed a square mile in size.

In a prairie south-east of Logansport, there is a spring that boils up from the centre of a mound, six feet above the level surface of the prairie. Three miles below Logansport, is a stream that turns a saw mill on the top of a bluff 150 feet high, then pitches down the whole distance with but few interruptions. This stream has its source only a mile and a half in the rear of the bluff. The town of Kenapacomequa, or l'Anguille, the French name, or Old Town, was destroyed by Gen. Wilkinson in August, 1791, as is heretofore stated in the historical part of the General View of the State, stood on the north bank of Eel river, six miles north-east of Logansport. It was once a considerable town, and extended for two miles and a half along the stream. It was then called a village of the Kickapoos.

CASS, an eastern township in Clay county with 370 inhabitants.

CASS, a township in the south-west corner of Laporte county, with a population of 230.

CASS, a southern township in Ohio county, with a population of 1,000.

CEDAR CREEK, a mill stream about forty miles in length, rises in DeKalb county, runs south into Allen, and empties into the Little St. Joseph.

CEDAR CREEK, a branch of the Kankakee, in Lake county, the outlet of Cedar Lake.

CEDAR CREEK, a northern township in Allen county, with a population of 700.

CEDAR LAKE is situated a little south of the centre of Lake county, and is three miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide. It abounds with the various kinds of fish found in the west.

CEDAR LAKE, In Troy township, Whitley county.

CENTRE, a township in Boone county, with a population of 1,650.

CENTRE, a township in Dearborn county, with a population of 2,250.

CENTRE, a township in Delaware county.

CENTRE, a township in Grant county, population 2,500.

CENTRE, a township in Green county, with a population of 1,275.

CENTRE, a township in Hancock county, population 900.

CENTRE, a township in Hendricks county, population 2,170.

CENTRE, a township in Howard county, population 700.

CENTRE, a township in Laporte county, population 3,070.

CENTRE, a township in Marion county, with a population of 8,000.

CENTRE, a township in Marshall county, with a population of 1,800.

CENTRE, a township in Porter county, with a population of 1,100.

CENTRE, a township in Rush county, with a population of 1,400.

CENTRE, a township in St. Joseph county.

CENTRE, a township in Vanderburgh county, with a population of 750.

CENTRE, a township in Wayne county, population 3,250.

CENTREVILLE, a small town in Lake county, lying six miles north of Crown Point.

CENTREVILLE, a small town in Spencer county, nine miles north of Rockport.

CENTREVILLE, a small town in Vigo county.

CENTREVILLE, the County Seat of Wayne county, is situated near the centre of the county, sixty-one miles east of Indianapolis and six miles west of Richmond. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and all the country around is good farming land, highly improved, well watered, and mills, machinery, and other facilities are so abundant as to render this among the most desirable portions of the State. The population of Centreville is now 1,000, and both the public and private buildings indicate the taste and wealth of the citizens.

CELESTINE, a small town in Dubois county, named after the second Bishop of Vincennes. It contains twenty-five houses, and its inhabitants are principally Catholics.

CESAR CREEK, a south-western township in Dearborn county, has a population of 400.

CEYLON, a small town in Posey township, Franklin county.

CHAMBERSBURGH, a small town in Fountain county, on Coal creek, eight miles east of Covington.

CHARLESTOWN, the Seat of Justice of Clark county, is pleasantly situated two miles and a-half from the Ohio river, thirteen miles above the Falls and 106 miles south-east of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by first rate land in a good state of cultivation. The town contains a spacious and convenient Court House, a County Seminary, a Female High School, recently established by the Presbytery, both in a good condition; churches for the Episcopal and Reformed Methodists, and for the Baptists and Presbyterians; about 200 dwelling houses and a population of 1,200. Charlestown was first settled in 1808. It has been the residence of many distinguished men in the State.

CHARLESTOWN, a central township in Clark county, with a population of 4,600.

CHARRLEY'S CREEK, a small stream in Wabash county.

CHESTER, a northern township in Wabash county.

CHESTER, a small town recently laid out in Wayne county.

CHESTER, a southern township in Wells county.

CHIPWANIC, a branch of Tippecanoe river in Fulton county.

CHRISTIANA CREEK, a mill stream, is the outlet of a considerable lake in Michigan, and runs south into the St. Joseph, near Elkhart.

CICERO, a mill stream rising in the north-west corner of Hamilton county, empties into White river near Noblesville.

CICERO, a southern township in Tipton county.

CICEROTOWN, a small village in Hamilton county, on Cicero Creek, six miles north of Noblesville, with a population of 200.

CLARK COUNTY was organized in 1801, and named after the celebrated George Rogers Clark, at one time a citizen of the county. At that time the boundaries, as defined by the Governor, were, "Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of Blue river, thence up that river to the crossing of the Vincennes road, thence in a direct line to the nearest point on White river, thence up that river to its source and to Fort Recovery, thence on the line of the north-west territory to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky, thence to the place of beginning." Clark now contains about 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Jefferson and Scott counties, east and south by the Ohio river and the county of Floyd, and west by the county of Washington. Its population in 1830 was 10,719; in 1840, 14,595, and at this time about 16,600. It is divided, for civil government, into nine townships, viz: Charlestown, Jeffersonville, Utica, Wood, Monroe, Silver Creek, Owen, New Washington and Bethlehem.

The surface of the country along the Ohio river, and from three to five miles in the interior, is rolling; the remainder mostly level, except a chain of "knobs," as they are called, which form a semi-circle along the north-western and western boundary of the county, and strike the Ohio river just below the city of New Albany. Only a small portion of the knobs is cultivated, but they are crowned with fine timber, among which may be

found large quantities of chestnut, oak, and some pine. With the exception of the "knobs," all the land in the county is susceptible of cultivation. The strip along the river, about thirty-five miles in length and from five to ten in width, has a lime-stone soil, and though mostly rolling, is, when well cultivated, equal in productiveness to any bottom lands. The timber here is composed of beech, sugar tree, walnut, poplar, sycamore, ash and oak. In the northern or back part of the county, the land is more inclined to be wet; oak predominates, and the soil is well adapted to grass.

There are no prairies in the county. The farms are generally well improved, and have good buildings upon them. The surplus products and stock, consisting of wheat, corn, hay, horses, mules, cattle and hogs, are shipped mostly to the south, often by the farmers themselves, either on flat or steamboats. There are about fifty dry goods, provision and drug stores in the county; six groceries, twelve lawyers, eighteen physicians, twenty-one preachers, two woollen factories, two printing offices, sixty-two grist and saw mills, of which about one-third are propelled by steam, the others by water, five market houses, ten hotels, six divisions of the Sons of Temperance and twenty-two churches, of which one is Episcopalian, and of the others about an equal number are Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians. The schools in the county are generally in a prosperous condition and highly creditable to the citizens. There are 209,170 acres of taxable land in the county, and near 50,000 acres belonging to the United States, of but little value. Iron ore, marble, excellent building rock and hydraulic cement are found in abundance. There is a Chalybeate spring, much visited and with good accommodations, near Jeffersonville, and another spring, called the Buffalo Licks, in which salts and sulphur are the principal ingredients, near Charlestown.

In 1804, Mr. John Work, from Pennsylvania, settled on Fourteen Mile creek, three and a-half miles from Charlestown, and finding a situation to answer his pur-

pose, he dug a tunnel through a solid lime-stone 314 feet, making a mill race six feet deep and five wide, through a ridge ninety-four feet below its summit, by which he gained a fall of twenty-seven feet. This work was performed by five men in two years and a half, in which they used 650 pounds of gunpowder. The whole expense to the owner was \$3,300. On this seat valuable mills were erected.

Most of the land within the present limits of the county is embraced in what is called the "Illinois Grant." This was made by the Legislature of Virginia in 1786, and conveyed to certain commissioners 149,000 acres of land in trust, to be apportioned according to their rank, to Gen. Clark and the officers and men of the regiment which he commanded in the expedition to Vincennes and Kaskaskia. It was divided into 500 acre tracts and apportioned accordingly. One thousand acres more, lying along the Falls of the Ohio, was also granted at the same time for the location of a town to be called Clarksville, which flourished for a time, but has since gone to decay. The first settlements of any consequence were made from 1790 up to 1800, in the towns along the river, so that the inhabitants, on the first notice of the approach of Indians, might escape into Kentucky.

The first court in the county was held April 7, 1801, at Springville, by Marston G. Clark, Abraham Huff, James N. Wood, Thomas Downs, Wm. Goodwin, John Gibson, Charles Tuley and Wm. Harrod, who had been appointed Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions by Gov. Harrison.

CLARK, a north-eastern township in Johnson county, population 620.

CLARK, a southern township in Montgomery county, population 270.

CLARK'S PRAIRIE, named after Wm. Clark, the first settler, is in Van Buren township, Daviess county, sixteen miles north-east of Washington. It contains about 1,500 acres, has a clay soil, is very productive, and is mostly in cultivation.

CLARKSBURGH, a pleasant village in Fugit township, Decatur county, ten miles north-east of Greensburgh. It contains about 250 inhabitants.

CLARKSTOWN, a small village in Boone county, pleasantly situated fifteen miles north-west of Indianapolis.

CLARKSVILLE, once an important town opposite the Falls of the Ohio, has been supplanted in business by Jeffersonville just above, and New Albany a short distance below.

CLAY COUNTY, named after the great patriot and statesman, was organized in 1825. It lies south of Parke, west of Putnam and Owen, north of Green and east of Sullivan and Vigo counties. It is thirty miles in length from north to south, in the middle sixteen miles, and at each end only ten miles wide, containing 360 square miles. The county is divided into nine townships, to-wit: Lewis, Harrison, Perry, Washington, Posey, Jackson, Cass, Van Buren and Dick Johnson.

The population in 1830 was 1,616, in 1840 5,567, at present it amounts to about 7,000, and it is now rapidly increasing by German immigration. Eel river and its branches are the only streams of consequence in the county. The face of the country is generally level, the most of it has a good soil, and the usual kinds of timber common in the west predominate in all but the south-western part of the county, where there are many clay prairies, some dry and others wet.

There are in the county seven stores, four lawyers, twelve physicians, twelve preachers, four grist and saw mills, and the usual proportion of the different mechanical trades. The surplus articles for exportation are wheat, hogs, cattle and horses. There is a good Court House and County Seminary at Bowlinggreen, and the county is divided into school districts, in each of which a school is kept a portion of the year. There are numerous beds of coal, of a good quality and easy of access, in the county, and also much iron ore. The completion of the Cross Cut Canal in the south part of the county, and of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad in the

north, both which are now in progress, will add much to the general wealth and prosperity.

CLAY, an eastern township in Bartholomew county, with a population of 800.

CLAY, a township in Carroll county, population 450.

CLAY, a township north of the Wabash, in Cass county, with a population of 720.

CLAY, a township in Dearborn county, with a population of 800.

CLAY, a western township in Decatur county, with a population of 2,800.

CLAY, a south-western township in Hamilton county.

CLAY, a western township in Hendricks county, with a population of 850.

CLAY, a township in Howard county, with a population of 250.

CLAY, a central township in Lagrange county, with a population of 300.

CLAY, a southern township in Miami county, with a population of 270.

CLAY, a central township in Morgan county, with a population of 1,250.

CLAY, an eastern township in Owen county, with a population of 900.

CLAY, a western township in Pike county, with a population of 510.

CLAY, a northern township in St. Joseph county.

CLAY, an interior township in Wayne county, with a population of 1,290.

CLEAR CREEK, a small stream in Huntington county, running south into the Wabash, three miles below Huntington.

CLEAR CREEK, a northern township in Huntington county, population 500.

CLEAR CREEK, a beautiful mill stream in Monroe county, rising near Bloomington and running south into Salt creek.

CLEAR CREEK, a southern township in Monroe county, population 980.

CLEAR CREEK, a small stream in Vigo, emptying into the Wabash from the west.

CLEAR LAKE, a fine sheet of water near Laporte on the north, containing about two sections.

CLEAR SPRING, a small town in Jackson county, twelve miles north-west of Brownstown.

CLEAR SPRING, a southern township in Lagrange county, population 600.

CLEAVELAND, a township in Elkhart county, population 325.

CLEAVELAND, a south-western township in Whitley county.

CLEAVELAND, a small town in Tippecanoe county, twelve miles south-east of Lafayette.

CLIFTY, a fine mill stream about fifty miles in length, rises in the south-east corner of Rush, runs through Decatur into Bartholomew, and empties into White river three miles below Columbus. The Indian name of this stream was Es-the-nou-o-ne-ho-neque, or *Cliff of Rocks River*.

CLIFTY, an eastern township in Bartholomew county, with a population of 900.

CLIFTY, a small creek in Green county.

CLIFTY, a small creek in Jefferson county, which falls into the Ohio one mile below Madison. It is remarkable for several cascades, at one of which the water falls over 100 feet within a short distance. The dark, deep gulf and rugged cliffs along this stream, are well worth a visit from the curious, and they present much picturesque scenery which the painter should examine.

CLINTON COUNTY, named after DeWit Clinton, was organized in 1830, and is twenty-four miles in length from east to west, and seventeen in width. It lies south of Carroll, west of Tipton, north of Boone and east of Tippecanoe county. It is divided into twelve civil townships, viz: Jackson, Kirklin, Sugar Creek, Johnston, Honey Creek, Warren, Michigan, Owen, Ross, Madison, Washington and Perry. The population in 1830 was 1,423, in 1840, 7,508, and at present is about 11,000.

The face of the country is level, except on the banks of the Wild Cat, in the south-west corner. There is no barren land in the county. In the south-west part is the Twelve Mile or Kirk's prairie, twelve miles in length by about four broad. The Two Mile prairie lies on the road from Lafayette to Lebanon, and a small wet prairie, called the Stony prairie, lies south-west of Jefferson. All the balance of the county was a heavy forest of timber, of a fine quality and much variety. The soil is mostly alluvial, with a clay bottom. All the grains and grasses common in the west, can be produced in abundance. There is perhaps no county in the State better adapted to the cultivation of hay and for good pasturage, than Clinton. The surplus articles produced are cattle, horses, hogs and wheat, which are taken either to Logansport or Lafayette on the canal, or to the Cincinnati or Indianapolis markets, the value of all which is estimated at \$200,000, annually.

There are in the county five lawyers, twenty-three physicians, five preachers, the usual proportion of the common mechanical trades, four merchant mills, eleven water and two steam saw mills, two carding machines, and school houses in which schools are kept, a portion of the year, in most of the school districts.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 238,919 acres. About 4,000 acres still belong to the United States, and some 18,000 acres have not yet been entered five years, so as to be taxable.

CLINTON, a northern township in Boone county, with a population of 950.

CLINTON, a southern township in Cass county, with a population of 610.

CLINTON, a northern township in Decatur county, with a population of 1,050.

CLINTON, a township in Elkhart county, with a population of 420.

CLINTON, a western township in Laporte county, with a population of 710.

CLINTON, a western township in Putnam county, six miles square.

CLINTON, a southern township in Clinton county, with a population of 1,700.

CLINTON, a well situated town in Vermillion county, fourteen miles north of Terre Haute and sixteen south of Newport, on the west bank of the Wabash. It was laid out in 1824, by Wm. Harris, and is a point from which large quantities of produce are exported. A Hall for the Sons of Temperance is in course of erection at this place.

CLOVERDALE, a western township in Putnam county, twelve miles long by four wide.

CLOVERLAND, a small town in Clay county, on the National road, eleven miles east of Terre Haute.

COAL CREEK, a fine mill stream, mostly in Fountain county, about forty-five miles in length, empties into the Wabash near the north line of Parke. This creek in its course waters a large body of as rich land as can be found in the State. Many of its valuable water privileges are improved, and a still larger number will be. The best coal bank that has been found in the State is near the mouth of this stream, where the Wabash and Erie Canal crosses it.

COAL CREEK, a small stream in Vigo county, emptying into the Wabash on the west side, seven miles above Terre Haute.

COLD CREEK, a small mill stream in Hamilton county, emptying into White river on the west side, two miles above the Marion line.

COLUMBIA, a north-eastern township in Dubois county, population 600.

COLUMBIA, a southern township in Fayette county, population 1,050.

COLUMBIA, an eastern township in Gibson county, population 1,060.

COLUMBIA, a small decayed town in Gibson county, four miles north of Princeton, on the Patoka.

COLUMBIA, a north-eastern township in Jennings county, population 650.

COLUMBIA, a south-eastern township in Martin county, population 500.

COLUMBIA, a central township in Whitley county, population 500.

COLUMBIA, the Seat of Justice of Whitley county, is situated on the north bank of Blue river, twenty miles west of Fort Wayne, twenty east of Warsaw, and 105 north-east of Indianapolis. It contains seventy houses, two of brick, the others frame, and a brick Court House has been commenced that will be equal to any in north Indiana. The population is about 350.

COLUMBUS, the Seat of Justice of Bartholomew county, is situated on the east bank of the east fork of White river, just below the mouth of Flatrock, forty-one miles south south-east of Indianapolis, forty-five north-west of Madison, forty east of Bloomington, and eighty west of Cincinnati. The situation is a very fine one, on high ground which overlooks the valleys of White river, Flatrock and Haw creek which nearly surround the town, and each of them embraces a large and very fertile body of land. Columbus was first settled in 1819, by Luke Bonesteel and John Lindsey. For several years at first, it was usually visited, each autumn, by bilious and intermittent fevers, but a fair portion of health is now enjoyed here, and the opening of the railroad to Madison, which took place in 1844, the active commencement of the railroad from Jeffersonville, and the prospects of completing a railroad to Bloomington, have awakened such industry and enterprise as will make Columbus one of the most important points in the State. It has now a population of over 1,000, and it is rapidly improving. It has an excellent Court House, good churches built by the Catholics, Christians, Presbyterians and Methodists, about twenty good stores, groceries and ware-houses, and 250 other houses.

CONCORD, a township in DeKalb county, with a population of 750.

CONCORD, a township in Elkhart county, with a population of 1,200.

CONNERSVILLE; for description of which see Fayette county.

CONN'S CREEK, a small mill stream rising in the west part of Rush, runs south into Shelby, and empties into Flatrock.

COOL SPRING, a north-western township in Laporte county, with a population of 400.

CORNSTALK CREEK, a branch of Big Raccoon, in Montgomery, near to an old Indian village, from which the creek has its name.

CORYDON, the Seat of Justice of Harrison county, and the Seat of the State Government until 1825, is located on a level bottom, near the junction of Big and Little Indian creeks, 120 miles south of Indianapolis, twenty-five miles south-west of Louisville, and twelve from the Ohio river. The situation is healthy and romantic, and the hills, gradually rising around it, show the town to great advantage. The public buildings are a good stone Court House, fire proof offices for the county now in progress, a County Seminary, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The population is now about 600. The proprietor was Harvey Heth.

CORTON, a northern township in Switzerland county.

COVINGTON, the Seat of Justice of Fountain county, is situated on the east bank of the Wabash, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, where the road from Indianapolis to Springfield, Illinois, crosses it, seventy-five miles from the former and 140 from the latter. It was laid out in 1826, and D. Rawles and J. L. Sloan, Esquires, were the first settlers. There are now in Covington fourteen dry goods stores, two drug stores, four groceries, two iron stores, four ware-houses, ten lawyers, ten physicians, three preachers, about 250 houses, of various descriptions, and 1,000 inhabitants. Since the completion of the Canal in 1847, the town has had a rapid growth, which will be continued.

CRAIG, a south-western township in Switzerland county.

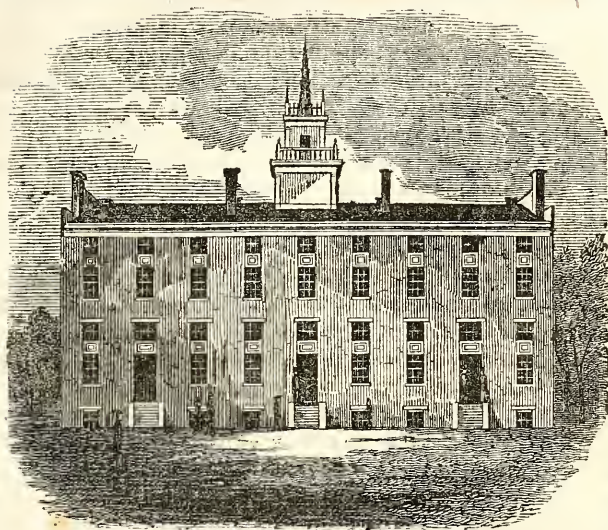
CRAWFORD COUNTY, a southern county bordering on the Ohio river, lies between Harrison and Perry on the river, and Orange and Dubois in the interior, and contains about 320 square miles. It was organized in 1818, and was named after the unfortunate Col. Wm. Crawford, the land agent of Gen. Washington in the west, who was taken prisoner by the Indians and burnt at Sandusky, in 1782. Crawford county is divided into eight townships, viz: Jennings, Ohio, Whiskey Run, Sterling, Patoka, Union, Liberty and Boone. The population in 1830 was 3,184; in 1840, 5,282, and at this time, about 6,700. The face of the country is very uneven and broken. Near the river the soil is good; in the interior it is much poorer. The best of oak and poplar timber is found in great abundance. The principal agricultural productions are wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco and grass; and the exports consist chiefly of lumber, pork, beef cattle, flour, &c., which are annually taken to a southern market, to the estimated value of \$100,000.

Coal and iron ore abound in the west part of the county, and there is much valuable water power along Blue river, where there are now good mills. Near this stream, four miles from Leavenworth, is a large cave, which attracts the attention of many visitors, and several of them have, as they say, explored it more than two miles without reaching its termination. The bottom of this cave, as well as several others in the county, were covered with chrystalized salts, several inches in thickness, when they were first visited.

The Methodists, United Brethren and Christians are the most numerous religious denominations, and there are usually about fifteen preachers in the county.

About one-third of the land still belongs to the United States, of which a considerable portion would make good farming land.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, the County Seat of Montgomery, was laid out in 1822, by Ambrose Whitlock and Williamson Dunn, then the Register and Receiver for that land district, to which place, in 1824, the land office was re-



WABASH COLLEGE CRAWFORDSVILLE.

moved. The town was named in honor of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury.

Crawfordsville is the site of Wabash College, (of which see particular description in first part, under the head of education). It has also a prosperous County Seminary and a Female Institute of a high order. There are in the town about twenty-five stores and groceries, 400 houses and 2,000 inhabitants. The public buildings and many of the private dwellings are built with much taste. The fertility of the soil and the abundant water power of the vicinity, its beautiful and healthy situation, and the energy and enterprise of its citizens, which have done so much for education, and are now prosecuting a railroad to Lafayette with much vigor, give assurance that Crawfordsville will be one of the best towns in the State. It is about forty-five miles north-west from Indianapolis, on the stage road to Springfield, Illinois, thirty south-east of Covington, twenty-eight miles south of Lafayette, and

the same distance north of Greencastle, in latitude 40 deg. 2 min. north, and 9 deg. 50 min. west longitude.

CROOKED CREEK, a small mill stream in Cass county, emptying into the Wabash from the north, eight miles below Logansport.

CROOKED CREEK, a mill stream rising in the north part of Marion county and emptying into White river, west side, five miles above Indianapolis.

CROOKED CREEK, a mill stream in the east part of Spencer county.

CROOKED CREEK, a branch of Fawn river, rises in Steuben and runs west through Lagrange into the State of Michigan.

CROSSPLAINS, a small town in Ripley county, on the Vevay State road, ten miles south of Versailles.

CROWN POINT, the County Seat of Lake county, was first settled in 1835, by Solon Robinson, Esq. It now contains three stores, one hotel, Presbyterian and Methodist churches, a good High School kept by the Rev. Wm. Townley, and about thirty-five dwelling houses. This town is about 145 miles north-west of Indianapolis and thirty south-east of Chicago.

CROY'S CREEK, or Cross creek, a small stream in Clay county, running south into Eel river, eight miles north of Bowling Green.

CUMBERLAND, a small village in Marion county, on the National road, ten miles east of Indianapolis, containing about thirty houses.

CURRY, a northern township in Sullivan county, population 500.

CYNTHIANA, a small village in the north-east corner of Posey county, twenty-two miles north-east of Mount Vernon.

CYPRESS CREEK, a mill stream in Warrick county, empties into the Ohio two miles above Newburgh.

DALLAS, a western township in Huntington county, population 400.

DALTON, a small town in the north-west corner of Wayne county.

DALTON, a north-western township in Wayne county, with a population of 800.

DANVILLE, the County Seat of Hendricks county, was named after Daniel Bales, one of the proprietors, and was first settled in 1825, by Nathan Kirk, Levi Jessup, James L. Given, James Wood and P. L. Dickens. It is situated on elevated ground, near the centre of the county, twenty miles west of Indianapolis, thirty south-east of Crawfordsville, and twenty north-east of Greencastle. It contains a brick Court House and County Seminary with about sixty students, 125 dwelling houses and a population of 500.

DARLINGTON, a pleasant village in Montgomery county, on the south side of Sugar creek, eight miles north-east of Crawfordsville.

DAVISS COUNTY, organized in 1817, was named after the distinguished lawyer, Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. It is bounded on the north by Greene, on the east by Martin, on the south by the East Fork and on the west by the West Fork of White river, and it contains 420 square miles. It is divided into ten townships, viz: Washington, Steel, Veale, Harrison, Reeve, Barr, Van Buren, Madison, Elmore and Bogard. The population in 1830 was 4,512; in 1840, 6,720, and at this time about 10,000.

Daviess county contains a variety of soil, from a sandy to a pure clay, adapted to the growth of the articles usually cultivated in the west. The White River bottoms have a rich, black loam, in some places slightly sandy, which will produce heavy crops of corn, hemp, tobacco and small grain, without exhaustion or requiring a change of crops. These bottoms were originally heavily timbered, and along the West Fork are from one to two miles wide; on the East Fork about half that width. The north-east part of the county is rolling and heavily timbered; the north-west part level and interspersed with prairies and skirts of timber, the centre is generally level, and what is usually called barrens, the south and east undulating and with heavy timber. Interspersed

with oak, hickory, gum, &c., are occasional districts containing from 1,000 to 5,000 acres of walnut, hackberry, ash and sugar tree timber, and others again of beech growth generally, the soil varying as is usual among such timber in the west. The principal productions of the county are corn, wheat, rye, oats, hay and potatoes, which are usually shipped to New Orleans in flat boats. The stock raised consists of hogs, cattle and horses; the former are slaughtered and sold in Washington to be shipped south; the cattle are sold to drovers for the Louisville and Cincinnati markets, and are generally purchased by persons from other States, so that it is difficult to estimate the value of these articles. The falls on the West Fork of White river are now offered for sale, and when improved, which can be done at a small expense, they may propel a large amount of machinery on both sides of the river.

There are in the county fifteen Methodist Churches and four Ministers, four Catholic Churches and four officiating Clergymen, six Christian Churches and three Ministers, five Baptist Churches and one Minister, two Presbyterian, one Lutheran and three Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. Common English schools are kept up from three to six months in the year, but no higher branches are taught.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 172,000 acres; 50,000 acres of the vacant land were selected for the Canal grant, and about 45,000 acres still belong to the United States. The most of this is very poor.

DAVIESS, a northern township in Fountain county, population 700.

DEARBORN COUNTY was organized in 1802, and named after the soldier and statesman, Gen. Henry Dearborn, at that time the Secretary of War. It lies in the southeast corner of the State, is bounded east by the Ohio river and the State of Ohio, south by Ohio county, west by Ripley and north by Franklin, and contains 307 square miles. In 1830 it had 14,573 inhabitants; in 1840, 19,327, and at this time only about the same num-

ber, as the county of Ohio has since been created from its limits. Dearborn county is divided into thirteen civil townships, Lawrenceburgh, Harrison, Logan, Miller, Centre, Laughery, Manchester, York, Kelso, Jackson, Sparta, Clay and Cesar's Creek.

The bottoms on the Ohio, Miami and White Water, about 13,000 acres in all, and the west and north-west parts of the county, are level or slightly undulating; the rest broken and hilly. The land in the vicinity of the rivers and creeks, both in the bottoms and on the hills, is a rich, loamy soil, and is not surpassed in the amount of its produce; the interior is well adapted to hay, wheat, &c. The corn is sold to distillers or fed to hogs at home, and much of the wheat made into flour by the millers. It is estimated that three distilleries in the county make \$200,000 worth of whiskey and fatten \$50,000 worth of pork annually. Of the articles exported from the county in a year, it has been ascertained that they amounted, in 1847, to 131,318 bushels of wheat, 152,802 bushels of oats, 11,000 tons of hay, 500 cattle, 1,500 sheep and 25,000 hogs. To these add the barreled pork, flour, whisky, and other articles exported from the county, and the whole will amount to \$1,500,000 a year, though some of the articles, perhaps one-fourth, are the products of the interior counties.

There are in the county sixty stores, forty groceries, forty ware-houses, eight grist mills, six saw mills, five distilleries, one oil mill, one woollen factory, 460 mechanics, fifteen lawyers, fifteen physicians, fifteen preachers of the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and Catholics. There is a flourishing County Seminary, established at Wilmington in 1835, with fifty students, a good High School in Lawrenceburgh, with about the same number, and common schools are established throughout the county.

There is no land belonging to the United States, or which is not taxable, in the county.

DECATUR COUNTY, organized in 1821, was named after the gallant Commodore Stephen Decatur. It is bounded

north by Rush, east by Franklin and Ripley, South by Jennings, and west by Bartholomew and Shelby, and it contains 400 square miles. It is divided into nine townships, Washington, Fugit, Clinton, Adams, Clay, Jackson, Sand Creek, Marion and Salt Creek. The population in 1830 was 5,854, in 1840 15,553, and at this time about 19,000.

There are no barrens or prairie lands in the county; the face of the country is mostly level, with gentle undulations, though on some of the streams it is hilly; the bottoms are rich, though small; the soil of the upland is generally a rich, black loam, and the timber consists principally of ash, poplar, walnut, sugar tree, oak and beech. Along the east and south line of the county there is some flat, wet land, good for grass, but not adapted to grain. The manufacturing establishments and mechanical trades of the county are merely sufficient for home consumption. The staple productions for export are hogs, cattle, horses, mules and wheat, and they are estimated to amount to \$150,000 annually. There are in the county thirty-eight stores and groceries, twenty grist mills, twenty saw mills, one woollen factory, of which all but six are propelled by water, twelve lawyers, twenty-three physicians and twenty ministers of the gospel. The County Seminary, at Greensburgh, is in a prosperous condition with about seventy-five pupils, and the common school system is in moderately successful operation throughout the county. The following is the number of churches of the various denominations: four Old School, two New School and one Associate Reformed Presbyterian, ten Baptist, ten Methodist, four Christian and one Catholic. The county of Decatur and its inhabitants, without making any special parade as to literature, morals, or enterprise, may be said to be *self-sharpeners*, steadily progressing in a variety of ways, and not inferior in respectability to any part of the State.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 224,847 acres, and only between 500 and 1,000 acres still belong to the United States.

DECATUR, a township in the south-west corner of Marion county, with a population of 1,200.

DECATUR, the County Seat of Adams county, on the west side of St. Mary's river, in Washington township, was first settled in 1837, by Jacob Huffer, Samuel L. Rugg and John Reynolds. There are in Decatur seventy houses, of which three are brick, twenty-one frame, and the residue of logs, with a population of about 400. This town is twenty-four miles south-east from Fort Wayne, twenty-eight miles north of Portland, ten miles west of Willshire, Ohio, and 110 north-east of Indianapolis.

DECKER, a southern township in Knox county.

DEEP RIVER, a branch of the Calumic, in Lake county.

DEER CREEK, a fine mill stream, rises in the west part of Howard and runs west through Carroll, and empties into the Wabash near Delphi. It is about forty miles in length.

DEER CREEK, a central township in Carroll county, with a population of 2,500.

DEER CREEK, a small stream in Henry county.

DEER CREEK, a small stream in Miami county, south of the Wabash.

DEER CREEK, a southern township in Miami county, population 300.

DEER CREEK, a small stream in Perry county, runs into the Ohio.

DEER CREEK, a southern township in Perry county, population 1,000.

DEER CREEK, a fine mill stream in Putnam county, runs south-west into Mill creek.

DEERFIELD, a pleasant village on the south bank of the Mississinewa, in Randolph county, seven miles north of Winchester; first settled in 1832.

DEKALB COUNTY was organized in 1836, and was named in honor of the Baron DeKalb, a German Nobleman, who joined the American army during the revolution, was made a General, and was killed in the battle of

Camden. It is bounded north by Steuben, east by the State of Ohio, south by Allen and west by Noble county. Its length from east to west is twenty and a half miles, from north to south eighteen miles. The following are the civil townships, viz: Butler, Jackson, Concord, Newville, Stafford, Wilmington, Union, Richland, Fairfield, Smithfield, Franklin and Troy.

The population of DeKalb county in 1840 was 1,968; it is now about 6,000. The surface of the country is generally undulating, and with the exception of a few wet prairies, covered mostly with heavy timber. The St. Joseph runs about twelve miles through the southeast corner of the county, and the other parts of it are well watered by Cedar creek and its numerous branches. The timber and soil are generally of a very good quality, and the latter is well adapted to wheat, corn, oats, grass, &c. As yet there are no manufacturing establishments of any consequence, and though there are twelve saw mills, there is but one good grist mill. There are five stores, three lawyers, twelve physicians, six preachers, and the usual proportion of carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, &c.

The home market up to this time has consumed the products of the county, but the character of the soil is such, that when it is improved, as it soon will be, there will be a large surplus of wheat, flour, pork, beef, and other articles for exportation. At present, whatever surplus is exported is taken to Fort Wayne, Toledo, Ohio, or Hillsdale, in Michigan. The prevailing religious denominations are Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and United Brethren, and there are several others, less, however, in number.

The number of acres of taxable land in the county is 194,862, and about 30,000 acres still belong to the United States.

DELANY'S CREEK, a small stream in Washington county, that runs north into the Muscakituck.

DELAWARE COUNTY, organized in 1826, was so named from its having been long the home of the largest divi-

sion of the Delaware tribe of Indians. It is bounded on the north by Grant and Blackford, on the east by Randolph, on the south by Henry, and on the west by Madison, and is nineteen miles east and west and twenty-one north and south, containing 399 square miles. There are twelve civil townships in the county, to-wit: Union, Washington, Delaware, Hamilton, Harrison, Liberty, Centre, Mount Pleasant, Perry, Monroe and Salem. In 1830, the population was 2,372; in 1840, 8,843, and at this time about 12,000.

The face of the country is mostly level or gently undulating, even the rivers and creeks not having any considerable bluffs or hills in their vicinity. In the south-west, south-east, and north-west parts of the county and near the centre, there are prairies mostly small and not exceeding one-twelfth of the county. They are usually called wet prairies, yet they are easily made tillable, and are excellent for meadow and pasture. The principal growth of timber is oak, hickory, poplar, beech, walnut, sugar, linn, &c., with an undergrowth of hazel, dogwood, spice, and prickly ash; but the oak land is more extensive than the beech. There are but few acres in the county which cannot be well adapted to some farming purpose. White river in the centre, the Mississinewa in the north, Buck creek, and their numerous tributaries, supply the county abundantly with water power, and there are already eighteen grist mills and thirty saw mills in the county, some of which are not surpassed in the State. This county has heretofore been so distant from good markets, and the roads so bad a portion of the year, that it has improved but slowly the last few years. The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, which is now progressing rapidly to completion, has already awakened the slumbering enterprise of the farmers, and there is now every prospect that Delaware will soon be among the richest and best counties in the State.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 249,271 acres. Muncietown, where the Muncie tribe of the Delawares mostly resided, was on White river, near the pre-

sent Seat of Justice, though the Indian town was mostly on the north side of the river. Here the prophet brother of Tecumseh resided, and here, until it fell by decay a few years ago, stood the *post* at which he caused his enemies, whites and Indians, to be tortured. David Conner, an Indian trader, was the first white man who settled here. It was through his influence with the tribe that the former use of the *post* was discontinued during the last war.

DELAWARE, a northern township in Delaware county.

DELAWARE, a central township in Ripley county, with a population of 800.

DELPHI, the Seat of Justice of Carroll county, is beautifully situated on the high banks of Deer creek, on the Wabash and Erie Canal, one mile east of the Wabash. It was first settled in 1828, by Wm. Wilson, Enoch Cox, D. F. Vandeventer, Aaron Dewey, Andrew Wood and Jos. Dunham. It is surrounded by a very fertile and rapidly improving country, and contains Methodist, Baptist, Old School Presbyterian, New School Presbyterian and Episcopalian Churches, about 150 dwelling houses, and 1,000 inhabitants. Delphi is sixty-five miles north-west of Indianapolis, twenty-two west of Logansport, eighteen east of Lafayette, and twenty-two north of Frankfort.

DEMOCRAT, a township in Carroll county, with a population of 550.

DERBY, a small town in Perry county, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Oil creek, ten miles above Rome. Its population is about 100.

DES MOINES, or as it is usually called Dismaugh, a beautiful lake in the north-east corner of Laporte county. The name was given at a very early period, and signifies "of the Monks," or Lake of the Monks.

DEWIT'S CREEK, a branch of Guthrie's creek, in Lawrence county.

DICK JOHNSON, a north-western township in Clay county, population 500.

DILLSBOROUGH, a small town in Clay township, Dearborn county, fifteen miles south-west of Lawrenceburgh.

DIXON'S LAKE, in Centre township, Marshall county.

DOAN'S CREEK rises in the south-east part of Greene county, and runs west into White river.

DOMAIN, a rich, dry prairie in the south part of Laporte county, containing about two sections of land.

DOOR PRAIRIE, in Laporte county, was named from the narrow gap in the timber at Door Village, which is a translation of the French name, Laporte. It contains in all between seventy and eighty square miles, is probably the richest and most beautiful prairie in the State.

DOOR VILLAGE is located in the gap before referred to, four miles south-west of Laporte.

DORMIN, a small prairie in Laporte county. The word in Indian means *corn*.

DOVER, a small town in Kelso township, Dearborn county.

DOVER, a new town recently laid out in Wayne county.

DOVER HILL, the new County Seat of Martin county, situated in Perry township, on the road from Mount Pleasant to Bedford, and contains about fifty inhabitants. It was laid out in 1845.

DREWERSBURGH, a small town in White Water township, Franklin county.

DRIFTWOOD, or the East Fork of White river, is the interpretation of the Indian name. In French, it was called Embarras. Where Blue river unites with Sugar Creek, though not in all cases until after Flatrock comes in, it loses its former name, and from thence it is uniformly called the East or Driftwood Fork of White river, until it unites with the West Fork about forty miles above the entrance of White river into the Wabash. This stream is navigable only in high water, and then flat boats of almost any size can pass down it about 170 miles without difficulty. For further particulars see the article, "Rivers, &c.," in the General View of the State.

DRIFTWOOD, a southern township in Jackson county, population 700.

DRY FORK, rises in the east part of Franklin county, then passes into the State of Ohio and empties into White Water.

DUBLIN, a small town on the National road in Wayne county, eleven miles west of Centreville. It contains about fifty houses and 250 inhabitants.

DUBOIS COUNTY, named in honor of Toussant Dubois, who had charge of the guides and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign, and who for many years was a hospitable, patriotic and enterprising citizen and merchant of Vincennes, was organized in 1818. It is bounded on the north by the East Fork of White river, east by Orange and Crawford, south by Perry and Spencer, and west by Pike, and contains 420 square miles. It is divided into six civil townships, viz: Columbia, Harbison, Bainbridge, Hall, Patoka and Ferdinand. The population in 1830 was 1,774, in 1840, 3,632, and at this time about 5,600. The north-eastern part of the county is rolling, the other portions level, and about one-fifth of the whole is in the bottoms of White river, Patoka and other streams. A large portion of the county has a very good soil, though considerable tracts are of a different description, and it is estimated that one-eighth of the county is occasionally inundated. There are no prairies in the county, and the most common timber is white and black oak, poplar, walnut, sugar, beech, hickory, &c., with much undergrowth of dogwood and spice bush. The principal articles exported from the county are hogs, cattle, horses, corn, &c. There are in the county fourteen stores and groceries, four ware-houses, one brewery, one distillery, three lawyers, seven physicians, three preachers, three Catholic, five Methodist and two Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, eight grist and saw mills and two carding machines, and there are fifteen blacksmiths, twenty-nine cabinet-makers, seventeen house carpenters, five mill-wrights and nineteen tailors.

Coal mines are abundant. White river and Patoka

both admit of being navigated three or four months in the year, and there is no reason but want of enterprise and industry, why Dubois should not be among the rich counties of the State.

DUCK CREEK, a small stream in Franklin county, running south into the West Fork of White Water, eight miles above Brookville.

DUCK CREEK, a small stream in Henry county.

DUCHEIN, a sluggish stream in the south part of Knox county, which runs south-west into the Wabash, called River Duchein.

DUDLEY, a township in Henry county.

DUDLEYTOWN, a small town in Washington township, Jackson county, eight miles east of Brownstown.

DUNLAPSVILLE is in the south-west part of Union county, five miles south-west of Liberty, eight south-east of Connersville, and thirteen north of Brookville, on the west side of the East Fork of White Water. It was laid out in 1817, by John Dunlap, and he, Wm. Nickles and J. W. Scott, were the first settlers. It contains three stores, six shops for mechanics, a large and well finished Presbyterian Church, twenty-five other houses, and about 100 inhabitants.

DUPONT, a pleasant and flourishing village on the Railroad in Jefferson county, fourteen miles north-west of Madison. It contains about forty houses, the most of which have been built within the last three years.

DURKEE'S RUN, a small stream that empties into the Wabash in Tippecanoe county.

EAGLE CREEK, a fine mill stream rising in Boone county, runs south about forty miles, and empties into White river on the west side, four miles below Indianapolis. Its Indian name was Lau-a-shinga-paim-honnock, or "Middle of the Valley," so called from the beautiful bottoms that extend along it, sometimes from two to four miles in width.

EAGLE CREEK, a tributary of the Kankakee, in the eastern part of Lake county.

EAGLE CREEK, a small stream in Wabash county.

EAGLE, a south-eastern township in Boone county, with a population of 2,000.

EAGLE VILLAGE, a pleasant town on the Michigan road, in the south-east corner of Boone county, fourteen miles north-west of Indianapolis, and the same distance south-east of Lebanon. It contains about forty houses.

EAST FORK of White Water. See White Water.

EBERLE, a small village in Putnam county, recently laid out, at present with only six families.

ECONOMY, a small village in the north-west part of Wayne county, with a population of 400. It is fourteen miles north-west of Centreville.

EDEN, a southern township in Lagrange county, with a population of 300.

EDINBURGH is a flourishing town, containing about 100 houses and 490 inhabitants, situated in the south-east corner of Johnson county, on the east bank of Blue river, and where the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad crosses that stream, and the Shelbyville Branch Railroad comes in. Edinburgh was settled in 1821, by William Hunt, W. R. Hensley, John Adams, Israel Watts, Lewis Bishop and Alexander Thompson. It is thirty miles south-east of Indianapolis, ten from Franklin, fifty-six north-west of Madison, and sixteen south-west of Shelbyville. The health of the place was not good for many years after its first settlement, but at present there is not much complaint in this respect, and Edinburgh, from the great fertility of the country around it, and the water power in the vicinity, has now become a very important point.

EEL, a township in Cass county, north of the Wabash, with a population of 370.

EEL RIVER, called by the French L'Anguille, which means Eel, and by the Indians Sho-a-maque, which means "slippery fish," rises in the north-west corner of Allen county, and after running about 100 miles south-west, empties into the Wabash at Logansport. As it has its source in lakes and springs, and runs a rapid course, it is not surpassed in the west as a mill stream.

For at least sixty miles its average width is fifty or sixty yards, and the usual depth between one and two feet.

EEL RIVER, a branch of White river, emptying into it at Point Commerce, in Greene county, is about the same length and width as the former, though in high water it runs much more and in dry seasons much less water. It rises in Boone and runs first south-west and then south-east through Hendricks, Putnam, Clay and Owen counties.

EEL RIVER, a north-western township in Allen county, population 400.

EEL RIVER, a northern township in Greene county, with a population of 525.

EEL RIVER, a north-west township in Hendricks county, with a population of 1,370.

EIGHT MILE CREEK, runs from the south into White river in Randolph county.

ELI'S CREEK, a good mill stream in Union county, which rises in Fayette and empties into the East Fork of White Water.

ELIZA LAKE, one of the largest of the many small lakes in Porter county.

ELIZABETH, a pleasant village in Harrison county, on the South Fork of Buck creek, four miles from the Ohio, and twelve south-east of Corydon. It contains 150 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH, a small town in Spencer county, twenty-three miles north of Rockport.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a small town recently laid out on the Railroad, seven miles south-east of Columbus. It contains about thirty houses and 150 inhabitants.

ELIZABETH TOWN, a small town in Jackson county, on the East Fork of White river, four miles north of Browns-town.

ELK CREEK, a tributary of the Muscakituck, in Washington county.

ELKHART COUNTY was organized in 1830, and was named after the river Elkhart, which enters the county near its south-eastern corner and runs in a north-west

course through it into the St. Joseph. It is twenty-two and a half miles in length from north to south and twenty-one in width, and is bounded on the north by the State of Michigan, on the east by Lagrange and Noble, on the south by Kosciusko, and on the west by Marshall and St. Joseph counties. The population in 1830 was 935, in 1840, 6,660, and at this time it is about 12,000. The following are the names of the civil townships: Elkhart, Benton, Harrison, Baugo, Jefferson, York, Osolo, Union, Clinton, Jackson, Concord, Olive, Middlebury, Washington, Cleaveland and Locke.

The face of the country is generally undulating, embracing every variety of soil and timber, though all but a small portion is first rate land. About one-half of the county is covered with heavy timber, such as beech, maple, walnut, hickory, poplar, oak and cherry; the remainder is oak barrens or prairie. There are three remarkably fertile prairies, the Elkhart, Two Mile and Pleasant Plain. The former stretches south from Goshen six miles, and is from two to four wide; the latter are in the vicinity of the St. Joseph river, and are in a high state of cultivation.

The Elkhart and St. Joseph rivers, both which run through the county a long distance, are unsurpassed as mill streams, and besides these there are a large number of creeks that empty into them, which abundantly supply every part of the county with water power. A number of small lakes are found in the north part of the county, from half a mile to three miles in circumference. They are generally beautiful sheets of water, and abound with fish. Yellow river, a branch of the Kankakee, rises in one of them in the south-west corner of the county, and runs west to the Mississippi, while the other streams eventually take the opposite direction. Wheat and corn are the staple products, and from the former some 30,000 barrels of flour are manufactured annually and sent to New York by the way of the St. Joseph and the Lakes. Most other grains and grasses are produced in abundance. The annual crop of wheat is estimated at

300,000 bushels. In the winter of 1846, an accurate examination was made as to the products of twenty-three farms on Elkhart prairie the previous year, which exhibited the following result: wheat 18,704 bushels, corn 24,225, and oats 9,635, or an average of 2,285 bushels to a farm, the farms all lying in the same vicinity. Were the Buffalo and Mississippi Railroad to be made through the county, as is contemplated, the amount of grain, as well as hogs, cattle, &c., raised for exportation, would be immensely increased.

There are about forty saw mills scattered over the county, and seven flouring mills with twenty-five run of stones, six carding machines, one oil mill and one woollen manufactory. The flour manufactured will compare favorably with any other in the market. Large beds of iron ore are found in the county, some of which has been manufactured at Mishawaka and proved of a good quality. There are four practising lawyers, twenty-five physicians, and a still larger number of preachers of the gospel in the county, and the usual proportion of the different mechanical trades are found here.

The county contains 268,000 acres of taxable lands, and but a few refuse tracts are still owned by the United States. Elkhart is destined to be one of the richest and most productive counties in the State. The fertility of the soil, the manufacturing and commercial advantages, and the exemption, in a great measure, hitherto, from visionary speculations, have kept the prices of property moderate, and make this a desirable location for the emigrant, whether farmer, mechanic or manufacturer.

ELKHART RIVER is said to derive its name from an island at its mouth, which the Indians fancied resembles the heart of the Elk. It is a very fine mill stream, having always an abundant supply of water, and for the last forty miles above its mouth, its usual breadth is from 80 to 100 yards. For a more particular description see first part under the head "Rivers."

ELKHART, a flourishing town in the county of the same name, situated at the junction of Elkhart and St.

Joseph rivers, ten miles north-west of Goshen. It contains a very valuable merchant mill, two saw mills, a distillery, an oil mill, six stores, three ware-houses, a drug store, one grocery, two taverns, and about 120 houses and 500 inhabitants. Most of the produce of the county is shipped here, and the town will ultimately be an important one. Dr. H. Beardsley was the proprietor.

ELKHART, a township in Elkhart county, with a population of 1,600.

ELKHART, a township in Noble county, with a population of 775.

ELKHORN, a mill stream in Wayne county, which rises in Ohio and runs west into the East Fork of White Water, three miles below Richmond.

ELLIOTVILLE, a small town in Monroe county, seven miles north-west of Bloomington.

ELMORE, a north-western township in Daviess county.

ENGLISH'S PRAIRIE, named after John English, the first settler, is on the canal, north-west corner of Daviess, a high, level and fertile prairie.

ENGLISH PRAIRIE, a dry Prairie in Greenfield township, Lagrange county.

EXOCESBURGH, a small town in Ray township, Franklin county.

ENTERPRISE, a small town in Spencer county, on the Ohio river, three miles above French Island.

ERIE, a township north of the Wabash, in Miami county, with a population of 390.

ERVIN, a township in Howard county, with a population of 500.

EUGENE, a flourishing village in Vermillion county, on the south bank of Big Vermillion river, seven miles north of Newport and the same distance south of Perryville. It was laid out in 1827, by S. S. Collett, Esq. There is a Town Hall and a Masonic Hall at this place, and Lea's mill, on the Vermillion, is the principal water mill in the county.

EUGENE, a township in Vermillion county, with a population of 1,700.

EVANSVILLE, was first settled in 1816, by Hugh McGary, and was named after Gen. R. M. Evans, one of the original proprietors. It is situated on a high bank of the Ohio river, about 200 miles from its mouth and the same distance below Louisville, at a bend four miles farther north than any part of the river below, and it is also farther north than any part of the river above for near sixty miles. It is 180 miles south-west of Indianapolis and fifty-six south of Vincennes, and is the point at which the Wabash and Erie Canal is to terminate. The situation is a fine one, on a slope gently ascending to Princeton, twenty-eight miles, and a large portion of the business of the south-west part of the State will always be done here. The opening of the canal, on the whole route to Lake Erie, which is expected to take place in about two years, must vastly increase the importance of Evansville. At this time, in connection with Lamasco, which is a part of it, in all respects except in name, it contains about 1,500 houses, of which one-fourth are brick, the others frame, and 5,000 inhabitants. Evansville is the County Seat of Vanderburgh county, and contains the usual buildings for the courts and offices of the county, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, which is a splendid building and cost \$30,000, a market house, seven hotels and seven fine churches, all but one of brick, for the following denominations, viz: Methodists, Old School Presbyterians, New School Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, German Methodists and German Lutherans, and it has also two well organized fire companies. The annual amount of exports from Evansville are about 600,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 tons of hay, and 1,500,000 pounds of pork and bacon.

FAIRBANKS, a western township in Sullivan county, population 1,000.

FAIRFIELD, a northern township in Franklin county, with a population of 1,200.

FAIRFIELD, a flourishing village in the above named township, on the East Fork of White river, seven miles north of Brookville, population 500.

FAIRFIELD, a central township in Tippecanoe county, population 7,200.

FAIRPLAY, a central township in Greene county, with a population of 450.

FAIRPLAY, a small village in Greene county, west side of White river, three miles north of Bloomfield.

FAIRVIEW, a small town in Randolph county, laid out in 1836.

FALL CREEK, an interpretation of the Indian name, Soo-sooc-pa-ha-loc, or "Spilt Water," so called from the Falls near Pendleton, where this stream descends twenty-five feet in a mile, and at one place falls about eight feet. It rises in Henry and runs south-west through Madison, Hamilton and Marion counties, about seventy-five miles, into White river, just above Indianapolis. It is one of the best mill streams in the State, and many of its water privileges are very valuable.

FALL CREEK, a small tributary of the West Fork of White Water, coming from the west, four miles below Connersville.

FALL CREEK, a south-east township in Hamilton county.

FALL CREEK, a north-west township in Henry county.

FALL CREEK, a southern township in Madison county.

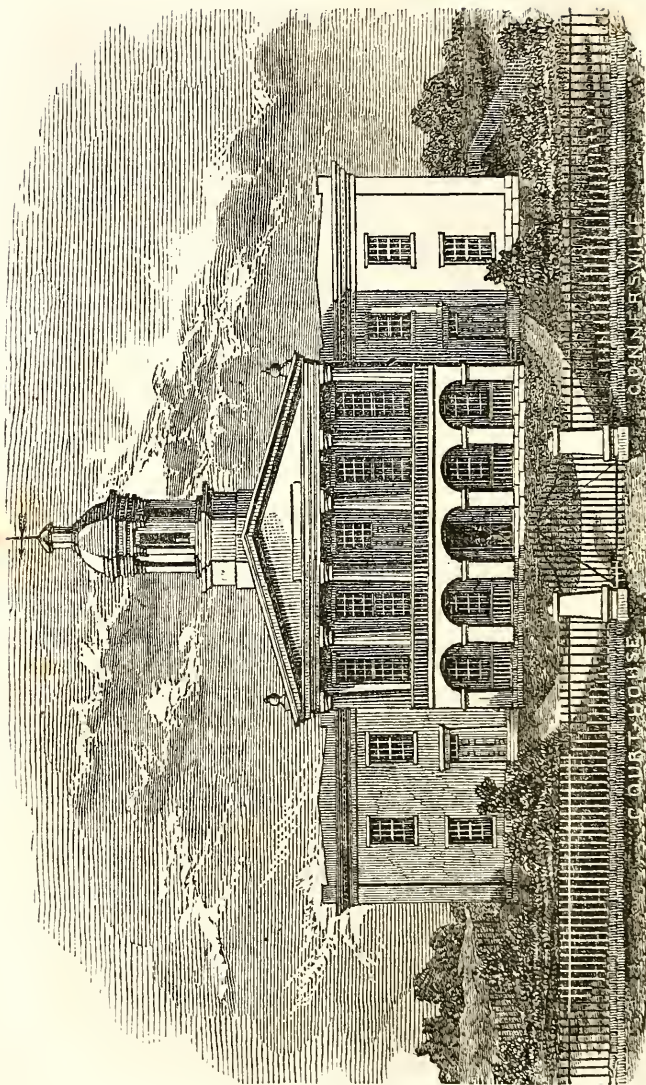
FALMOUTH, a small town in the north-east corner of Union township, Rush county, ten miles north-east of Rushville.

FAWN RIVER, a fine mill stream in the north part of Lagrange county, running north-west into the State of Michigan, and emptying into the St. Joseph.

FAYETTE, an eastern county, organized in 1819, and named after Gen. Lafayette, is bounded east by Union, south by Franklin, west by Rush, and north by Henry and Wayne counties, and contains 211 square miles. The population in 1830 was 9,112, in 1840, 9,837, and at this time about 11,000. There are eight civil townships, viz: Connersville, Jennings, Jackson, Columbia, Orange, Harrison, Posey and Waterloo.

This county is divided nearly in the centre, from north





to south, by the West Fork of White Water, which feeds the canal, and with its tributaries affords an abundant supply of water power, at all seasons, for machinery. The surface of the country is rolling in the east and south, and level or gently undulating in the north and west, with a large proportion of bottoms, and every part of the county is susceptible of profitable cultivation. The dense and majestic growth of the forests, which consist principally of walnut, poplar, sugar, beech, hickory, oak, &c., and the usually abundant crops indicate that the quality of the soil is not inferior to that of any part of the State, and for the size of the county, there is probably no one from which the exports are larger in proportion. They consist principally of hogs, cattle, horses, and grain, though since the completion of the White Water Canal, pork, beef and flour are exported on it, in large quantities.

CONNERSVILLE, the County Seat of Fayette county, was laid out by John Conner in 1817, from whom it took its name. It is very pleasantly situated on the White Water Valley Canal, having the river on the east and south, a beautiful range of hills on the west, from which there is a very fine view of the town, and a large scope of rich and well cultivated country stretching off to the north and east. From its pleasant location, the salubrity of its climate, its valuable water privileges, the productiveness of the surrounding country, and from the enterprise of its citizens, Connersville bids fair to be one of the best towns in eastern Indiana. It has now six lawyers, five physicians, four preachers, six teachers, two druggists, thirty merchants and 139 mechanics. There are in the town seventy brick and 160 frame dwelling houses, three churches, one each for Presbyterians, Methodists and Christians, fourteen stores, five ware-houses, one woollen factory, three grist mills, three saw mills, and one oil mill. The new Court House, of which the preceding engraving represents the east front, is one of the most spacious, convenient, and substantial buildings of its kind in the State,—all the county officers are loca-

ted on the first floor, in good sized office rooms. In connection with each office are ample fire-proof rooms for the security of their books and papers. The Court room, and Juror's rooms, (of which there are four,) are all on the upper story. In the rear of the centre building there is attached a wing two stories high, in which are constructed six dormitories, or cells for prisoners. The prisoners can be taken to and from the Court from a rear passage by a door entering immediately into the Court room. The building was erected in the years 1848 and 1849, by John Elder, Architect, of Indianapolis, at the price of \$20,000. The Commissioners who made the contract with Mr. Elder for its erection were David Moffit, Samuel White, and John Jameson. The population in 1847 was 1,500; it is now about 1,700, and is increasing. Connersville is fifty-six miles south-east of Indianapolis, twelve south of Cambridge City, eighteen north of Brookville, and twelve west of Liberty. The taxable land in the county is 129,903 acres; the aggregate value of assessed property, \$2,292,596. In many respects the county of Fayette has no superior in the State.

FAYETTE, a northern township in Vigo county, with a population of 1,200.

FAYETTEVILLE, a small town in Fayette county, ten miles south-west of Connersville.

FERDINAND, a southern township in Dubois county, population 450.

FERDINAND, a small town in Dubois county, with thirty-one houses; population 150.

FIRST CREEK, a mill stream rising in Martin county and running west into Daviess, empties into Slinkard's creek.

FISH CREEK, a mill stream, rises in Steuben county and runs through the north-east corner of DeKalb south-east into the St. Joseph.

FISH LAKE, in Pleasant township, Laporte county, is two miles long and one broad. It abounds in fish.

FISHBACK, a tributary of Eagle creek, in Boone county.

FISHER'S RUN, a small stream in Pulaski county.

FISHING CREEK, rises in Orange county and runs north into White river at Lawrenceport.

FLAT CREEK rises near the centre of Pike county and runs south-east into Dubois, and empties into Patoka.

FLAT ROCK, a large and valuable mill stream, which rises in the north-east corner of Henry county, runs south-west through Rush, Decatur, Shelby and Bartholomew, and empties into the East Fork of White river at Columbus. Its whole course, with its windings, is about 100 miles, and the country through which it passes is rich and fertile the whole distance, and is now becoming as well cultivated and productive as any part of the State. The Indian name of this stream was Puck-op-ka.

FLEENERSBURGH, a small town in the north-east of Monroe county.

FLETCHER'S LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water in Fulton county.

FLINN, an eastern township in Lawrence county, with a population of 1,560.

FLINT CREEK, a small stream in Fountain and Tippecanoe counties, that empties into the Wabash near the north line of Fountain. There is at the mouth of this creek an immense bed of stone, covering several hundred acres of a species of flint, broken and shattered, and to a great extent ready for use. Those on the surface and for about fourteen inches in depth are, in shape and size, like the fragments of stone beaten and prepared for Macademizing; but in excavating this bed for the canal, it was found that they increased in size as the excavation became deeper, though they retained the same shape and appearance, but when thrown up and exposed to the frost and air, they soon became like those on the surface. This bed of stone has a white appearance, and has either no covering of earth, or a very slight one, on which there grow, only a few scrubby forest trees, and a little underbrush. It is a freak of nature which at first cannot but strike the beholder as a great curiosity. As this bed extends along the canal for some distance, the material will no doubt be hereafter transported for the

improvement of the streets of Lafayette, and other towns along its borders.

FLINT CREEK, a small mill stream that empties into Little river from the north, at Huntington.

FLINT LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water in Porter county.

FLORENCE, a small town in York township, Switzerland county, on the Ohio river, eight miles above Vevay.

FLORIDA, a township in Parke county, with a population of 1,350.

FLOYD COUNTY was organized in 1819, and was named after Col. John Floyd, of the distinguished Virginia family of that name, who had been killed by the Indians on the opposite side of the river.

It is bounded on the south by the Ohio river, on the west by Harrison, on the north by Washington and on the east by Clark counties, and contains about 150 square miles. It is divided into five civil townships, viz: New Albany, Lafayette, Greenville, Georgetown and Franklin. The population in 1830 was 6,363, in 1840, 9,454, and at this time about 13,500. A range of hills called "the knobs," from one to three miles in width, runs through the county from north to south, coming to the Ohio river a short distance below New Albany. They present a very uneven surface, and are composed of slate, clay, soft sand-stone and iron ore. Above the clay and ore is a stratum of free-stone, valuable for the purposes of building, and on the pinnacles a stratum of lime-stone which becomes very thick as the country on the west falls off nearly level. East of the "knobs," and in part of the country west, the land is either level or gently undulating, but the general character of the county is hilly and the soil poor, with the exception of some tracts of very good land. The timber varies according to the varieties of soil and surface. Much of it has first rate timber, peculiarly excellent for the construction of Steam-boats. On the knobs, the white, black and chestnut oaks are abundant, and in some places, pine. In the west part of the county are poplar, chestnut, beech and

sugar tree, and in the bottoms of the Ohio and Silver creek, the timber common in similar situations. Much of the county is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and grass, and to raising hogs, horses, cattle and sheep. The principal manufactories are a tagging manufactory, which cost originally about \$50,000, three foundries and steam engine manufactories, on a large scale, one brass foundry, and usually from five to ten steamboats are built, and twice that number repaired, annually. There are in the county eleven grist and nine saw mills, mostly propelled by steam, about 130 stores and groceries, fourteen lawyers, eighteen physicians, fifteen ministers, two printing offices, and at least 500 mechanics and artizans. As New Albany, the County Seat, contains more than half the population of the county, the reader will turn to that for further information.

The taxable land is 85,691 acres.

FLOYD, an eastern township in Putnam county.

FORT WAYNE, the Seat of Justice of Allen county, is beautifully situated on a high bank, opposite to which, on the north, the St. Mary's and the St. Joseph, the former from the south-east and the latter from the north-east, unite and form the Maumee. On the site of this town was the old "Twightwee village," or principal seat of the Miamies, in their language called Ke-ki-o-que, a place of importance a hundred years ago. Here too was old Fort Wayne, erected by order of Gen. Wayne, in September, 1794, and just below this Fort, on the opposite side of the Maumee, was fought the disastrous battle of Gen. Harmar, on the 22d October, 1790. This place, at one time, was called "the French Stores," as it was, for a long time, a place of resort for many of their traders, and near it was the carrying place from the navigable waters of Lake Erie, to those of the Wabash. Fort Wayne continued to be a military post until 1819, and until the removal of the Miamies and Pottawatamies west of the Mississippi in 1841, it was extensively resorted to by the Indians for the disposal of their furs, and for the purpose of spending their annuities. The popu-

lation of Fort Wayne is at this time about 5,000, and the rapid improvement of the country, the successful business of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the opening of plank roads into the interior, which have been commenced with much spirit, now rank it among the most important towns in the State. A branch of the State Bank is located here, which has always been managed with much prudence; the Methodists have a flourishing Female College, the Catholics have an Institution under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, and there are five other good schools in the town. The Methodists, Old and New School Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans and Africans, have good Churches. The stores, ware-houses, and private dwellings are mostly in good taste, and there is every prospect that for twenty years to come, Fort Wayne will continue to improve rapidly. It is situated 112 miles north-east of Indianapolis, in latitude 41 deg. 5 min. and longitude 8 deg. 7 min. west.

FOUNTAIN COUNTY was organized in 1826, and was named, at the suggestion of Judge Watts, in honor of Maj. Fontaine or Fountain, of Boone county, Kentucky, who was killed at the head of the mounted militia, in the battle on the Maumee, near Fort Wayne, on the 22d October, 1790.

Fountain county is bounded west and north by the Wabash, which separates it from Vermillion and Warren, east by Montgomery, and south by Parke, and it contains about 400 square miles. It is divided into ten civil townships, viz: Jackson, Fulton, Wabash, Cain, Van Buren, Troy, Richland, Shawnee, Logan and Daviess. The population in 1830 was 7,644, in 1840, 11,218, and at this time about 13,500. The surface of the country is mostly level, though the central and southern parts are occasionally undulating, and it is beautifully variegated with heavy forests and rich prairies, which latter constitute about one-fourth of the county. The soil is generally a black loam, with a mixture of sand and is very productive, and the crops of corn and wheat here are

not inferior to those of any part of the State. Clay prevails more in the south portion of the county, which is best adapted to wheat and grass. The timber here is principally poplar, sugar and beech, while in the north, oak, walnut and hickory predominate.

The exports from the county are by the way of the Wabash river and the Wabash and Erie Canal. They consist of corn, oats, wheat, flour, pork, live hogs, cattle and horses, and they are not surpassed in value and importance by the exports of any of the counties which have not heretofore possessed superior advantages.

There are in Fountain county ten flouring mills, twenty saw mills, one woollen factory, one brewery, one distillery, one foundry, two printing offices, between fifty and sixty stores and groceries, ten lawyers, about twenty-five physicians and fifteen preachers, and the usual proportion of mechanics; coal, iron ore and water power are abundant, and there is now every appearance that Fountain county will soon be one of the best and richest counties in the State.

The taxable land amounts to 245,739 acres, and about 2,500 acres still belong to the United States.

FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, a valuable mill stream, rising in Scott and Jefferson counties, runs into Clark, and empties into the Ohio, fourteen miles above the Falls, from which it derives its name.

FOXGRAPE, the name of a prairie in Pulaski county.

FRANKFORT, the Seat of Justice of Clinton county, is situated near the centre of the county, on the west side of Prairie Branch. This town was laid out in 1830, and the first house was built by Col. S. D. Maxwell, in August of that year, but the population did not increase much until 1832. There are in Frankfort eight stores, five lawyers, five physicians, and five churches, one for each of the following denominations: Old School Presbyterians, Episcopal and Protestant Methodists, Christians and Associate Reformed. Frankfort is forty-one miles north north-west of Indianapolis, twenty-four east

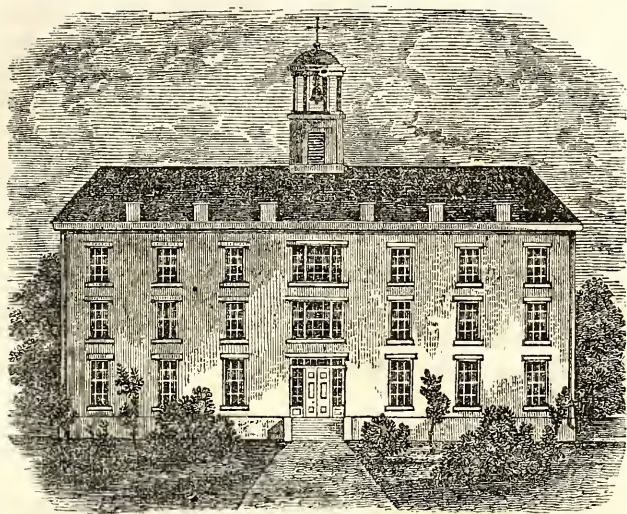
south-east of Lafayette, twenty-six north-east of Crawfordsville, and thirty-seven south-west of Logansport.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, named in honor of Dr. Franklin, was organized in 1810, and is bounded east by the State of Ohio, south by Dearborn and Ripley, west by Decatur and Rush, and north by Fayette and Union counties. It is about twenty-seven miles in length from east to west, and fifteen in breadth, and contains 400 square miles. In 1830 the population was 10,199, in 1840, 13,349, and at this time about 18,000. It is divided into eleven civil townships, to wit: Springfield, Bath, Brookville, White Water, Posey, Highland, Ray, Bloominggrove, Fairfield, Salt Creek and Laurel. The north-east part of the county is level, the central and western rolling, and in many places quite hilly. The timber is principally oak, sugar, beech, hickory and black walnut. The soil is generally good. About one-eighth of the county is bottom land, lying along White Water and its branches, with a very rich soil, well adapted to the growth of corn. The high lands are better for wheat and grass, and the state of the farming interest is creditable to the county.

There are twenty flouring mills, thirty-five saw mills, one paper mill, one fulling mill, two cotton factories, two printing offices, fourteen lawyers, twenty physicians, twenty-one ministers of the gospel, a flourishing County Seminary, and common school districts are organized in every part of the county. There are numerous monuments of ancient population, such as mounds of earth and structures of stone, embedded in the earth and prepared with apparent skill, so that the deposits of some very distant period are found in a remarkable state of preservation.

The abundant water power of Franklin county, the facilities for trade by the White Water Canal, its vicinity to Cincinnati and generally very fertile soil, are rapidly increasing its population and wealth. The taxable land, at this time, amounts to 245,631 acres.

FRANKLIN, a northern township in DeKalb county, with a population of 570.



FRANKLIN COLLEGE. FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, the County Seat of Johnson county, is situated on the north side of Young's creek, just above its junction with Hurricane, near the centre of the county, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, sixty-six miles north-west of Madison and twenty south-east of Indianapolis. It was laid out in 1822, and the first settlers were Samuel Herriott, Geo. King, John Smiley and W. G. Springer. Franklin is the site of Franklin College, a flourishing institution under the control of the Baptists; it has four good churches, one for each of the denominations of the Old and New School Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists; it has a fine building erected for a County Seminary, and about 250 houses, and a population of 1,750. A plank road is now in progress from Franklin to the bluffs of White river, which will probably be extended to Mooresville.

FRANKLIN, a northern township in Putnam county.

FRANKLIN, an eastern township in Ripley county, population 1,200.

FRANKLIN, a south-west township in Floyd county, with a population of 700.

FRANKLIN, an interior township in Harrison county, population 1,050.

FRANKLIN, a south-west township in Hendricks county, with a population of 900.

FRANKLIN, a southern township in Henry county.

FRANKLIN, a central township in Johnson county.

FRANKLIN, a southern township in Kosciusko county.

FRANKLIN, a south-east township in Marion county, with a population of 1,600.

FRANKLIN, a north-east township in Montgomery county, with a population of 730.

FRANKLIN, a southern township in Owen county, with a population of 950.

FRANKLIN, a township in Washington county.

FRANKLIN, a township in Wayne county, with a population of 1,300.

FREDERICKSBURGH, a small village in the south-east of Washington county, north side of Blue river, twelve miles south east of Salem.

FREDONIA, the former Seat of Justice of Crawford county, on a very high bluff of the Ohio river, at the lower end of the Horse Shoe Bend, and four miles below Leavenworth.

FRENCH LICK, a western township in Orange county, population 1,200. Here is a spring of mineral water, nine miles west of Paoli, which, with the adjacent lands, was donated to the State by Congress, on the supposition that salt might be manufactured to advantage, but that not being found practicable, the lands have been sold and it is now thought that the springs will be valuable for their medical properties. The quarries of sand rock in the vicinity afford excellent material for grind-stones and whet-stones, which at times have been extensively manufactured.

FRENCH, a western township in Adams county, with a population of 450.

FRENCH ISLAND, a small town on the Ohio river, in

Spencer county, at the head of French Island, eleven miles by land and twenty by water below Rockport. It contains eight houses.

FUGIT, a north-east township in Decatur county, with a population of 2,100.

FULDAH, a small town in Spencer county, on the road from Troy to Jasper, ten miles from the Ohio river, settled by Germans.

FULTON COUNTY, named in honor of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the Steamboat, was organized in 1836. It lies both sides of the Michigan road, south of Marshall, west of Kosciusko and Miami, north of Cass and east of Pulaski counties, and contains 357 square miles. It is divided into eight townships, viz: Tippecanoe, Union, Wayne, Richland, Rochester, Liberty, Newcastle and Henry. The population in 1840 was 1,993; at this time it amounts to about 5,200.

A ridge of small, rugged hills, from one to two miles in width, extends along the north bank of the Tippecanoe through the county. With this exception, the face of the country is level or gently undulating. The north-east corner and the east side of the county is covered with a heavy forest of excellent timber; the balance is barrens and prairie, alternately wet and dry, with occasional groves of timber. The soil is black and rich in the timber lands; in the barrens it is sandy, but well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

There is an abundance of water power in the county on the Tippecanoe river, and on Mill, Mud, Owl and Chipwannuc creeks, but only a small part of it is used at this time. There are two merchant mills, a saw mill and a carding machine on Mill creek, and a forge has been erected on the Tippecanoe, at the crossing of the Michigan road, where large quantities of excellent iron ore are found. The quality of the iron ore is very superior; it is delivered at the works at very low rates, and the manufacture of this article is already becoming important to the county.

There are in the county two lawyers, seven physicians

and two preachers of the gospel, and the usual proportion of merchants and mechanics. The improvement of Fulton county has at no time been rapid, but its advantages are such that it will steadily continue until it becomes one of the leading counties in the State.

FULTON, a southern township in Fountain county, with a population of 845.

GALENA, a northern township in Laporte county, with a population of 535.

GALENA, or Gallien, a small stream rising in the north part of Laporte county, runs north into Michigan, and empties into the lake at New Buffalo.

GARRISON'S CREEK, a mill stream that rises in Fayette county, runs south-east into Franklin, and empties into the west fork of White Water, on the west side.

GENEVA, a north-west township of Jennings county, with a population of 1,100.

GENTRYVILLE, a small town in Spencer county, seventeen miles north of Rockport, on the road to Bloomington.

GEORGETOWN, a small town in Cass county, laid out by George Cicot, on the canal, eight miles west of Logansport.

GEORGETOWN, a township in Floyd county, with a population of 1,050.

GEORGETOWN, a small town in Floyd county, nine miles west of New Albany.

GEORGETOWN, a small town in Randolph county, laid out in 1835.

GERMAN, a northern township in Bartholomew county, with a population of 1,100.

GERMAN, a north-eastern township in Marshall county, with a population of 295.

GERMAN, a northern township in St. Joseph county.

GERMAN, a western township in Vanderburgh county, population 750.

GERMANTOWN, a small village in Wayne county, seven miles west of Centreville.

GIBSON COUNTY was organized in 1813, and was named

in honor of Gen. John Gibson, Secretary of the Treasury from 1801 to 1816, and repeatedly acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Harrison. He had been taken prisoner in early life by the Indians, continued among them many years, and was familiar with their language and usages. It was to him that the celebrated speech of Logan was made. Though far advanced in life, he would have been still active, but for blindness which afflicted him during the latter part of his service. Gibson county is bounded west by the Wabash, north by White River, east by Pike, and south by Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey counties. It contains about 450 square miles. It is divided into eight civil townships, to-wit: Montgomery, Patoka, Johnson, Columbia, Washington, White river, Wabash and Barton. The population in 1830 was 5,417; in 1840, 8,977, and at this time about 11,000. The surface of the country is agreeably undulating; a small portion of the county is barrens; about one sixth is river bottoms on the Wabash, Patoka and White rivers; the balance is heavily timbered with walnut, beech, sugar, hickory, ash, oak, &c. The soil is generally loam and sand, and very productive in corn, wheat, and oats, which are taken to a southern market in flat boats. Hogs, horses, and cattle are also raised largely for exportation, to the value of \$200,000 annually. There are in the county six grist and saw mills propelled by water; four steam grist and 4 do. saw mills; about thirty stores and groceries, two lawyers, physicians and preachers in every neighborhood, and generally good schools. The opening of the canal and other advantages for trade and agriculture presented to Gibson county, though heretofore too much neglected, must make this an important part of the State.

GILLAM, a township in Jasper county.

GILL, a western township in Sullivan county, population 1,150

GILL's prairie, in same county.

GOSHEN, the Seat of Justice of Elkhart county, was first settled in 1831. It is beautifully situated on the

east bank of Elkhart river, a mile and a half south-east of the centre of the county, 132 miles north of Indianapolis, 60 north-west of Fort Wayne, and 24 south-east of South Bend. Goshen contains commodious public buildings for the county; Methodist and Presbyterian churches; halls for the Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance; eleven stores, two groceries, four lawyers, seven physicians, the usual proportion of shops for mechanics, 125 dwelling houses, and a population of 700, which will no doubt continue to increase rapidly. Adjoining the town are the flouring and saw mills of J. H. Barnes, which are very little inferior to any in northern Indiana.

GOSPORT, the principal town in Owen county, is situated on the west bank of White river, eight miles above Spencer, and forty-four below Indianapolis, on the direct road from Bloomington to Greencastle, 16 miles from the former and 24 from the latter. The proprietor was Ephraim Goss, and the first settlements in the vicinity were made in 1818. Gosport has now a population of 450, among whom are six merchants, twenty-three mechanics, seven physicians, one attorney and two preachers. There are three ware houses, two taverns, one mill, a carding machine, and two churches in the town.

GRAHAM CREEK, or *Graham's Fork*, a mill stream, rises in Ripley county and runs south-west about seventy miles through Jennings, Jefferson, and along the north line of Scott, and empties into the Muscackituck.

GRANT COUNTY was organized in 1831, and was named in honor of Captain Samuel Grant and Moses Grant, who were killed in 1789 in a battle with the Indians near the creek since called by their name in the N. E. part of Switzerland county. Grant county is bounded north by Wabash and Huntington, east by Wells and Blackford, South by Delaware and Madison, and west by Howard and Miami. It is twenty-two miles in length from east to west, and nineteen in breadth, and contains 418 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, viz: Van Buren, Washington, Pleasant, Richland, Centre,

Monroe, Jefferson, Union and Liberty. The population in 1840 was 4,875; at this time it is about 8,000. Except along the borders of the Mississinnewa, which are beautifully rolling, the balance of the county is quite level and nearly all originally covered with heavy timber. The soil without exception is rich and well adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grass, fruit, &c., suited to the climate. There are in the county eighteen stores and groceries, fourteen mills propelled by water, eight lawyers, eight physicians, six preachers, twelve churches, belonging to the Methodists, Presbyterians and Friends, or Quakers, and the taxable land amounts to 162,268 acres. A considerable part of Grant lay in the bounds of the Miami Reserve, and has been but recently settled; but except in facilities for the transportation of produce, there are few parts of the State that are better calculated to sustain a dense and prosperous population.

GRANT'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Switzerland county, which runs south into the Ohio river, four miles below Rising Sun.

GRANT'S CREEK, a small stream in Wabash county.

GRANVILLE, a small town in Delaware county, on the Mississinnewa, ten miles north of Muncie. It has Methodist and New Light churches, two stores, one grocery, two physicians, and a population of 125.

GRASSY FORK, and Grassy Creek are tributaries of the Muscackituck, in Jackson county.

GREENE COUNTY, named after Gen. Greene, of Revolutionary memory, was organized in 1821. It is bounded on the north by Clay and Owen, east by Monroe and Lawrence, south by Martin and Daviess, and west by Sullivan, and is thirty miles in length from east to west, and eighteen in width. The civil townships are Richland, Plummer, Jackson, Centre, Buck Creek, Highland, Eel River, Fairplay, Smith, Wright, Stockton and Washington. The population in 1830 was 4,253; in 1840, 8,321, and at this time about 11,500. It is estimated that one sixth of the county is barrens, one-tenth prairie, one-twentieth river bottoms, and the balance upland with

timber. The soil is sandy near the river and very rich, and portions of the west are sandy; the other parts of the county have a clay soil, which varies very much in quality. The timber is oak, sugar, walnut, beech, cherry, persimmon, &c.; and the surplus products are wheat, corn, pork, and tobacco, which are exported to the amount of \$100,000 annually. There are in the county fifteen stores, besides groceries, which are numerous, ten saw and grist mills, five lawyers, ten physicians, eight preachers, and seven Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. Coal and iron ore are found in great abundance, and of good quality. When the canal, which passes through the centre of the county, is completed, as it will be in 1851, this part of the country will improve far beyond what it has ever yet done.

GREENE, a northern township in Hancock county, with a population of 900.

GREENE, a township in Howard county, with a population of 450.

GREENE, a central township in Jay county, settled in 1831, population 425.

GREENE, a southern township in Marshall county, population 570.

GREENE, an eastern township in Morgan county, with a population of 1,360.

GREENE, an eastern township in Noble county, population 350.

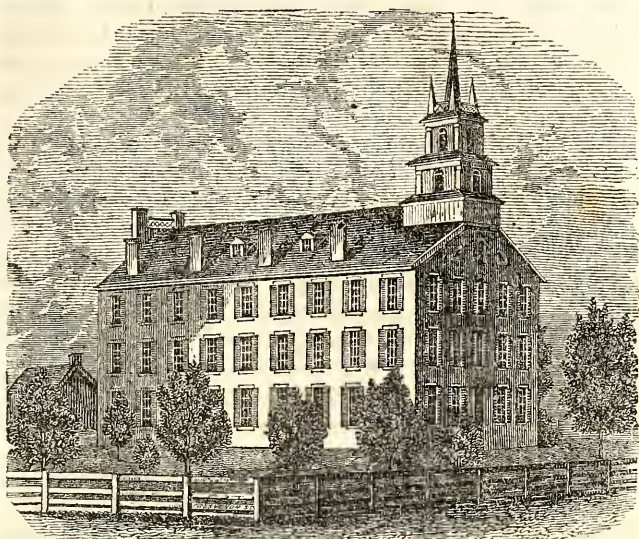
GREENE, a township in Parke county, with a population of 1,350.

GREENE, a north-west township in Randolph county, with a population of 900.

GREENE, a southwest township in St. Joseph county.

GREENE, a township in Wayne county, with a population of 1,200.

GREENCASTLE, the Seat of Justice of Putnam county, is beautifully situated near the centre of the county, on high table land, one mile east of the Walnut Fork of Eel river, in latitude thirty-nine degrees forty minutes, and longitude nine degrees forty-six minutes west. It was



ASBURY UNIVERSITY. GREENCASTLE.

laid out in 1822, by Ephraim Dukes and Wesley Clark. It is the seat of the Asbury University, a flourishing institution under the charge of the Methodists, a county Seminary, a female Academy, and other good schools. The College, Court House, Churches, and many of the private dwellings are built with much taste. There are now 210 dwelling houses in Greencastle, and a population of about 1,600. The healthy and pleasant situation of the town and its vicinity, the fertility of the soil, and valuable improvements continually making, attach to it much importance and interest through the whole State. The Terre Haute and Indianapolis railroad is now under contract to this place, and that from Lafayette to Crawfordsville will no doubt in time be extended to it. Greencastle is forty miles west south-west of Indianapolis, thirty-four north-east of Terre Haute, and twenty-eight south of Crawfordsville.

GREENFIELD, the County Seat of Hancock, is situated

in the centre of the county, near Brandywine creek, twenty miles east of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1828, by Meek and Spillman. It contains the Court House, county offices, county Seminary, sixty dwelling houses and 300 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, a north-east township in Lagrange county, population 600.

GREENFIELD, a southern township in Orange county, population 700.

GREENSBOROUGH, a small town in Henry county, six miles south-west of Newcastle, with a population of 250.

GREENSBOROUGH, an interior township in Henry county.

GREENTOWN, a small town in Green township, Howard county.

GREENVILLE CREEK, a branch of Stillwater, rises in Randolph county and runs north and then east into the State of Ohio.

GREENWOOD, a small village near the railroad, in the north part of Johnson county. It contains two stores, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, thirty houses and 180 inhabitants. The situation is pleasant, ten miles from Indianapolis on the north and Franklin on the south, and the condition and morals of the people in the vicinity present many inviting residences.

GREGG, a central township in Morgan county, with a population of 600.

GUILFORD, a south-east township in Hendricks county, with a population of 1,450.

GUINEA RUN, or Philip's creek, a branch of the Muscackituck, in Jackson county.

GUTHRIE'S CREEK, a mill stream rising in Jackson county, runs south and then west into Lawrence, and empties into the east fork of White river, five miles south-east of Bedford.

HADDON, a south-east township in Sullivan county, with a population of 3,750.

HAGERSTOWN, is a village eleven miles north-west of Centreville, in Wayne county, and seven miles north of Cambridge City, at the head of the White Water Canal.

It contains a population of 500, and from its situation and the fine country around, is calculated to become an important point.

HALBERT, an eastern township in Martin county, with a population of 425.

HALFMOON SPRING, a hoted place in early times in Orange county, on the old French lick road, four miles south-east of Paoli. The spring resembles in shape a half moon. It rises in a plat of level, rich land, which extends some distance from the spring on all sides. It is about 100 feet deep, never freezes, and affords water sufficient to turn a mill.

HALL'S BRANCH, a small stream in Pulaski county.

HALL'S CREEK, a stream in the south part of Dubois, running into Patoka.

HALL, a south-east township in Dubois county, with a population of 530.

HAMBLEN, a north-east township in Brown county.

HAMILTON COUNTY, was organized in 1823, and was named in honor of Alexander Hamilton. It is bounded north by Tipton, east by Madison, south by Hancock and Marion, and west by Boone and Clinton counties, and it contains 400 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, viz: Noblesville, Washington, Clay, Delaware, Fall Creek, Wayne, and White River. The population in 1830 was 1,705, in 1840, 9,855, and at this time about 14,000. The face of the country is either level or gently undulating, the soil without exception good, and every part of the county well adapted to the cultivation of either corn, grain or grass. There are along White River a few dry, rich prairies, and at the heads of Cicero and Stony Creeks, a number of wet ones, but they are mostly small. The balance of the county is timbered land, with a good proportion of oak, poplar, walnut, sugar, hickory, and beech. The resources of Hamilton county have not heretofore been developed in any manner in proportion to their capability, but there is now an appearance of more energy and enterprise. The Railroad from Indianapolis to Peru will

shortly be completed to Noblesville, twenty-one miles, mainly by the citizens of the county, and there is now reason to believe that their fine soil, water power, and other advantages, will soon be called into requisition. It is estimated that 10,000 hogs, 500 cattle, 200 horses, and 100 mules are annually exported from the county. The value of the exports may soon be five times what they have ever heretofore been. All the lands are taxable.

HAMILTON, a small town in Madison township, Clinton county.

HAMILTON, a township in Delaware county.

HAMILTON, a northern township in Jackson county, population 1,100.

HAMILTON, a small town in Steuben county.

HAMILTON, a small town in St. Joseph county, west of South Bend, with a population of 150.

HAMILTON, a central township in Sullivan county, with a population of 1,250.

HAMMOND, a southern township in Spencer county, with a population of 675.

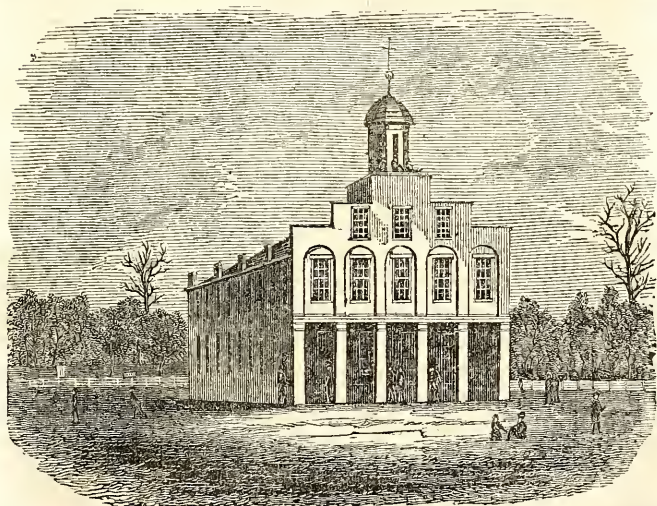
HANCOCK COUNTY, named after John Hancock, was organized in 1828. It is bounded on the north by Hamilton and Madison, on the east by Henry and Rush, on the south by Shelby, and on the west by Marion, and it contains 307 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, viz: Blue River, Brandywine, Brown, Buck Creek, Centre, Green, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Sugar Creek, Union, and Vernon. The population in 1830 was 1,569, in 1840, 7,535, and at this time it is about 9,500.

The surface of the country is generally level, though it becomes gently undulating in the vicinity of the streams. The timber is of a good quality, such as is usually found in the level parts of the State, and the soil uniformly rich, though some portions of the county require draining before they can be cultivated to advantage. The staple products are wheat, corn, and grass, of which a considerable surplus, as well as of hogs, cat-

tle, and horses, are raised for exportation. The estimated value of the surplus is \$75,000 annually. There are in the county twenty stores, eighteen mills, propelled by water, one woollen factory, one printing office, five lawyers, fourteen physicians, thirteen preachers, and the usual proportion of carpenters, smiths, coopers, wheelwrights, &c., and twelve churches, mostly belonging to the Methodists and Baptists.

The taxable land amounts to 192,146 acres.

HANNAS CREEK, a beautiful mill stream in Union county, running south-west into the East Fork of White Water, three miles below Dunlapsville.



HANOVER COLLEGE.

HANOVER, a beautiful town on the high bluffs of the Ohio in Jefferson county, six miles below Madison. It was first settled in 1810, by the Hon. W. Dunn, who was soon after joined by the Rev. J. F. Crowe, D. D. Under their auspices a flourishing Literary Institution has been built up, and the village for its accommodation now contains about 100 houses, and, including students,

600 inhabitants. Hanover has just suffered severely from a visitation of the cholera, in which the President of the College, Dr. Scoville, and several other valuable citizens, died suddenly; but no place on the Ohio has usually been more healthy, nor is there any one, where more attention has been paid to the cultivation of the morals and intellects of the youth.

HANOVER, a southern township in Jefferson county.

HANOVER, a northern township in Shelby county.

HARBERT'S CREEK, a mill stream in Jefferson county, running west to the waters of the Muscackituck.

HARBISON, a north-western township in Dubois county, with a population of 750.

HARMONY, a township bordering on the Wabash in Posey county, in which is the village of New Harmony.

HARMONY, a south-west township in Union county, with a population of 1,050.

HARRIS, a north-east township in St. Joseph county.

HARRIS'S PRAIRIE in the above.

HARRISBURGH, a small town in Fayette county, four miles north-west of Connersville.

HARRISBURGH, see Brownsburgh.

HARRISON COUNTY, named in honor of William H. Harrison, was organized in 1808. It is bounded north by Washington, east by Floyd, south-east, south, and south-west by the Ohio river which runs on its borders for near sixty miles, and west by Crawford county, and it contains 478 square miles. It is divided into nine civil townships, viz: Posey, Taylor, Boone, Heth, Washington, Harrison, Franklin, Blue River, and Morgan. The population in 1830 was 10,288, in 1840, 12,459, and at this time about 14,000. The face of the country, as well as the character of the soil, is much diversified in Harrison county. The chain of knobs on the east, the river hills and many places along Indian Creek and Blue River, present as fine scenery as can be found in any part of the State. The bottoms, valleys, and a portion of the upland, are fertile and were originally well timbered, but some of the barrens have many "sink holes"

in which are frequently entrances to immense caverns, and in places the soil is very thin. The surplus products of the county, consisting of corn, wheat, fruit, potatoes, and pork, beef, &c., are usually taken away to the south by the farmers themselves in flat-boats, and are estimated to be worth \$250,000 annually. There are in the county eight large flouring mills, and forty saw mills, thirty-eight stores, six lawyers, fifteen physicians, three Presbyterian, four Baptist, six United Brethren, two Roman Catholic, and two Universalist Churches, besides Methodist Churches in each of the five principal towns, and several others in the country. The County Seminary at Corydon is well managed and flourishing, with one hundred students; the Friendship Seminary, at Elizabeth, is also prosperous, with eighty students; and the common schools are kept in operation in all the districts at least three months annually.

Six miles west of Corydon is Wilson's spring, sixty feet in diameter, and though it has been sounded over 400 feet, no bottom has been found. It rises from a solid rock in a level spot of land, and it affords a sufficient amount of water to turn a valuable flour mill. Pitman's cave, in the same neighborhood, has been explored about two and a half miles, and is frequently visited. The descent to this cave is about twenty feet perpendicular, it then extends off horizontally.

HARRISON, a western township in Bartholomew county, population 600.

HARRISON, a southern township in Boone county, population 710.

HARRISON, a north-east township in Blackford county, population 550.

HARRISON, a south-east township in Clay county, population 750.

HARRISON, a township north of Wabash in Cass county, population 750.

HARRISON, a southern township in Daviess county, population 795.

HARRISON, a township in Dearborn county, population 760.

HARRISON, a small town partly in Dearborn county and partly in the State of Ohio, twelve miles north of Lawrenceburgh.

HARRISON, a township in Delaware county.

HARRISON, a township in Elkhart county, population 275.

HARRISON, a northern township in Fayette county, population 2,100.

HARRISON, an interior township in Hancock county, population 500.

HARRISON, an interior township in Harrison county, population 3,800.

HARRISON, a township in Howard county, population 550.

HARRISON, a south-east township in Knox county.

HARRISON, a western township in Kosciusko county.

HARRISON, a southern township in Miami county, with a population of 150.

HARRISON, a north-east township in Morgan county, with a population of 550.

HARRISON, a north-east township in Owen county, population 575, containing sixteen and a half square miles, first settled in 1819 by Jesse Evans and Samuel Bigger.

HARRISON, a township in Pulaski county.

HARRISON, a north-east township in Spencer county, population 500.

HARRISON, a north-east township in Union county, population 1,400.

HARRISON, a central township in Vigo county, population 4,800.

HARRISON, a township in Wayne county, population 950.

HARRISON, an eastern township in Wells county.

HARRISONVILLE, a small town on Indian Creek, Martin county. Near this place are medicinal springs supposed to be very efficacious, called Trinity Springs.

HARRISONVILLE, a small town in Tippecanoe county, near the battle ground of the 7th November, 1811.

HARRODSBURGH, a small town in Beanblossom township, Monroe county.

HART, a northern township in Warrick county.

HARTFORD, the county seat of Blackford county, was laid out in 1839, and is situated near Lick Creek, a branch of the Mississinnewa, seventy-five miles north-east of Indianapolis. It contains a good brick Court House, and forty other houses, five of which are brick.

HARTFORD, a small town in Ohio county, on Laughery Creek, six miles north-west of Rising Sun. It contains a good brick Methodist Church, about fifty dwelling houses, and three hundred inhabitants. It was first settled in 1814 by Benj. Walker, John Livingston, and others.

HARTSVILLE, a small town in Bartholomew county, with a population of 150, laid out in 1828 by Andrew Calloway.

HAW CREEK, a fine mill stream rising in the south part of Shelby, and running south-west about twenty miles into the east fork of White river, at Columbus. Along this stream is the **HAW-PATCH**, which is not surpassed in fertility and beauty by any part of the State.

HAW CREEK, a tributary of the east fork of White river in Daviess county.

HAW CREEK, a small stream in Montgomery county.

HAWKINS'S PRAIRIE contains about 800 acres, and is a rich tract of land on the west fork of White river, in Daviess county, all under cultivation.

HAYSVILLE, a small town on Patoka river, in Dubois county, named after the proprietor, containing two stores, a warehouse, a grocery, and a population of 188.

HELT, a township in Vermillion county.

HELTONSVILLE, a small town in Lawrence county, named after the proprietor.

HENDRICKS COUNTY was organized in 1824, and was named for William Hendricks, who at that time was Governor of the State. It is bounded on the north by Boone, east by Marion, south by Morgan, and west by Putnam and Montgomery counties, and being twenty

miles square, it contains 400 square miles. Hendricks county is divided into ten civil townships, to-wit: Centre, Washington, Guilford, Liberty, Franklin, Clay, Marion, Eel River, Middle and Brown. The population in 1830 was 3,967; in 1840, 11,264, and at this time about 15,000. The south side and north-west corner of the county are undulating, the other parts generally level. More than one half the soil is a rich loam, slightly mixed with sand; the balance is clay, interspersed with tracts too wet for profitable cultivation on first being cleared; but when drained they become very productive, and there is in reality, scarce an acre in the county which may not, with but little trouble, be made to produce good crops of grain or grass. No better timber is found in any part of the State than here. The surplus articles exported are wheat, hogs, cattle, and horses, which are estimated to be of the value of \$200,000 annually. There are in the county twenty dry goods stores, two drug stores, eighteen grist mills, twenty-two saw mills, five woollen factories, one printing office, six lawyers, twenty physicians, twenty ministers of the gospel, the usual proportion of mechanics, thirty-six churches, a flourishing county Seminary, and school houses in the common school districts. The prevailing religious denominations are Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Friends, Presbyterians and Lutherans. The land rated for taxation in the county amounts to 242,910 acres.

HENDRICKS, a township in Shelby county.

HENRY COUNTY, named for the patriot and orator, Patrick Henry, was organized in 1821, and is bounded on the north by Delaware, east by Randolph and Wayne, south by Fayette and Rush, and west by Hancock and Madison counties. It contains 385 square miles, and is divided into twelve civil townships, to-wit: Wayne, Spiceland, Franklin, Dudley, Liberty, Henry, Greensboro, Harrison, Stoney Creek, Prairie, Jefferson and Fall Creek. The population in 1830 was 6,498; in 1840, 15,128, and at this time about 18,000. The face of the country is generally undulating, with many large and beautiful level

tracts on the east side of the county. With the exception of one prairie in the north which gives name to the township there, the land was originally covered with good timber, such as oak, walnut, ash, poplar, beech and sugar, and the soil, with scarce any exception, is of a good quality. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and the farms well improved. About 30,000 hogs, 2,000 fat cattle and 1,000 horses are among the products of the county annually taken to market, besides wheat and flour in large quantities. The water power for manufacturing is abundant and very valuable. Blue river runs from near the north-east to the south-west corner of the county; Fall creek through the north, and there are several other valuable mill streams. There are in the county thirty grist mills, fifty saw mills, five oil mills, four woollen factories, one printing office, thirty-five stores, ten lawyers, twenty physicians, forty Methodist, ten Friends, five Presbyterian, three Baptist, one United Brethren and two True Wesleyan churches.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 246,000 acres.

HENRY, an interior township in the county of the same name.

HENRY, a township in Fulton county.

HENSLEY, a south-west township in Johnson county, with a population of 1,150.

HIGHBANKS, a small town in Pike county, nine miles east of Petersburg. It is situated on a bluff of White river about 100 feet high.

HIGHLAND, a south-west township in Franklin county, population 1,900.

HIGHLAND, a north-east township in Greene county, population 900.

HIGHLAND, a northern township in Vermillion county, population 2,400.

HIGHLAND-CREEK, a mill stream, a tributary of Blue river, in Washington county.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small town on the east fork of Coal

creek, in Fountain county, fourteen miles east of Covington. It contains about twenty houses.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small town in Wayne county, near the Ohio line, nine miles north-east of Richmond, population 150.

HINDOSTAN, formerly the Seat of Justice of Martin county, at the Falls of White river, deserted for its unhealthy location.

HOG CREEK, a mill stream in Delaware county.

HOGAN, a mill stream in Dearborn county, rising in the west part of the county and running east into the Ohio at Aurora.

HOLMES LAKE, a sheet of water in Pulaski county.

HOMER, a small town on Salt creek, Jackson county, eighteen miles west of Brownstown.

HONEY CREEK, a north-east township in Clinton county, population 800.

HONEY CREEK, a small stream in Henry county.

HONEY CREEK, a small stream in Howard county.

HONEY CREEK, a mill stream in Miami county.

HONEY CREEK, a mill stream in Vigo county, that runs south-west into the Wabash, nine miles below Terre Haute.

HONEY CREEK, a central township in Vigo county, with a population of 1,500.

HOPE, a small but well situated town in Bartholomew county, twelve miles north-east of Columbus. It is in the midst of a beautiful and well improved country, and contains a population of 300.

HOWARD COUNTY, organized in 1844, was first named Richardville, after the Chief of the Miamies of that name, but on the death of Gen. T. A. Howard, a distinguished citizen of this State, and at the time Minister to Texas, the name was changed. Howard county is bounded north by Cass and Miami, east by Grant, south by Tipton and Clinton, and west by Clinton and Carroll. The contents are 279 square miles, divided into nine townships, viz: Centre, Monroe, Irvin, Clay, Harrison,

Taylor, Howard, Jackson and Greene. The population is at this time about 5,000. The surface of the country is either nearly level or slightly undulating; the soil is uniformly rich, though in places it will require draining. There are a few prairies, inclined to be wet and not of much note, but generally the land is covered with heavy and mostly valuable timber. When cleared it is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, grass, &c. This county, lying entirely in the Miami Reserve, has only been settled about six years, but it will soon be among the first rate farming counties. It has now twelve stores, six grist mills, five saw mills, three lawyers, eight physicians, ten ministers of the gospel, three Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one New Light and one Quaker Meeting House, and about thirty mechanics whose trades are most in demand.

Only a small portion of the county has been purchased of the United States five years, so as to be subject to taxation. 34,000 acres are canal lands.

HOWARD, a township in same county.

HUDSON, a north-east township in Laporte county, population 410.

HUFF'S CREEK, a tributary of the East Fork of White river, in Jackson county.

HUFF, a south-east township in Spencer county, population 650.

HUNLEY'S CREEK rises in the southern part of Dubois, and runs north-west into Patoka.

HUNTINGBURGH, a small town in Patoka township, Dubois county, settled in 1836, by Col. J. Geyer, J. T. Doune and J. C. Bayles. The population amounts to 214.

HUNTERSVILLE, a small town in Ray township, Franklin county.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY was organized in 1834, and was named in honor of Samuel Huntington, a delegate in the Continental Congress from Connecticut, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name

was proposed by Capt. Elias Murray, then a member of the Legislature.

This county is twenty-four miles in length from north to south, and sixteen in breadth, and contains 384 square miles. It is bounded north by Whitley, east by Allen and Wells, south by Wells and Grant, and west by Wabash county. For civil purposes, Huntington county is divided into twelve townships, viz: Jackson, Clear Creek, Warren, Dallas, Huntington, Union, Rock Creek, Lancaster, Polk, Wayne, Jefferson and Salamonie. The population in 1840 was 1,579; at this time it is about 6,000. A small portion of the county is hilly, but for the most part it is only so far removed from a level or gently undulating, as to drain the water off readily and leave the ground dry. The soil is clay and sand mixed, deep and very fertile, and well adapted to all such agricultural products as are common to the climate. With the exception of a few small prairies, the whole county was originally a dense forest of all the usual varieties of timber. The staple products exported are wheat, corn, beef and pork to the annual value, it is estimated, of \$50,000.

There are in the county one merchant mill, seven grist mills, ten saw mills, with much unimproved water power, ten stores, seven groceries, five ware-houses, three lawyers, fourteen physicians, seven clergymen, 105 mechanics of the various trades most in demand, one printing office, three churches, for the Catholics, Baptists and German Reformed, and fifteen schools that will average about thirty scholars each. The taxable land amounts to 212,886 acres; not exceeding a section still belongs to the United States, and about 10,000 acres are contained in the Indian reserves. The fine soil, situation and water power of this county will rapidly advance it in wealth and population as soon as the large amount of non-resident lands is sold out.

HUNTINGTON, the Seat of Justice of the county of the same name, is situated at the mouth of Flint creek, on

Little river, two miles above its entrance into the Wabash. Gen. Tipton was the proprietor and Capt. Murray among the first settlers. It contains 150 houses, and a population of 700. Huntington is on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 100 miles north-east from Indianapolis and twenty-four south-west from Fort Wayne.

HUNTINGTON, a central township containing the above, population 1,200.

HUNTSVILLE, a small town on Fall creek, Madison county, named after families of that name who first settled it. It is seven miles south-west of Andersonstown and one mile east of Pendleton.

HUNTSVILLE, a small town in Randolph county, nine miles south-west of Winchester, named for same cause.

INDEPENDENCE, a town in Warren county, on the west bank of the Wabash, nine miles north-east of Williamsport. It was laid out in 1828, by Zachariah Cicott, on his Indian reservation. He and Jacob Haines were the first settlers.

INDIAN CREEK, a fine mill stream rising in Floyd county, runs south-west into Harrison and passing diagonally through it, empties into the Ohio river at Amsterdam. It is about forty-five miles in length and has much good land along its borders. At Corydon it receives Little Indian creek, fifteen miles in length.

INDIAN CREEK rises in the west part of Monroe, runs south-west through the counties of Greene, Lawrence and Martin, empties into the East Fork of White river, near the Sulphur Springs. Its whole length is about forty miles.

INDIAN CREEK, a western township in Lawrence county, population 1,110.

INDIAN CREEK, a mill stream which has its source in Johnson county, runs west into Morgan and empties into White river three miles below Martinsville.

INDIAN CREEK, a tributary of Fall Creek from the east, in the north-east part of Marion county.

INDIAN CREEK, a small stream running west into White river, near the line of Marion and Johnson.

INDIAN CREEK, a south-west township in Monroe county, population 1,300.

INDIAN CREEK, a mill stream in Montgomery county.

INDIAN CREEK, a tributary of White river from the west, in the north part of Owen county.

INDIAN CREEK, a tributary of the Tippecanoe from the east, in the south part of Pulaski, and passing through a part of White county.

INDIAN CREEK, a southern township in Pulaski county.

INDIAN CREEK, a mill stream in Switzerland county, rising in the north part of it, runs south into the Ohio two miles below Vevay.

INDIAN CREEK, a tributary of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county.

INDIANAPOLIS, the Seat of Government of the State of Indiana, is situated on the east bank of the West Fork of White river, in latitude 39 deg. 46 min. north, and in longitude 9 deg. 3 min. west. The extreme southern points of the State, in Spencer and Posey counties, are 138 miles south, and the line of the State, separating it from Michigan, is 137 miles north of Indianapolis. The Ohio State line is 73 miles east, and that of Illinois 75 west of this place, so that the location is central, as near as may be. It stands on a beautiful, very fertile and extensive plain, just below the mouth of Fall creek, one mile south of the centre of Marion county, of which it is the Seat of Justice. In the ordinance of Congress authorizing the formation of a State Constitution for Indiana, four sections or 2,560 acres of land were donated for the permanent Seat of Government. Commissioners on the part of the State were appointed in 1820, to make the selection, and in 1821 the town was laid out by Alexander Ralston, an engineer, under the supervision of Christopher Harrison, of Salem, acting commissioner, though James W. Jones, of Gibson, and Samuel P. Booker, of Wayne county, had been joined in the commission; yet, from circumstances, they were unable to devote much attention to the business.

The first sale of lots was in October, 1821, when 314

lots, central in the old plat of the town, north and south, were sold for \$35,596 25, \$560 were paid for the lot north of Washington street, and directly west of the Court House square, and \$500 for the lot similarly situated west of the State House square. The lots now reckoned the most valuable, and which, if not improved, would be valued at from \$6,000 to \$8,000, then sold at from \$200 to \$300 each.

Washington, the principal street in town, is 120 feet wide, Circle street 80 feet, the others 90 feet. The alleys from east to west are thirty feet wide, those from north to south 15 feet. The lots in the full and regular blocks are $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 195, and contain about one-third of an acre. On the diagonal streets and in the central blocks touching Circle street, the lots contain about one-fourth of an acre each.

In the year 1820, when this place was selected for the Seat of Government, the whole country, for forty miles, in every direction, with the exception of a few unimportant prairies, was a dense forest, nor was there any considerable settlements nearer than Fayette county on the east, and Jackson on the south, over fifty miles distant. That year, however, many improvements were commenced on Blue river and Flat rock, and Messrs. Pogue, McCormick, the Hardings, Dunning, Vanblaricum, McIlvaine, and a few others, removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis. The surveys of this and the adjoining counties having been completed by the General Government in 1821, a sale of the public lands in this district was held in July of that year, at which time there were about fifty families on the DONATION, as the land selected for the Seat of Government was then called. In addition to the families named above, there still remain of the early settlers Messrs. Coe, Henderson, Blake, Ray, Yandes, Bates, Morris, Scudder, Fletcher, and the families of Messrs. Walpole, Foote, Nowland, Given, and others who have been well known among our busy population. Among those who took an active part in the early improvement of the town, but who have since died,

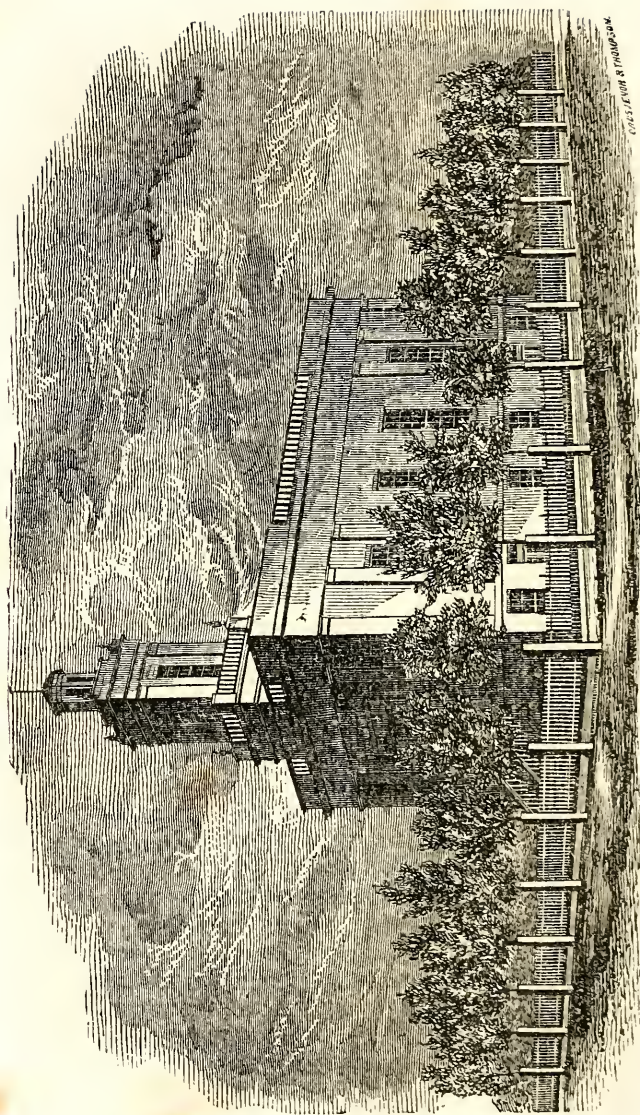
or with their families have removed elsewhere, the names of Osborn, Basye, Hawkins, McGeorge and Drs. Scudder and Mitchell, &c., are still kindly remembered. The first settlements were made near the river and in the north part of the town, where there was no underbrush, and a few thinly scattered sugar trees only required to be deadened and the land fenced, in order that it might be cultivated.

The moral and intellectual improvement of the youth of the town engaged the attention of many of its prominent citizens at an early period, and up to this time the Sabbath Schools of Indianapolis, and also its public and private schools are not inferior in efficiency and usefulness to those of any other cities or towns in the Union with no greater advantages as to population and resources. More than two-thirds of the children, of a proper age, have attended the Sabbath Schools regularly, and there has not been one in ten who has not been occasionally there. This course, pursued now for more than a quarter of a century, has had beneficial influences beyond all calculation, though in a city rapidly increasing in population by emigrants from almost every State in the Union and nation in Europe, there must always be found much that requires correction and improvement.

The Presbyterians commenced building a Church in 1824, but were not able to complete it for more than two years, though the whole cost did not exceed \$1,200. The average attendance of that Church, for five years at least, did not exceed 100.

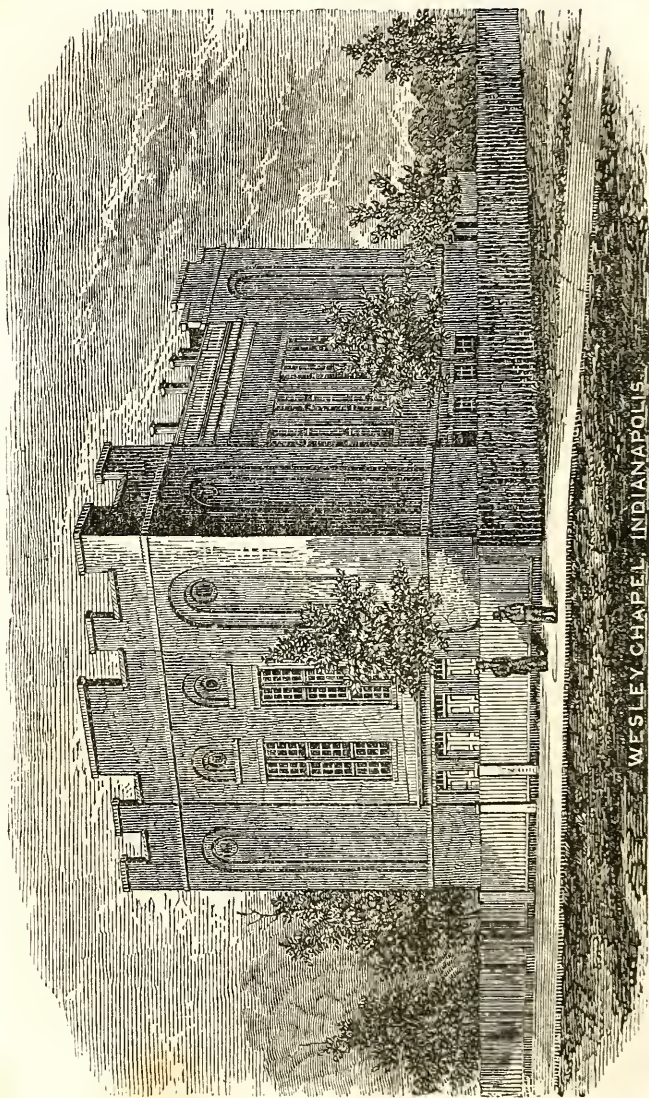
The Methodists, in 1825, purchased a hewed log house, which they afterwards enlarged so that it would hold about 200 persons; but the whole cost of house and lot did not exceed \$300. This, as well as that built by the Presbyterians, was used as a school house for several years, and it was not until 1829 that they were able to complete a better building. At this time, the Methodists have two well finished Churches, each capable of seating at least 1,000 persons, and with the appurtenances, the cost of both must have been near \$20,000, and they are





FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, INDIANAPOLIS.





WESLEY CHAPEL, INDIANAPOLIS.

now building a third Church, west of the canal, of smaller size, but still a good building. They have also a small Church in West Indianapolis.

The preceding engraving is a representation of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Indianapolis, erected during the year 1846. It is a substantial brick edifice, sixty-five feet by eighty, with the basement story above ground, containing a Lecture Room, Study, Library Room, &c. The entrance to the body of the Church is from the Vestibule, in front, by two flights of stairs. The Church has a front Gallery, two central and two side Aisles. The Methodists have four Churches within the corporate limits of the City, exclusive of the African Methodist Church. The first Church erected by the Methodists in Indiana, was a rude log meeting house, built about the year 1804, in what is now Clark county. The same denomination own at present, within the State, about *seven hundred Churches*.

The Presbyterians have two Churches, one for each branch of that denomination, less spacious than those erected by the Methodists, yet very commodious and well finished buildings.

The Baptists are now completing a large Church; the Episcopalians have a good one: there are two German Churches, one English Lutheran, one Associate Reformed, one Christian, one Roman Catholic, one for the Friends, and two for the Africans, making seventeen in all. The character and style of the preaching, and the contributions for religious and charitable purposes, will compare favorably with most others of the same denominations in any part of the country.

On the first of January, 1825, the public offices of the State were removed from Corydon to this place, and the permanent Seat of Government established here. The Legislature continued to hold their sessions in the Court House, built at an expense of \$14,000, until December, 1834, when the State House, a fine building 180 feet by 80, was completed for them at the cost of about \$60,000,

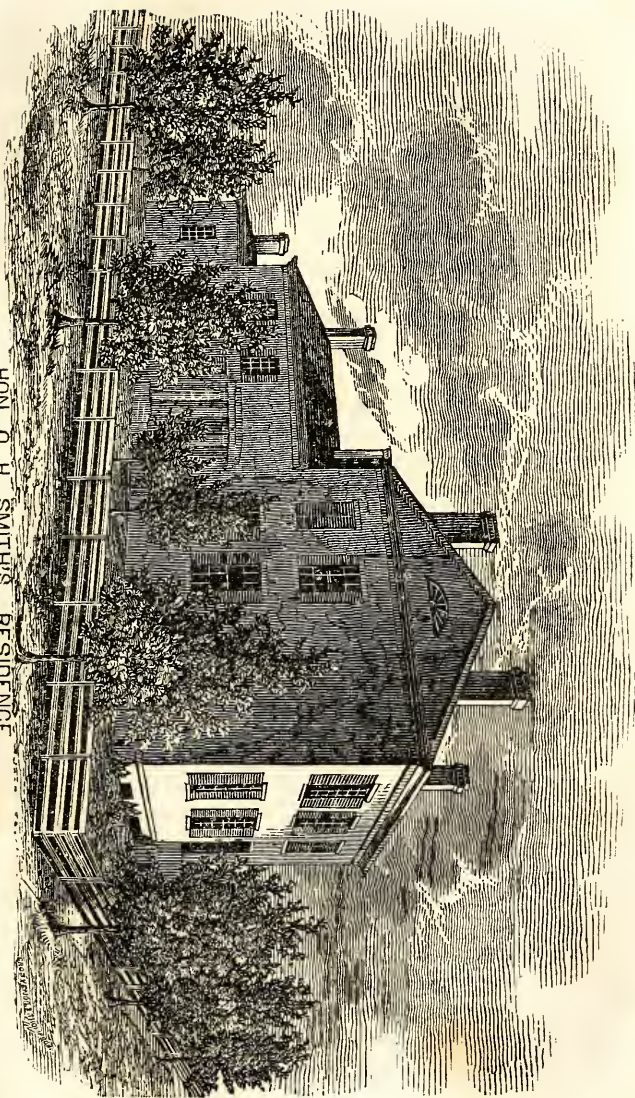
all which, together with the cost of the Governor's house, Treasurer's house and office, was paid for from the money realized by the State from the sales of their lots and lands donated for the Seat of Government.

A good Classical school has usually been kept up at the County Seminary. The Old School Presbyterians have founded a Parochial School, which they intend shall be of a high order, the Indianapolis Female Institute was for many years very successful in the education of young ladies; the St. Mary's Seminary, under the control of the Episcopalians is still so, and the citizens of Indianapolis, having voted to be taxed for the education of all the children, lots have been purchased by the Corporation and buildings will be erected for that purpose. Many private and common district schools are also to be found in most parts of the city.

The other public buildings are two spacious Market houses, six large Hotels, besides the Mansion House, owned by Gen. Drake, now rebuilding, a large and splendid Masonic Hall now in progress, and the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Depot, 350 feet by 56. There will soon be buildings of a similar character at the points in this place where the Railroads from Bellefontaine, Peru, Lafayette and Terre Haute are to terminate. Among the manufactories in Indianapolis are a paper mill, two flouring mills, two saw mills, an oil mill, two carding machines, two foundries, with one of which is a machine shop in which steam engines are made, a peg and last establishment, one do. for planing, in both which sash, doors, &c., are made by machinery.

There are in Indianapolis seventy-six dry goods stores, twenty-four groceries, fourteen ware-houses, three book stores, four drug stores, 106 shops for mechanics, four breweries, twelve school houses, twenty-two three story houses, 297 two story do., and 846 houses of one story, making 1,165 in all. Of the houses, 164 are of brick, and 1,001 of frame. In 1829, the population was 1,085, in 1834, 1,600, in 1840, 2,692, and on the 1st of August,

HON. O. H. SMITH'S RESIDENCE.





1849, 6,504. From 250 to 300 houses will be built during the present year. If West Indianapolis be included, the whole population will be 6,750.

The opening of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which took place on the 1st of October, 1847, has given quite an impulse to the improvement and business of this city, and now, as there have been four other Railroads commenced, viz: the Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru and Bellefontaine, all of which are progressing towards completion, there is every prospect that, for some years, both population and improvement will increase rapidly, and it will not be a matter of surprise if, by the year 1860, there shall be three-fold the present number of inhabitants. The introduction of coal, iron ore, and other materials and facilities for manufacturing, the cheapness with which Railroads can be made here, the productiveness of which the whole country is susceptible, and its fine climate and healthful situation do not, at present, allow us to fix any limits to its capacity for improvement. See Marion county, &c.

INDIAN KENTUCKY, a fine mill stream, about thirty miles in length, rises in Ripley, runs south into Jefferson, and empties into the Ohio river eight miles above Madison. About three-fourths of the time this stream furnishes a good supply of water for mills.

IROQUOIS, or Pickamink river, rises in the east part of Jasper county, and runs south-west, near fifty miles, into the State of Illinois, where it turns north and empties into the Kankakee.

IRWIN, a township in Howard county, population 700.

JACK'S DEFEAT, a mill stream in the west part of Monroe county, a tributary of Indian creek. *See Map of Monroe.*

JACKSON COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was organized in 1815. It is bounded north by Brown and Bartholomew counties, east by Jennings and Scott, south by Washington, and west by Lawrence and Monroe, and it contains about 500 square miles. It is divided into eleven civil townships, viz: Driftwood, Grassy Fork, Brownstown, Washington, Jackson, Red-

ding, Vernon, Hamilton, Carr, Owen and Salt Creek. The population in 1830 was 4,894, in 1840, 8,961, and at this time about 12,000. A range of hills passes through the centre of the county from the north-east to the south-west, and there is another range of hills or knobs in Salt Creek township, in the north-west part of the county; but the face of the country, for the most part is either level or gently undulating. The bottoms along the different streams are very large and rich, and they compose about one-fourth of the whole county. The soil is of every variety, sandy clay, loam, &c., and the timber is of the best quality on the various soils to which it is adapted. The constant increase of the surplus products of the county shows that its agriculture is in an improving condition. Pork, beef, corn, flour, wheat, oats, beans, fruit, cider, potatoes, plank, staves, &c., are taken to the different points on the Ohio river in wagons, or to the southern markets in flat boats, and they, with hogs, cattle, horses and mules exported, yield over \$200,000 annually. It is estimated that there are usually 50,000 acres in corn, the product of which is over 2,000,000 bushels. There are in the county eighteen stores, six groceries, eighteen grist mills, sixteen saw mills, two carding machines, six tanneries, four lawyers, fifteen physicians, seventeen preachers, about eighty mechanics of the trades most in demand, and twenty churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Friends and Reformers. The taxable land in Jackson county amounts to 234,000 acres, and about 70,000 acres still belong to the United States. The situation of this county, the soil, water privileges and other advantages it possesses, would, if properly improved, rank it among the best counties in the State.

In the north-east corner of the county, in the bed of White river, is a solitary boulder of granite, weighing several tons. No other rock of any kind is found in the vicinity. In the same neighborhood is a large mound, about 200 yards in circumference at the base. On this spot, in 1812, a marauding party of Indians held a coun-

cil to decide whether they should retreat or fight a party of 30 men, under Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Tipton, then in close pursuit on their trail. Resistance was determined on, and they stationed themselves, very advantageously, on an island, since known by the name of Tipton's Island, which was connected to the shore by a drift, and in one place only by a single log. Over this Tipton rushed with his men, and he being so fortunate as to kill the principal Indian, who, at that moment, was taking aim at Major Beem, the rest of the Indians fled with the loss of most of their men, and without doing any injury to the whites.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Bartholomew county.

JACKSON, a south-east township in Blackford county, population 250.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Boone county, population 1,200.

JACKSON, a north-west township in Brown county.

JACKSON, a township in Carroll county, population 930.

JACKSON, a southern township in Cass county, population 392.

JACKSON, an eastern township in Clay county, population 600.

JACKSON, a central township in Clinton county, population 2,500.

JACKSON, a township in Dearborn county, population 1,155.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Decatur county, population 1,225.

JACKSON, a southern township in DeKalb county, population 475.

JACKSON, a township in Elkhart county, population 700.

JACKSON, a south-east township in Fayette county, population 1,185.

JACKSON, a southern township in Fountain county, population 1,055.

JACKSON, a township in Greene county, population 950.

JACKSON, a township in Hancock county, population 1,200.

JACKSON, a township in Howard county, population 250.

JACKSON, a north-east township in Huntington county, population 500.

JACKSON, an eastern township in Jackson county, population 680.

JACKSON, a township in Jasper county.

JACKSON, a northern township in Jay county, population 400.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Kosciusko county.

JACKSON, a western township in Madison county.

JACKSON, a southern township in Miami county, population 390.

JACKSON, a south-east township in Morgan county, population 1,100.

JACKSON, a western township in Orange county, population 600.

JACKSON, a northern township in Owen county, population 600.

JACKSON, a township in Parke county, population 750.

JACKSON, a northern township in Porter county, population 400.

JACKSON, a north-east township in Putnam county, six miles square.

JACKSON, a north-east township in Randolph county, population 900.

JACKSON, a northern township in Ripley county, population 800.

JACKSON, an interior township in Rush county, population 900.

JACKSON, a township in Shelby county.

JACKSON, a northern township in Sullivan county, population 900.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Tippecanoe county, population 950.

JACKSON, a township in Washington county.

JACKSON, a western township in Wayne county, population 4,000.

JACKSON, a south-west township in Wells county.

JACKSON, an eastern township in White county, population 450.

JACKSONSBURGH, a small town in Wayne county, seven miles north-west of Centreville.

JACKSON'S LICK, a salt spring near the line of Brown and Monroe counties, where salt in considerable quantities has been made.

JACKSONVILLE, a small town in Switzerland county, seven miles north north-east of Vevay.

JAKE'S CREEK, a mill stream in Delaware county.

JAMESTOWN, a small town with about thirty houses and 150 inhabitants, in the south-west corner of Boone county, on the Indianapolis and Crawfordsville road, twenty-nine miles from the former and sixteen from the latter place. It is ten miles south-west of Lebanon, and has a fine farming country around it.

JASPER COUNTY, named in honor of the humble but patriotic Sergeant Jasper, of Carolina, who died in defence of his country in the war of the revolution, was organized in 1837. It is bounded on the north by the Kankakee river, which separates it from Lake and Porter, on the east by Stark, Pulaski and White, on the south by White and Benton counties, and on the west by the State of Illinois. Jasper is the largest county in the State, and contains about 975 square miles; but Beaver Lake, the Kankakee marshes and the Grand Prairie occupy so large a portion of it, that its settlement and improvement have hitherto proceeded slowly. It is divided into eight townships, viz: Iroquois, Newton, Marion, Barker, Jordan, Beaver and Jackson. The population in 1840 was 1,267, it is now about 3,000.

The face of the country is generally level, and it is mostly dry and wet prairies, interspersed with small groves of timber, usually called barrens or oak openings. Much of the land is very fertile and well adapted to

wheat, oats, corn, grass, &c. It is a very fine country for grazing, and the settlers are beginning to raise cattle, horses, mules and sheep in considerable numbers. Rensselaer is the county seat, which see for particulars.

The population of Jasper will most probably never be large, but it will no doubt be one of the best stock counties in the State.

The most of the land in the county still belongs to the United States, and only a small portion of that which has been purchased has yet become taxable.

JASPER, the Seat of Justice of Dubois county, was first settled in 1830, by Dr. McCrillas, Col. Morgan, B. B. Edmonson, Z. Dillon and J. McDonald. It has five stores, three groceries, two ware-houses, one brewery, one distillery, and a population of 532. Jasper is situated on the Patoka 120 miles south-west of Indianapolis, fifty north-east of Evansville, and forty-four south-east of Vincennes.

JAY COUNTY, named in honor of the celebrated patriot and statesman, John Jay, was organized in 1836. It is bounded north by Wells and Adams, east by the State of Ohio, south by Randolph, and west by Delaware and Blackford counties. It is twenty-one miles from east to west, and eighteen from north to south, containing 378 square miles. There are twelve civil townships in the county, Penn, Jackson, Bear Creek on the north, Knox, Greene, Wayne and Noble in the centre tier, and Richland, Jefferson, Pike and Madison in the south. The population in 1840 was 3,863, at this time it is about 5,000.

The face of the country is perhaps as level as any part of the State, though in places it is gently and beautifully undulating. No part of the county has a poor soil, yet in many places the land should be cleared and drained before it can be called rich and productive. The principal forest trees are oak, ash, walnut, hickory and beech, the two latter greatly preponderating. When properly farmed, good crops of wheat, corn, grass, and the usual products of the climate may be raised without difficulty,

and it is favorable especially for cattle, horses and hogs. The surplus products and articles exported in 1848 were estimated at \$52,000. There are in the county six grist mills, nine saw mills, three manufactories for cordage, one do. for tobacco, and three for palm leaf hats, seven stores, three lawyers, nine physicians, twenty preachers and seventy-six mechanics, of the trades most in demand. The Episcopal Methodists have five churches, the Wesleyans one, the New School Presbyterians two, the Baptists one and the Christians one. At Portland is the Jay Seminary, and at Camden the Penn Seminary, and common schools have been established in almost all the districts.

There is one Indian Reserve of four sections, not in market, and about 600 acres still belonging to the United States; all the other lands in the county are taxable.

Among the anecdotes of the early settlers of the county it is stated that an Indian, on visiting it, said he had found *one very rich man on the Salamonie*. Whether he had much land, or money, or many horses, did not appear; but *he must be rich, as he had five children and eleven dogs*.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, was organized in 1809. It is bounded on the north by Ripley, east by Switzerland, south by the Ohio river, and south-west and west by Clark, Scott and Jennings counties, and it contains about 375 square miles. It is divided into ten civil townships, viz: Madison, Hanover, Saluda, Republican in the south, Milton, Smyrna and Graham in the centre, and Shelby, Monroe and Lancaster in the north part of the county. The population in 1830 was 11,465, in 1840, 16,614, and at this time about 20,000.

Jefferson county presents a great variety of soil and surface. The bottoms on the Ohio and along the principal creeks are a rich loam mixed with sand, and the lofty and steep hills near them have also a rich soil. On the table land, back of the hills, there is more clay, and

still farther in the interior, a considerable portion of the land is nearly level, covered mostly with beech timber, unfit for corn or grain, and suitable only for grass. Probably near one-half of the county is of this character.

A more particular account of the business, manufactures, &c., will be given under the head, Madison, which, with the township of the same name, contains about half of the population of the county; and the reader is referred to HANOVER and to the subject of EDUCATION, in the first part of this Book, for an account of that Literary Institution.

There are in the county about 120 stores and groceries, thirty lawyers, forty physicians, forty preachers, twenty Methodist, fourteen Baptist, ten Presbyterian churches, besides several for the Reformers, Universalists, &c.

Hart's Falls, near Hanover, and the Falls of Clifty, two and a-half miles north-west of Madison, are well worth a visit from the admirers of grand and beautiful scenery. The taxable land in the county amounts to 184,994 acres.

JEFFERSON, a south-east township in Adams county, with a population of 220.

JEFFERSON, an interior township in Allen county, with a population of 250.

JEFFERSON, a western township in Boone county, population 930.

JEFFERSON, a township in Carroll county, with a population of 550.

JEFFERSON, a township in Cass county, with a population of 750.

JEFFERSON, a small town in Clinton county, beautifully situated, four miles west of Frankfort and twenty-one south-east of Lafayette, on the borders of Kirk's, or the Nine Mile Prairie. It was first settled in 1828, by Wm. Clark, John Ross, Samuel Olinger, Abner Baker, Beal Dorsey, C. I. Hand, and others. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a township in Elkhart county, population 600.

JEFFERSON, a south-east township in Grant county, population 700.

JEFFERSON, a northern township in Henry county.

JEFFERSON, a southern township in Huntington county, population 500.

JEFFERSON, a southern township in Jay county, population 450.

JEFFERSON, a northern township in Kosciusko county.

JEFFERSON, a township in Miami county, on Eel river, population 1,150.

JEFFERSON, a central township in Morgan county, population 950.

JEFFERSON, an eastern township in Noble county, population 650.

JEFFERSON, a township in Owen county, population 950.

JEFFERSON, an eastern township in Pike county, population 990.

JEFFERSON, a south-east township in Putnam county, six miles by five.

JEFFERSON, the most populous township in Switzerland county.

JEFFERSON, a township in Tipton county.

JEFFERSON, a township in Wayne county, population 2,050.

JEFFERSON, a north-east township in Wells county.

JEFFERSON, a south-east township in Whitley county, population 250.

JEFFERSONVILLE, the site of old Fort Steuben, is beautifully situated at the head of the Falls, on the Ohio river, in Clark county, on elevated ground, and extends up the river where deep water approaches the shore, so that boats of all sizes can land near it, at all times, on a fine, natural beach. The view, from the town, of the river, here about a mile wide, its islands, the Falls, Louisville, nearly opposite, and the range of hills or knobs on the west, five or six miles distant, presents a variety of beautiful

scenery that is not, probably, surpassed in the western country. Jeffersonville was laid out, originally, on a plan furnished by Mr. Jefferson, which resembled a chess board, and only the alternate squares were to be built on, the others were to be reserved for public grounds. This plan was afterwards altered by the authority of the Legislature. Jeffersonville is the site of the State Prison; it is far more favorably situated than the opposite side of the river for the construction of a canal around the Falls, and that subject is again engaging public attention. The Railroad into the interior is at this time being successfully prosecuted, and there is now a good prospect that the commercial and other advantages of the town will be ultimately appreciated. Steamboat building has at times been carried on extensively at this place, and the completion of the Railroad will vastly increase this and much other business. The population is now about 1,200, and is rapidly increasing.

JENNINGS COUNTY, named in honor of Jonathan Jennings, the first Governor of the State, was organized in 1817, and it contains 375 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Bartholomew and Decatur, on the east by Ripley, on the south by Scott and Jefferson, and on the west by Jackson. It is divided into nine civil townships, viz: Bigger, Campbell, Columbia, Geneva, Marion, Montgomery, Sand Creek, Spencer and Vernon. The population in 1830 was 3,950, in 1840, 8,829, and at this time about 10,000. Near the streams, the face of the country is hilly and broken, and moderately fertile, except in the beech flats, at the head of the streams, where it is only fit for grass. There is an abundance of excellent timber in the county, of which large quantities are sawn and taken on the Railroad to the river; and the quarries of limestone are very fine and convenient, from which the interior of the State is extensively supplied with building materials of rock and lime. A millstone quarry, near Scipio, has also at times been worked extensively.

The agriculture of the county is not such as to afford

much surplus produce for market, yet considerable quantities of various articles are constantly sent off on the Railroad. There are in the county thirteen grist mills, twenty-nine saw mills, seven of them propelled by steam, one woollen factory, eighteen dry goods stores, two drug stores, four groceries, three ware-houses, five lawyers, twelve physicians, three Presbyterian, two Catholic, twenty Baptist, seven Reformers, five Methodist and two United Brethren preachers, forty churches, a flourishing County Seminary and sixty-five school districts, in which schools are taught from three to six months a-year.

The taxable land amounts to 200,220 acres, about 25,000 acres belong to the United States, and 15,000 acres have been sold that are not yet taxable.

JENNINGS, a south-east township in Crawford county.

JENNINGS, an eastern township in Fayette county, population 786.

JENNINGS, a northern township in Owen county, population 500.

JENNINGS, a northern township in Scott county, population 1,200.

JEROME, a small town in Greene township, Howard county.

JOHNSON COUNTY, named in honor of the Hon. John Johnson, one of the first judges of the Supreme Court of the State, was organized in 1823. It is bounded on the north by Marion, east by Shelby, south by Bartholomew and Brown, and west by Morgan, being twenty miles from north to south, and sixteen from east to west. It is divided into eight townships, viz: Franklin, Blue River, Nineveh, Hensley, Union, White River, Pleasant and Clark. The population in 1830 was 4,130, in 1840, 9,352, and at this time about 11,000. The south-west corner of the county is quite hilly, the south and south-east pleasantly undulating, the other parts of it mostly level; but there is no barren land, and with drainage, every acre, not covered by the streams, may be cultivated to advantage. The soil is generally a rich, black loam, mixed with sand, the timber of a good quality.

The agricultural improvements within the last five years, are very creditable to the people of the county. The following articles were exported in 1848, viz: 142,000 bushels of corn, 310,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 do. oats, 9,691 hogs, 600 cattle, 149 mules, 161,000 pounds bacon, and barley, corn meal, flax seed, tow linen, &c., to the value of \$3,300, making the whole exports about \$320,000.

There are in the county thirty-one stores, six groceries, ten ware-houses, seven grist mills, eleven saw mills, six of them propelled by water, five carding machines, 155 mechanics, five lawyers, twenty-one physicians, twenty-nine preachers, twenty-two churches, mostly belonging to the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. There are 680 acres of land belonging to the United States, the balance is subject to taxation.

JOHNSON, a south-west township in Brown county.

JOHNSON, an eastern township in Clinton county, with a population of 500.

JOHNSON, a southern township in Gibson county, population 2,500.

JOHNSON, a southern township in Knox county.

JOHNSON, a southern township in Lagrange county, population 600.

JOHNSON, a central township in Ripley county, population 2,000.

JOHNSON'S FORK, a mill stream in Franklin and Dearborn, running into White Water from the north-east, two miles above Harrison.

JONES, a township in Hancock county, with a population of 550.

JONESBOROUGH, a small town on the south side of the Mississinewa, in Grant county, five miles south of Marion, population 100.

JONESBOROUGH, a small town in Centre township, Greene county.

JORDAN CREEK, a mill stream rising in Owen, runs west into Clay and empties into Eel river at Bowling-green.

JORDAN, a township in Jasper county.

JORDAN CREEK, Vermillion county, runs east into the Wabash.

KANKAKEE is thought to be a corruption of the Indian name, THEAKIKI, which means *low land*, and this name was formerly applied to the river and marshes now called Kankakee. It rises near South Bend, in St. Joseph county, and runs south-west about eighty miles, into the State of Illinois, where it becomes one of the principal tributaries of the Illinois river. It runs sluggishly nearly the whole distance, and its surface is generally very little below its banks, which, in some places, are merely marshes, and at others open into extensive wet prairies, affording very fine ranges for cattle. See the article "Rivers," in the first part.

KANKAKEE, an interior township in Laporte county, population 965.

KELSO, a township in Dearborn county, with a population of 1,350.

KENT, a small town in Republican township, Jefferson county.

KICKAPOO, a fine mill stream in Warren county.

KILLBUCK, a mill stream rising in Delaware county, runs south-west into Madison, and empties into White river near Anderson. It was named in honor of a much respected chief of the Delaware Indians.

KILMORE'S FORK, a branch of Wild Cat, in Clinton county, running south-west into that stream.

KIMBERLIN'S FORK, rises in Scott county, and joining with Stucker's Fork, runs west into the Muscackituck.

KINGSBURY, a small town in Union township, Laporte county, six miles south of Laporte.

KIRSTON, a small town in Wells county.

KINTNER'S CREEK, a mill stream in Wabash county, running into the Wabash from the north, five miles below Wabash, the county seat.

KIRKLAND, a western township in Adams county, population 175.

KIRKLIN, a small town on the Michigan road, in the

south-east of Clinton, eleven miles from Frankfort, thirty-one from Indianapolis, and thirty-four from Lafayette. It was named after the proprietor, Nathan Kirk.

KNIGHT, a southern township in Vanderburgh county, population 700.

KNIGHTSTOWN, a flourishing village in the south-west corner of Henry, on the west bank of Blue river, thirty-two miles east of Indianapolis. It contains a population of 700, has a fertile country around it, valuable water power in the vicinity, and the Shelbyville and Knightstown Railroad, which will be completed in a year, is to terminate at this place.

KNOB CREEK, a small stream in Floyd county, running south into the Ohio.

KNOX COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, of the Revolution, and the first Secretary of War, was organized in 1802. It is bounded north by Sullivan and Greene, east by the West Fork of White river, which separates it from Daviess, south by White river, which separates it from Pike and Gibson, and west by the Wabash, which separates it from Illinois. Its average length from north to south is twenty-seven miles, and its average breadth is nineteen miles, making the contents about 513 square miles. Knox county is divided into ten civil townships, viz: Bussero, Decker, Harrison, Hunot, Johnson, Palmyra, Vigo, Vincennes, Washington and Widener. The population in 1830 was 6,557, in 1840, 10,657, and at this time about 12,000. Most of the county is either level or gently rolling, though there are some ridges of low hills. There are several prairies, mostly near the Wabash, which are very rich and productive; the timbered lands, too, which cover the largest part of the county, are generally rich, but intermixed with them are sandy barrens, and swamps, of little value, except that some of the latter are well timbered. The bottoms are extensive and very fertile, but they suffer occasionally from being overflowed.

Of the surplus products of **OLD KNOX**, the corn and pork equal in amount, probably, those of any other

county in the State, and they both may and will be largely increased. Here was the first settlement in the State, and in many places there are appearances of wealth and improvement much beyond those parts more recently settled. In the neighborhood of Vincennes are monuments heretofore described, which show that at some indefinite period there must have been a large population here.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 233,964 acres.

KNOX, a western township in Jay county, settled in 1832, population 700.

KOKOMO, the County Seat of Howard county, located on the site of an Indian village of the same name, was first settled in the autumn of 1844, by N. R. Lindsey, J. Bohan, C. Richmond, J. L. Barritt, J. T. McClintock, B. Newhouse, and others. It contains five stores, one grocery, fifty dwelling houses, and 250 inhabitants. It is fifty miles north of Indianapolis, twenty south of Peru and forty-five east of Lafayette.

KOKOMO CREEK, a mill stream in Howard county, a tributary of Wild Cat.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, named after the Polish soldier and patriot, who had served in the American army in the war of the Revolution, was organized in the year 1836. It is bounded on the north by Elkhart, east by Noble and Whitley, south by Wabash and Miami, and west by Fulton and Marshall counties, being twenty-seven miles from north to south, and twenty-one from east to west, and containing 567 square miles. The civil divisions into townships are as follows: Scott, Jefferson, Van Buren, Turkey Creek, Tippecanoe, Prairie, Plain, Washington, Harrison, Wayne, Franklin, Clay and Jackson. The population in 1840 was 4,170, at this time it exceeds 11,000. The face of the country is, for the most part, gently undulating. About two-thirds of the county are covered with good timber, and it has generally a very rich soil. One half of the balance is *oak openings*, without underbrush, easily cleared, and perhaps half of it

good for wheat, the remainder less productive. The remaining one-sixth is dry and wet prairie, of which the Turkey Creek prairie, comprising an area of ten sections, is among the most fertile and beautiful land in the State, all in a high state of cultivation. The soil is best adapted to wheat, oats and corn, in the order named. There were sent to market last year about 1,500 hogs, 40,000 bushels of wheat, and other articles to the value of about \$5,000. When properly improved, Kosciusko must become one of the best counties in the State. Hitherto, its recent settlement and distance from markets, has prevented the production of much surplus. If the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad should be extended north, or one of the eastern lines pass through this county in coming west, the benefits would be felt at once. Near the head of Tippecanoe, Turkey creek, and other streams, there are quite a number of beautiful lakes, covering, in all, probably 25,000 acres. They abound in fish, and supply abundant and constant water power on the streams that run from them. There are in the county eight grist mills, fifteen saw mills, six lawyers, sixteen physicians, and preachers either of the Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterians in most of the neighborhoods.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 278,038 acres.

LACONIA, a small town in Harrison county, with a population of 150. It is situated in Boone township, thirteen miles south of Corydon, and two from the Ohio river.

LADOGA, a small town in Clark township, Montgomery county, ten miles south-east of Crawfordsville.

LAFAYETTE, the Seat of Justice of Tippecanoe county, is situated near the centre of the county, on the east bank of the Wabash, and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, in latitude 40 deg. 25 min. north, and longitude 9 deg. 47 min. west. It was first laid out in 1825, by William Digby, and among the first settlers were Reuben Kelsey, Samuel Sargent, J. Davidson, S. Richardson, Wm. Smith, J. Stansbury, H. Haydon, R. Mason and Dr. J. Hamilton.

In the fall of 1826, in addition to the above, there were J. Brockman, Mrs. Wyman and Dr. O. L. Clark. Digby had bought the town site at the United States land sale, at a little more than Congress price, but after the town was laid off, and before the county seat was located, he sold the entire plat to Messrs. Elston, Wilson, Powers and Sargent, the three former residing at Crawfordsville. Since that time the progress of improvement in the town has been steady and rapid, and it is now reckoned the fourth city in the State, in regard to population, and as to the wheat and flour business, the first. In 1840 it contained 1,700, in 1843, 2,600, in 1846, 4,500, and at this time about 6,000 inhabitants. There are in Lafayette twenty-seven dry goods stores, nine clothing stores, one millinery and fancy store, four hat stores, six drug stores, four book stores, nineteen grocery and provision stores, three grocery and liquor stores, two boot, shoe and leather stores, and twelve ware-houses. There are also three printing offices, two paper mills, two packing houses, two slaughter houses, two foundries, one tannery, 1,085 houses, of which 188 are brick and 897 of wood. The means for education are a County Seminary, in which there are usually 130 students, four select schools with 317 scholars, and one district school with 50 scholars. The other public buildings are a Court House, which cost \$20,000, a Banking house for the Branch of the State Bank, cost, \$15,000, and Churches, mostly very fine buildings, for the Methodists, Baptists, Catholics, Christians, Old and New School Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and the Associate Reformed. The situation of Lafayette is a very fine one, the ground rising gradually from the river, and affording a good view of it both above and below, and the neighboring hills presenting much delightful scenery. It is also surrounded by an extensive body of land, which is not excelled in fertility by any part of the western country, and it abounds with streams of water which afford much valuable water power. For further particulars see Tippecanoe county. Lafayette is 61 miles north-west of Indianapolis, forty-

two east of Logansport, twenty-eight north of Crawfordsville, ninety south of Michigan City, 123 south-east of Chicago, and 200 east north-east of Springfield, Illinois.

LAFAYETTE, a south-west township in Allen county, population 260.

LAFAYETTE, a north-east township in Floyd county, population 1,200.

LAFAYETTE, an interior township in Owen county, population 1,000; first settled in 1818, by J. and W. Latta. It contains thirty square miles.

LAGRANGE COUNTY, named after the residence of Gen. Lafayette in France, was organized in 1832. It is bounded north by the State of Michigan, east by Steuben, south by Noble, and west by Elkhart, being twenty-four miles from east to west, and sixteen and a-half from north to south, and containing 396 square miles. It is divided into eleven townships, viz: named from the east north tier Greenfield, Lima, Van Buren; middle tier, Springfield, Bloomfield, Clay, Newbury; south tier, Milford, Johnson, Clear Spring, Eden. The population in 1840 was 3,664; at this time it is about 8,600. About two-thirds of the county is barrens, or oak openings, one-tenth is prairie, and the balance thick timber. The face of the country is mostly level, though in some places it is broken or gently undulating. The soil in the openings is a sandy loam, in the timber there is a large intermixture of clay. The former is well adapted to wheat, the latter to wheat, corn, grass and oats, and the prairies to wheat and corn. The surplus products consist of wheat, corn and oats; and hogs, cattle and horses are driven to Michigan or northern Ohio, for the eastern markets, the value of all which is estimated at about \$200,000 annually. There are in the county six flouring mills, twenty saw mills, one woollen factory, four tanneries, three distilleries, one cupola and one blast furnace, two printing offices, each publishing weekly newspapers, fifteen stores, two groceries, five lawyers, ten physicians, seven preachers, twenty carpenters, five cabinet makers,

four chair makers, fifteen blacksmiths, ten shoemakers, six wagon makers, twenty coopers and five harness makers.

There are 207,757 acres of taxable land in the county, and about 15,000 acres still belonging to the United States.

LAGRANGE, the present County seat of the county of the same name, in Bloomfield township, the geographical centre of the county, was first settled in the year 1842. It contains three stores, seventy-five dwelling houses, and 300 inhabitants.

LAGRANGE, a small town on the west side of the Wabash, near the Tippecanoe and Warren line, eleven miles south-west of Lafayette.

LAGRO, a flourishing town on the north side of the Wabash, opposite the mouth of the Salamonie and six miles east of the county seat, first settled in 1835. It was named after an Indian Chief who formerly resided there.

LAGRO, a central eastern township in Wabash county, population 1,600.

LAKE COUNTY, organized in 1837, derives its name from its local situation, being bounded north by Lake Michigan, east by Porter county, south by the Kankakee river, and west by the State of Illinois. Its average length from north to south is thirty miles, the width sixteen miles, and it contains about 480 square miles. The civil divisions into townships are, north, Centre, Winfield, West Creek, Cedar Creek and Eagle Creek. The population in 1840 was 1,468; at this time it exceeds 3,000. The north part of the county adjoining the lake, for four or five miles inland, appears to be merely sand thrown up from the bed of the lake. It is mostly covered with dwarf pine and cedar, and the soil is of but little value. South of Turkey creek the soil is rich and alluvial, but the central part of the county is better adapted to grazing than grain, the soil being a mixture of clay, marl and black *muck*. Farther south there is more sand, with a mixture of black loam, easy of cultivation, and

the various kinds of grain raised in the west are produced in abundance; and still farther south, adjoining the Kan-
kakee, are extensive marshes.

There are six saw mills in operation in the county, and three good flouring mills, with two run of stones each, in successful operation on Deep river. About one-half the surface of the county is prairie, interspersed with groves of various kinds of timber.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 59,692 acres.

LAKE, a western township in Allen county, with a population of 300.

LAKE DRAIN, or the Lake so called, is merely an immense pond, six miles north-west of Rockport, in Spencer county, which goes dry in dry seasons.

LAKETON, a small town on Eel river, in Wabash county.

LAMASCO, named from the first letters of the names of Messrs. Law, MacCall and Scott, who were the proprietors. This town adjoins Evansville, and as the business and population of that city increase, Lamasco must also rise in importance. See Evansville.

LAMB'S CREEK rises in the north part of Morgan county, and falls into White river three miles below Martinsville.

LANCASTER, a northern township in Jefferson county.

LANCASTER, an eastern township in Wells county.

LANESVILLE, a small town, with a population of 150, on the road from New Albany to Corydon, ten miles from each. It has a Methodist Church, and there is in progress a new Catholic Chapel there.

LANESVILLE, a small town on the Pendleton road, eight miles north-east of Indianapolis.

LAPORTE COUNTY, so called from the French name of the large and beautiful prairie which it includes, was organized in 1832. It is bounded north by the State of Michigan, east by St. Joseph, south by Stark, and west by Porter, and it contains 562 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, to-wit: Michigan, Spring-

field, Galena and Hudson, on the north; Cool Spring, Centre, Kankakee and Wills, second tier; New Durham, Scipio and Pleasant, third tier; Clinton, Noble and Union, fourth tier, and Cass and Van Buren in the south-west corner. The population in 1840 was 8,184, and at this time it is about 12,500.

The range of country east and west, from eight to twelve miles south-east of Lake Michigan, is timbered land and parts of it are somewhat hilly, and the soil is mostly thin. The timber there is oak and hickory. The level part is covered with beech, poplar, sugar, &c., and in the vicinity of the Lake and Michigan City are sand hills, covered mostly with pine. The country south of the above, for six or eight miles in width, is gently undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of timber and small lakes, which has a very rich soil; still farther south, are burr oak barrens, a few dry prairies, and the Kankakee marshes, of which portions are better for grazing than for grain. It is estimated that 188 sections of land lie in the different prairies in the county, the principal of which are Rolling, Door or Laporte, Stillwell, Domain and Hog Prairies, which, with the exception of a few wet places, are well adapted to wheat, oats, corn, barley, hemp and vines, and garden vegetables of every description. Fruit succeeds well, and the wet prairies, when drained, are well adapted to grass. The burr oak barrens are very little inferior to the prairies in respect to soil. The surplus articles exported are wheat, flour, corn, oats, pork, beef, &c., of which there have been at least \$500,000 annually taken from Michigan City, principally the products of the county. Stock, horses, &c., are also driven to Chicago and Detroit. The completion of the Railroad between these two points, which will pass through this part of the State, will add largely to its wealth and prosperity.

There are in Laporte county thirteen grist mills, many of them merchant mills and among the best in the State, twenty-seven saw mills, four carding machines, two fulling mills, one large furnace, two printing offices, sixty

stores and groceries, sixteen lawyers, twenty-two physicians and forty-five preachers, and good mechanics of the trades most in demand, are found in sufficient numbers.

The taxable land amounts to 257,000 acres, and including the small lakes, there are 100,000 acres not taxable.

The writer, who has travelled extensively in the *flat woods* of Indiana, could never pass over the fine scenery and beautiful prospects presented by the prairies, groves and lakes of Laporte county, without feelings of wonder and admiration; and he has repeatedly, in his excursions, encountered entire strangers, who, it seemed, were involuntarily forced to pause and express the pleasure and delight with which they concurred in his sentiments.

LAPORTE, the Seat of Justice of the county of the same name, is beautifully situated near several small lakes on the north and west, and on the borders of the Door or Laporte prairie on the south and east. It was first settled in 1832, by R. Harris, J. M. Wilson, William Hawkins, Geo. Thomas, and others. Gen. W. Wilson was the proprietor. It contains a flourishing Medical College, (as to which see first part,) an Academy and several High Schools, about 350 houses, mostly frame, and 2,000 inhabitants. Both the public and private buildings are in good taste, and few towns in the west have more advantages for a pleasant residence.

LAUGHERY, a large and valuable mill stream, navigable in high water for flat boats near forty miles, rises in the south-east corner of Decatur, and running through Ripley, Ohio and Dearborn, falls into the Ohio river two miles below Aurora. It derives its name from the massacre of Capt. Laughery's company by the Indians, as stated in the first part of this volume.

LAUGHERY, a township in Dearborn county, population 1,050.

LAUGHERY, a northern township in Ripley county, population 650.

LAURAMIE, a tributary of the south fork of Wild Cat, in the south-east of Tippecanoe county.

LAURAMIE, a south-east township in Tippecanoe county, population 1,400.

LAUREL, a north-west township in Franklin county, with a population of 2,700.

LAUREL CITY, a flourishing village on the White Water Canal, in the north-west corner of Franklin county, laid out by James Conwell. It contains a population of 600, and is fourteen miles north-west of Brookville, ten south of Connersville, and seventeen south-east of Rushville.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, named in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, of the Frigate Chesapeake, who was killed in the battle with the Frigate Shannon, was organized in 1818. It is bounded on the north by Monroe, east by Jackson and Washington, south by Orange, and west by Martin and Greene, and it contains 438 square miles. The civil townships are Shawswick, Pleasant Run, Pery, Indian Creek, Spice Valley, Marion, Bono and Flinn. The population in 1830 was 9,237, in 1840, 11,782, and at this time about 13,000.

There is very little level land, except the bottoms on the river and creeks, which comprise about one-tenth part of the whole county. The rest of the country is either rolling, hilly, or very much broken; but the soil is mostly of a very good quality, the timber probably not surpassed in any part of the State. Lime-stone and excellent springs of water are found in abundance. The surplus products are corn, wheat, oats, and about 15,000 hogs, 1,000 fat cattle, and 500 horses and mules are exported annually, the value of which is estimated at \$175,000.

There are in the county twenty-one grist mills, eighteen saw mills, one woollen factory, six carding machines, forty stores and groceries, one printing office, six lawyers, twenty-two physicians, twenty-four preachers, and about 400 mechanics of the trades most in demand. The extension of the Railroad from New Albany through

this county, will do much to develop its resources. The taxable land amounts to 222,606 acres, and about 30,000 acres still belong to the United States, while about 25,000 acres have been purchased, but not yet taxable.

LAWRENCE, a north-east township in Marion county, population 1,950.

LAWRENCEBURGH, the Seat of Justice of Dearborn county, is situated on the Ohio river, twenty-two miles below Cincinnati, two miles west of the east line of the State, and eighty-seven south-east of Indianapolis. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants. The large and fertile bottoms on the Ohio and Miami, in the vicinity, and the rich and well cultivated lands in the interior, and its being the outlet of the White Water Canal, furnish an immense amount of produce for exportation. See Dearborn county.

LAWRENCEPORT, a small town in Lawrence county, on the road from Salem to Bedford, nineteen miles from the former and eleven from the latter. It contains a population of 200.

LEATHERWOOD, a good mill stream, rising in the north-east corner of Lawrence, runs south-west into White river three miles south of Bedford.

LEATHERWOOD, a mill stream in Parke county, falls into Big Raccoon from the north-east, two miles from its mouth.

LEBANON, the County Seat of Boone, is situated on the State road from Indianapolis to Lafayette, twenty-six miles from the former and thirty-five from the latter. The Railroad between the two points will pass near the same route. Lebanon was laid out in 1832, and the first settler was A. H. Longley. It now contains eighty dwelling houses, four of brick and 76 frame, and a population of 500. The public buildings in Lebanon are a good Court House, a County Seminary, nearly finished, and Methodist and Christian Churches.

LEESBURGH, a small but beautifully situated town, on the borders of Turkey Creek prairie, in Kosciusko coun-

ty, six miles north of Warsaw. It contains 250 inhabitants.

LEESVILLE, a small town in Lawrence county, twelve miles east of Bedford, first settled in 1810, by William Flinn, Jr., and John Guthrie. It contains a population of 200.

LEOPOLD, a central township in Perry county, population 500.

LEOPOLD, a small town in the centre of Perry county, first settled by French emigrants in 1843, population 100.

LEVENWORTH, the Seat of Justice of Crawford county, is situated on the Ohio, at the Horse Shoe Bend, the most northerly point on the river for 60 miles above and 200 below, in the State. It contains twenty-five brick and seventy-five frame dwelling houses, and about 600 inhabitants. The situation is favorable for business, having a good landing for boats, and commanding the trade of an extensive and productive territory in the interior. The coal region commences but a little below this place, and better timber for a ship yard or manufactories cannot be found in the State. The name of the town is derived from the proprietors, Messrs. S. M. and Z. Levenworth.

LEWIS'S CREEK, a tributary of Flat Rock, in Shelby county.

LEWIS'S BRANCH, a small stream in Noble county.

LEWIS, a south-west township in Clay county, population 650.

LEWISBURGH, named from the proprietor, Lewis Boyer, is a small town in Cass county, on the canal, eight miles east of Logansport.

LEWISBURGH, a small town on Sugar creek, Hancock county, eight miles north of Greenfield.

LXINGTON, the Seat of Justice of Scott county, is a pleasantly situated town, eighteen miles south-west of Madison, twenty-nine east of Salem, sixteen north of Charleston, and eighty-five south south-east of Indian-

apolis. It contains 100 houses, one-half of which are brick, the others frame.

LEXINGTON, a south-east township in Scott county, population 2,100.

LIBERTY, a northern township in Crawford county.

LIBERTY, an eastern township in Delaware county.

LIBERTY, a township in Fulton county.

LIBERTY, a southern township in Grant county, population 500.

LIBERTY, a southern township in Hendricks county, population 2,100.

LIBERTY, an eastern township in Henry county.

LIBERTY, a township in Parke county, with a population of 1,500.

LIBERTY, a northern township in Porter county, population 225.

LIBERTY, a township in Shelby county.

LIBERTY, a south-west township in St. Joseph county.

LIBERTY, a western township in Union county, population 1,235.

LIBERTY, the Seat of Justice of Union county, is situated in the centre of the county, sixty-eight miles east of Indianapolis, fourteen south of Richmond, sixteen north north-east of Brookville, and forty-six north-west of Cincinnati. It contains 110 houses, seventeen of which are brick and ninety-three frame, and a population of 370. The public buildings are a Court House, Jail, Public Offices, a County Seminary, a Market House, a Methodist and a Christian Church. There are in the town five dry goods stores, one drug store, and twenty-one shops for various mechanics. Liberty was first settled in 1822, by S. Jennings, C. Burkhalter and E. Burnside.

LIBERTY, a central township in Warren county.

LIBERTY, a western township in Wells county.

LIBERTY, a north-east township in White county, population 450.

LIBERTY MILLS, a small village on Eel river, in the north-west corner of Wabash county.

LICK CREEK, a tributary of the Mississinewa, in Blackford county.

LICK CREEK, a mill stream in the south part of Madison county, which runs west and empties into Fall creek near the line of Hamilton and Madison.

LICK CREEK, a mill stream in Marion county, which runs south-west and falls into White river four miles below Indianapolis.

LICK CREEK, a considerable mill stream which rises in the eastern part of Orange county and runs west into Martin, and, uniting with Lost river, it falls into the east fork of White river, near the north line of Dubois county. It derives its name from the French Lick, a noted spring of mineral water on one of its branches.

LICKING, a south-west township in Blackford county, population 1,000.

LIGONIER, a small town in the north-west of Noble county.

LIMA, originally an Indian village on Pigeon river, in Lagrange county, and was the Seat of Justice until 1842. It contains 150 houses and 600 inhabitants. It is four miles north of the county seat.

LIMA, a northern township in Lagrange county, population 900.

LIMA, a dry and beautiful prairie included in the above.

LIMBER LOST, a tributary of the Wabash, in Jay county, affording water power.

LINTON, a south-east township in Vigo county, population 750.

LITTLE RIVER, rises near Fort Wayne and runs south-west, and empties into the Wabash two miles below Huntington.

LITTLE BLUE, a fine mill stream, with a rich and beautiful tract of country along its whole course, rises in the north part of Rush, and runs south-west into Blue river, just above Shelbyville.

LITTLE EAGLE, a tributary of Eagle creek from the

north, falls into that stream three miles west of Indianapolis.

LITTLE ELKHART, a fine mill stream, rises in Lagrange, runs north-west into Elkhart, and falls into St. Joseph river at Bristol.

LITTLE FLATROCK, a good mill stream which rises near the east line of Rush, and runs south-west into Decatur, where it unites with the main stream of Flatrock, seven miles north-west of Greensburgh.

LITTLE INDIAN, a branch of Indian creek from the east, with which it unites at Corydon.

LITTLE PIGEON, a mill stream which rises in the south-west corner of Dubois, runs south-west about fifty miles into the Ohio, two miles above Newburgh. It forms the dividing line between Spencer and Warrick for a long distance.

LITTLE PINE, a mill stream in the east part of Benton and Warren, runs south into the Wabash.

LITTLE PIPE, a mill stream in Miami county.

LITTLE RACKOON, a fine mill stream, rises in the south-west of Montgomery, and runs south into Parke, and falls into Big Rackoon near Roseville.

LITTLE SANDY, the eastern fork of Big Sandy creek, in Spencer county.

LITTLE SHAWANEE, the southern branch of Shawanee creek in Fountain county, with which it unites near Rob Roy.

LITTLE SALT, the southern branch of Salt creek, which rises in Jackson and runs north-west through a corner of Brown county, and empties into the main stream in Monroe.

LITTLE ST. JOSEPH, or the St. Joseph of Lake Erie, runs south-west from the State of Ohio through DeKalb and Allen counties to Fort Wayne, where it unites with the St. Mary's, and they form the Maumee.

LITTLE VERMILLION, a good mill stream, which rises in Illinois and runs south-east into the Wabash near Newport, in the county of Vermillion.

LITTLE WHITE LICK rises in the west part of Marion, runs south through a corner of Hendricks into Morgan, where it unites with the main stream, two miles below Mooresville.

LITTLE WILD CAT, a branch of the main stream of that name, in Howard county.

LIVONIA, a small town in Washington county, twelve miles west of Salem, and nine east of Paoli.

LOCKPORT, a small town on the canal, in Carroll county, ten miles north-east of Delphi.

LOCKPORT, a small town in Vigo county, nine miles south-east of Terre Haute.

LOGAN, a township in Dearborn county, population 660.

LOGAN, a township in the north of Fountain, population 1,515.

LOGAN, a southern township in Pike county, population 650.

LOG LICK, a small stream in Switzerland county, running south-west into the Ohio six miles above Vevay.

LOGANSPOUT, the Seat of Justice of Cass county, is situated in the forks of the Wabash and Eel river, in latitude 40 deg. 45 min. and in longitude 9 deg. 16 min. west. It was first settled in 1829, by G. McBean, J. H. Kintner, D. Patrick, James Smith, C. Carter, H. Todd, J. and C. Vigus, Gen. J. Tipton, who was the principal proprietor, J. B. Duret, and others. The whole number of buildings at this time in Logansport is 373, of which twenty-nine are of stone, forty-eight of brick, and 296 of timber. The population is about 2,700. The Court House, built of cut stone, is one of the finest buildings in the west. Three of the Churches, the Old School Presbyterian, the Episcopalian and the Catholic, are fine stone buildings, and the Methodists and New School Presbyterians also have good Churches there.

The favorable situation of Logansport for trade and business, the immense amount of water power there, and the fertile country in the vicinity, must make it among the best towns in the State. While the Miami Reserve, lying immediately south of the Wabash, was held by the

Indians, the town, sustained by the Indian trade, improved for a time beyond the country; but at this time, both are improving rapidly. Logansport is seventy miles north of Indianapolis, forty-two east north-east of Lafayette, twenty-three south of Rochester, and eighteen west of Peru.

LOON'S CREEK, a mill stream in Huntington county.

LOST CREEK, a stream in Vigo county, east of Terre Haute, which, at times, sinks away in the prairie, from which it derives its name.

LOST CREEK, an interior township in Vigo county, population 1,000.

LOST RIVER, rises in Washington county, and takes a western course through the north part of Orange, and forms a junction with Lick creek, and falls into the east fork of White river, near the south line of Martin county. This stream, as well as several of its tributaries, sinks and runs under ground for considerable distances, and then rises again.

LOUISVILLE, a small town in Henry county, on the National road at the crossing of Flat Rock, forty-two miles east of Indianapolis, population 300.

LUCE, a south-west township in Spencer county, population 900.

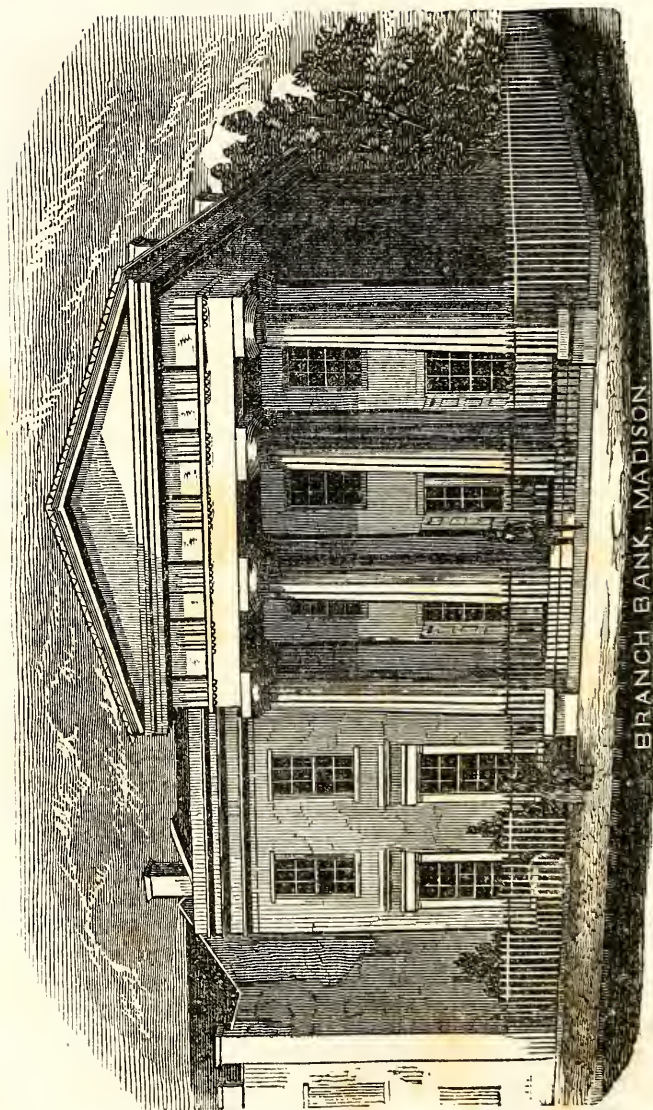
LUDLOW CREEK, a stream in Kosciusko county.

LYNN, a western township in Posey county.

LYNN, a small town in Baker township, north-east of Martin, laid out in 1847.

MADISON COUNTY, named in honor of the fourth President of the United States, James Madison, was organized in 1823. It is bounded north by Grant, east by Delaware and Henry, south by Hancock, and west by Hamilton and Tipton, being thirty-one miles from north to south, and fifteen from east to west. It is divided into twelve civil townships, viz: Green, Fall Creek, Adams, Union, Anderson, Jackson, Pipe Creek, Lafayette, Richland, Monroe, Boone and Van Buren. The population in 1830 was 2,442, in 1840, 8,874, and at this time about 11,500. With the exception of about





BRANCH BANK, MADISON.

1,500 acres of wet prairie, between Pendleton and Anderson, and a small tract of hilly country along the principal streams, the balance of the county is either gently undulating or nearly level, and was originally covered with heavy timber, generally of a good quality. About one-fourth of the county is bottom, the other three-fourths upland. The soil is various, though mostly a clay loam, with a mixture of sand, and very productive, and well adapted to wheat, corn, oats and grass. It is estimated that 15,000 hogs, 500 fat cattle, and 100 mules are sent annually from the county. There are in it fifteen grist mills, twenty-one saw mills, three woollen manufactories, one printing office, ten Methodist and two Baptist churches, nine lawyers, twenty physicians, eight preachers, and about 300 mechanics employed in the various trades needed in a new country. The taxable land is 254,419 acres, and not over 3,000 acres still belong to the United States.

The fine water power of Madison county, not surpassed probably by that of any county in the State, its fertile soil, excellent lime-stone and marble which are found here easy of access, will all be called into requisition on the opening of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, and this part of the country will advance rapidly in improvement.

MADISON, a southern township in Allen county, population 375.

MADISON, a township in Carroll county, population 450.

MADISON, a western township in Clinton county, population 650.

MADISON, a south-east township in Jay county, population 450, first settled in 1833, by B. Goldsmith.

MADISON, the Seat of Justice of Jefferson county, is beautifully situated in a valley averaging three-fourths of a mile in width and about three miles in length, at a northern bend of the Ohio, which is nearest to the centre of the State. About half of this valley is from thirty to forty feet above the highest floods of the river, and on

this stands much the largest and best part of the city. Steep and rugged hills, from 400 to 500 feet in height appear to surround this valley, except where the river winds along, and from their tops, or when seen from below, the most delightful and romantic scenery is presented. Among the first settlers of Madison, in the year 1808, or soon after, were John Paul, Gov. W. Hendricks, J. Sering, Messrs. N. & J. Hunt, and others, who who have since participated in transacting much important public business. In 1816, when the writer of this article first saw Madison, there were not exceeding three or four brick and twenty frame houses, and probably 100 cabins. It improved, however, rapidly for a few years, but after the unhealthy seasons and *hard times* of 1820 and 1821, the prospects there were very gloomy and the business dull until 1824, when improvements again commenced and have continued to this time, except an interruption of near five years between 1838 and 1843. In 1834 the population of Madison was estimated at 2,500, in 1840 it was 3,798, and at this time it is over 7,000, and with better prospects of increasing than at any former period. The public buildings in the City are the Court House, Jail and county offices, two large market houses, the branch of the State Bank, a large Railroad Depot, two fine buildings for City Schools, three Methodist Churches, two Presbyterian, do., one for each branch of that denomination, one for the Episcopalians, one for the Catholics, all which are excellent buildings, and the Baptists, Christians, and other denominations have also convenient buildings, making about fifteen in all.

The new Episcopal Church, on Mulberry street, (Christ Church, under the Rectorship of Rev. Dr. Claxton,) is a fine specimen of the early English style of Gothic architecture with an open timbered ceiling handsomely finished, a tower, porch and all the leading characteristics of the old English Parish Church. The design was prepared by W. Russell West, Esq., Architect, and the engraving here given is copied from a picture of the building in the Western Art Union, Cincinnati.



CHRIST CHURCH. MADISON.



Among the manufactories are Lewis & Crawford's and Farnsworth and Honore's foundries and machine shops, Gregg's oil mill, Whitney & Hendricks's oil mill and woollen factory, King and Ely's cotton factory, Heberhart's, for candles, Lane's, for lard oil, and Page, White & Griffin's large and convenient steam flouring mills.

There are more brick houses, and the dwelling houses in Madison are better in quality, in proportion to their number, than in any other town in the State, and the cost of their construction is, in general, cheaper than in other parts of the State. A fine hotel, to cost over \$30,000, is now building by a company, to atone, in some measure, for the deficiency in this respect heretofore. Madison is situated in latitude 38 deg. 46 min. north, and in longitude 8 deg. 20 min. west. It is eighty-six miles south-east of Indianapolis, fifty, by the river, above Louisville, and ninety below Cincinnati.

MADISON, a southern township in Jefferson county, including the above.

MADISON, a northern township in Montgomery county, population 520.

MADISON, a north-east township in Morgan county, population 950.

MADISON, an interior township in Pike county, population 570.

MADISON, a western township in Putnam county, six miles square.

MADISON, a township in Tipton county.

MAGINICA'S CREEK, a fine mill stream in Huntington county.

MANCHESTER, an interior township in Dearborn county, population 2,700.

MANCHESTER, a beautiful country village in Dearborn county, nine miles north-west of Lawrenceburgh.

MANCHESTER, a small town on Eel river, Wabash county, twelve miles north of Lagro.

MANHATTAN, a small town on the National road in Putnam county, eight miles south-west of Greencastle, population 150.

MANILLA, a small town in Walker township, Rush county.

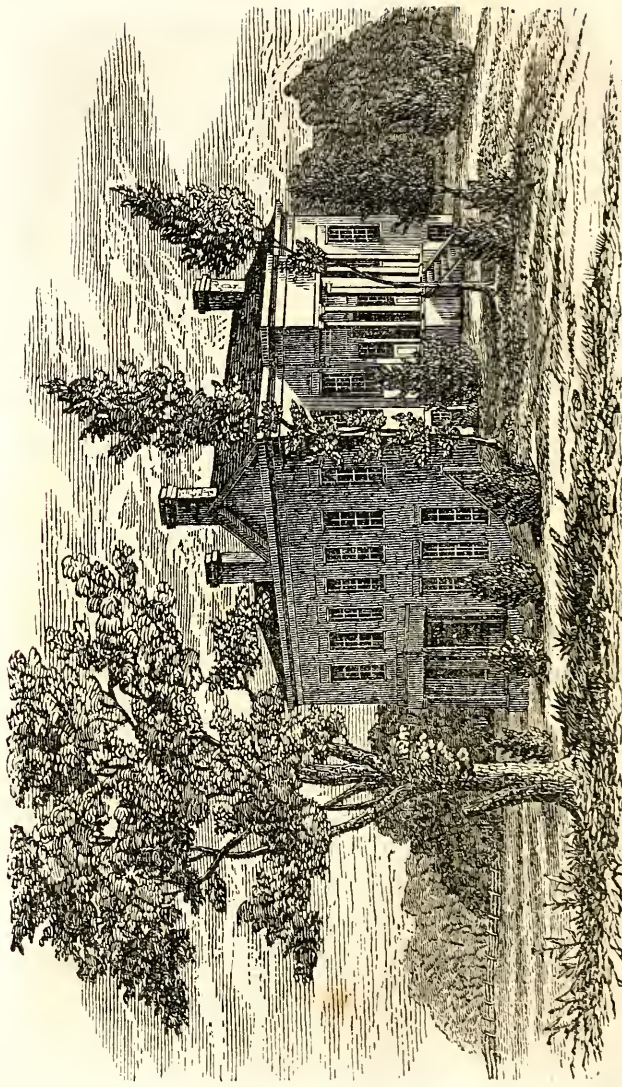
MANITOU, a small lake in Fulton county, covering several hundred acres. It lies one mile east of Rochester.

MARCELLUS, a small town in Union township, Rush county.

MARIA CREEK, a mill stream in Sullivan county, runs south-west into Knox, and falls into the Wabash eight miles above Vincennes.

MARION COUNTY, in the centre of the State of Indiana, named in honor of Gen. Francis Marion, was organized in 1822. It is bounded north by Boone and Hamilton, east by Hancock and Shelby, south by Johnson and Morgan, and west by Hendricks, and being just twenty miles square, it contains 400 square miles. It is divided into nine civil townships, viz: Lawrence, Washington and Pike on the north, Warren, Centre and Wayne through the centre, and Franklin, Perry and Decatur in the south. The population in 1830 was 7,181, in 1840, 16,080, and at this time about 24,000. In the north part of the county, near White river, Fall creek and Eagle creek, is a rolling country, beautifully diversified with hills, and a small portion of the south-west of the county is of the same description; but the residue, with few exceptions, appears to be almost level, though when accurate surveys are made, as they have been on the Railroad lines, there is found to be a considerable ascent from the river and creeks. As farms are improved, also, they usually become dry, in most seasons, with very little draining. One-third of the county, at least, is a kind of second bottom. It was originally covered with large sugar tree, walnut, ash, white and burr oak, beech and a few poplar, without underbrush, and thickly matted with wild grass. The soil, here, is black loam, clay and sand, intermixed and based on lime-stone gravel, four or five feet beneath the surface. This kind of land lies next to the streams, is easily farmed and is very productive in corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, vines and fruit, and, in fact, all the articles usually raised in the climate. Further





CAROL LEACH & THOMPSON

RESIDENCE OF A. W. MORRIS, ESQ., INDIANAPOLIS.

back from the streams, the timber is of a poorer quality, and the soil is a black muck, based on clay, which though at first not well adapted to corn, yet becomes so in most seasons, and is especially favorable for grass, and appears to improve the longer it is cultivated.

The agricultural products of the county are abundant, and the surplus products exported, consisting of corn, wheat, flour, pork, beef, live hogs, horses and mules, are estimated to be worth about \$300,000 annually; yet the farming capabilities are as yet very far from being ascertained.

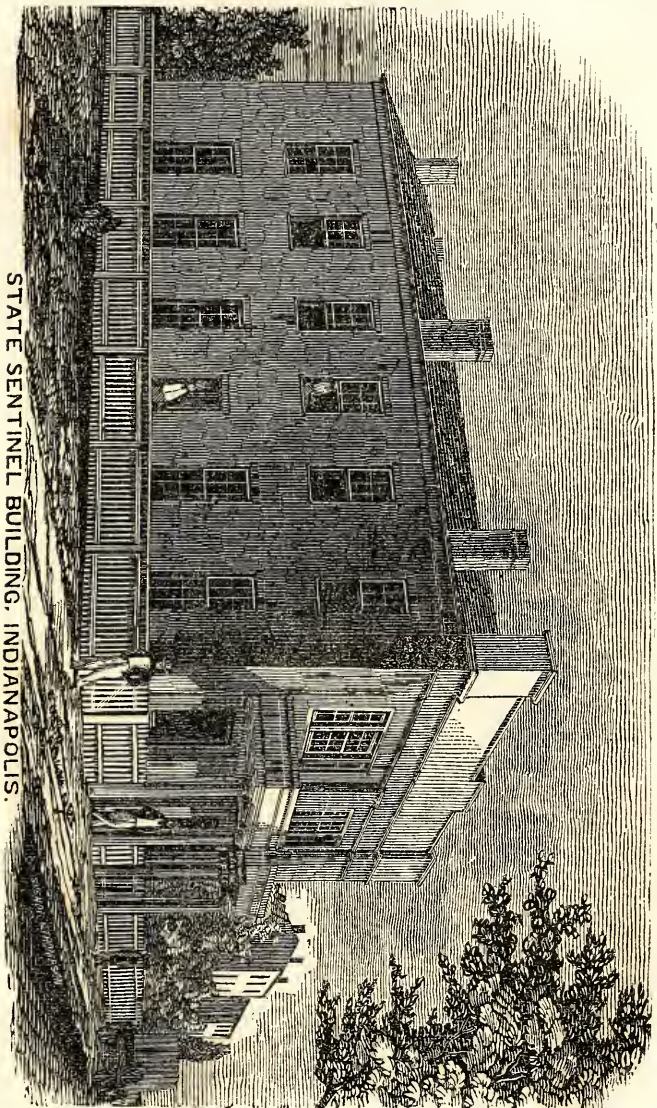
There are in the county twelve grist mills, twenty saw mills, three woollen and one cotton factory, besides various manufacturing establishments in Indianapolis, which see. Two printing offices, issuing weekly newspapers, were established here as early as 1822 and 1823, the one by Smith & Bolton, the other by Gregg & Maguire; the former was the predecessor of the Sentinel, and the latter of the Journal. N. Bolton, of the one firm, is now the Register of the Land Office, and D. Maguire, of the other, is the Auditor of Public Accounts. Both these gentlemen stand high among their political friends and the public generally. There are two other printing offices in Indianapolis, with one of which the veteran printer, John Douglass, is still connected.

There is so rapid an increase of manufacturing operations at Indianapolis, that by the time our book is published, the sketch will be very imperfect. As soon as the Terre Haute Railroad brings coal here, the increase of manufactures, population and business must be still more rapid. There are also about 100 stores, 100 school houses, in which schools are kept up a portion of the year, forty lawyers, fifty physicians, forty preachers and thirty-six churches, of which the Methodists are most numerous; then follow Baptists, Christians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Friends, Episcopalians, Catholics, Seceders, Universalists, &c. For the public institutions, &c., see the First Part of the Book. The taxable land in the county is 246,127 acres.

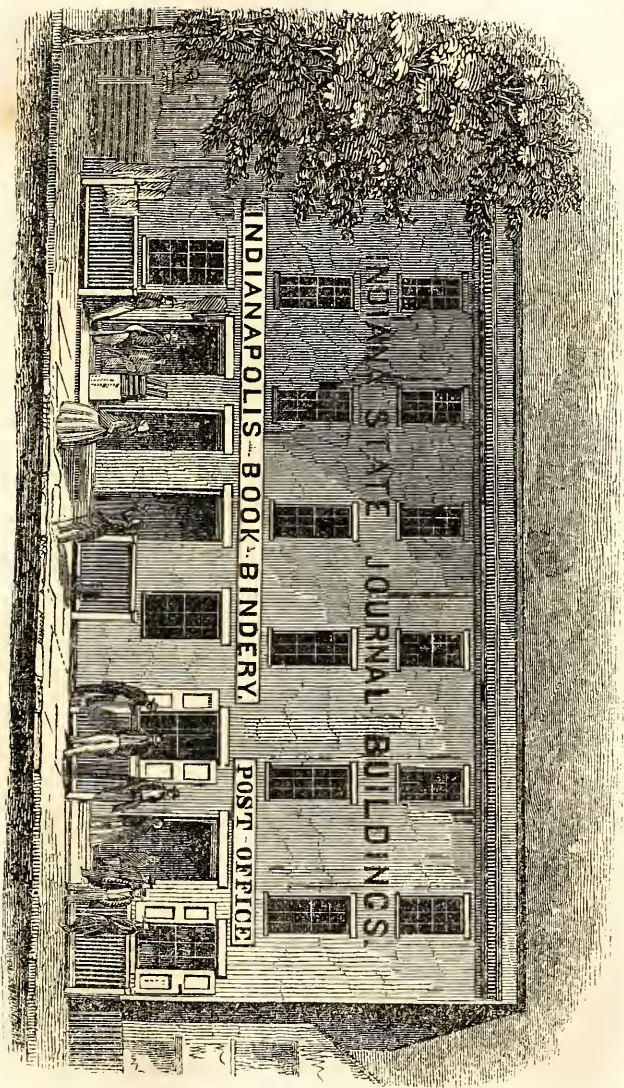
The "State Sentinel" Building.—The accompanying engraving is a representation of the State Sentinel Office, taken from the north-west. It is copied from a Daguerreotype picture by Dr. MUNSELL, of Indianapolis. It is not a *perfect* engraving from the Daguerreotype; but the errors are not material.

The building is of brick, twenty-seven feet front by fifty in length, and two stories of eleven and ten feet. It is situate so as to have the spare space of the lot on each side, for the purpose of light, leaving two alleys of over four feet in width on each side. The lower story contains the Press, Business and Editors' rooms; the Paper and Wash rooms being in a building in the rear. The second story is one room entire, lighted by a large Dome Light, besides the windows, and makes one of the most pleasant, perfect and convenient composing rooms in the country. It is built of brick, with heavy walls, having a cellar of seven feet in the clear under the whole. At the time of its erection, in 1844, there could hardly be found a building in the city unoccupied, proper for such an office; and it was by dint of persevering industry that the enterprising proprietors, Messrs. CHAPMANS, were enabled to supercede the old log cabin originally occupying the site, by so fine a building. Owing to the contiguity and inflammable nature of the wooden buildings on "Main" street at that time, in every eligible obtainable situation, they concluded to build on Illinois street, about half a square north of Washington street. The situation is exceedingly pleasant and eligible, especially for their business.

The history of the State Sentinel is too familiar to the people of the State of Indiana, to require comment here. We will only remark that it was established in 1841, having superceded the Indiana Democrat, which establishment was purchased by the proprietors of the Sentinel. In 1842 it commenced the publication of the first daily paper ever published in Indianapolis. It is now, however, published only Semi-weekly (Tri-weekly during the session of the Legislature,) and Weekly, each edition



STATE SENTINEL BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS.



on a mammoth sheet. It is in a prosperous condition, having a large circulation.

The establishment, in point of material, is one of the most extensive in the west, and has turned out work which will favorably compare with that of any of the eastern States. Its execution of Blackford's Reports is said to be unsurpassed; and its character for doing fine work, generally conceded, is good testimony to the skill of its enterprising conductors.

The firm now consists of GEORGE A. CHAPMAN, JACOB P. CHAPMAN and JOHN S. SPANN.

The Office from which the Indiana State Journal is issued, was established in Indianapolis more than twenty-six years ago, when the surrounding country was an almost unbroken wilderness. The paper originally published at the office was called the "*Western Censor and Emigrants' Guide*," the first number of which was issued in the early part of March, 1823, and was conducted by Douglass Maguire, with the occasional assistance of Harvey Gregg, a partner in the office, until the removal of the Seat of Government of the State, in January, 1825. At this time the paper was enlarged to a super-royal size, called the "*Indiana Journal*," and continued by Douglass & Maguire, (with a brief interval as to one of them,) up to October 13, 1835, when Mr. Maguire sold his interest to S. V. B. Noel, by whom and Mr. Douglass it was published until 1843, when Mr. Noel became the sole proprietor. In March, 1845, Mr. Noel retired from the establishment, since which time it has been under the control of John D. Defrees, the present proprietor.

The increased circulation of the Journal, and the demand for job work, have been such as to require large additions to the materials of the office. It is now one of the most complete establishments in the western country, having one of Taylor's Improved Steam Cylinder Presses, two hand presses, and a great variety of type.

The books and pamphlets printed at this establishment

will compare favorably, for neatness of execution, with those issued from any other press in the west.

Attached to the Journal Office is an extensive Blank Book Manufactory, at which books are bound in good style, and blank books of every description required by County Officers, Banks and Merchants, promptly furnished to order.

MARION, a southern township in Allen county, population 750.

MARION, a north-east township in Boone county, population 920.

MARION, a south-east township in Decatur county, population 1,750.

MARION, the Seat of Justice of Grant county, is a flourishing and well situated town on the west bank of the Mississinewa, containing a population of 700. It was first settled in 1831, by David Bronson and Martin Boots. It is sixty-eight miles north north-east of Indianapolis, forty-eight south-west of Fort Wayne, twenty-seven south-east of Peru, and twenty south of Wabash.

MARION, a western township in Hendricks county, population 1,640.

MARION, a south-west township in Jennings county, population 800.

MARION, a western township in Owen county, first settled in 1827, by Z. Landreth, N. Biby and H. Stogsdon, contains thirty-six square miles, population 700.

MARION, an eastern township in Putnam county, six miles square.

MARION, a small town in Shelby county, four miles north of Shelbyville.

MARK CREEK, a small stream in Rush county.

MARRS, a south-east township in Posey county.

MARSHALL COUNTY, named in honor of Chief Justice Marshall, was organized in 1836. It is bounded north by St. Joseph, east by Elkhart and Kosciusko, south by Fulton and west by Stark, which is as yet unorganized, and is attached to Marshall for judicial and election pur-

poses. Marshall county is twenty one miles square, and contains 441 square miles. The civil townships are Centre, Union, Green, Tippecanoe, Polk, German, Bourbon and North. The population in 1840 was 1,651, at this time it amounts to about 5,000. The surface of the country is generally level, though there are places in which it may be called *rolling*. About one-half the county is timbered land, the other half is *oak openings*, or *barrens*, interspersed with wet and dry prairies, which are mostly of a small size, and in their vicinity are several small, beautiful lakes. The soil, in the timbered land, is generally of the richest description, as it is also in the prairies. In the barrens it is thinner, yet more than half of them are well adapted to wheat, oats and vines, and when farmed for some years, they seem to improve in quality. Seven hundred scholars are reported as attending the common schools. There are in the county three grist mills, eight saw mills, one forge, which turns out two tons of iron a week, eight stores, two groceries, five lawyers, six physicians, six preachers, and rather a small proportion of mechanics. Inexhaustible beds of iron ore, and of a good quality, are found, and there is much water power which may yet be improved to advantage. The large amount of non-resident lands has hitherto retarded improvements, but Marshall will, at no distant day, become one of the best counties in the State.

The taxable land amounts to 181,154 acres; about 70,000 acres still belong to the United States.

MARTIN COUNTY, named in honor of the late Major Martin, of Newport, Kentucky, a hospitable and patriotic citizen, was organized in 1820. It is bounded north by Greene, east by Lawrence and Orange, south by Dubois, and west by Daviess. It is about twenty-six miles in length by thirteen in breadth, and contains 340 square miles. The civil townships are, Baker, McCammon, Brown, Micheltree, Halbert, Perry, Rutherford and Columbia. The population in 1830 was 2,010, in 1840, 3,875, and at this time about 5,000. The face of the country is generally hilly, and the soil various in quality,

but mostly clay. Nine-tenths of the county was originally timbered upland, the balance about equally divided between river bottoms and barrens. The surplus articles raised for exportation are corn, hay, flaxseed, pork and beef, and these, with staves, hoop-poles, &c., are shipped down the river to the value of about \$60,000, annually. There are in the county nine grist mills, nine saw mills, two lawyers, nine physicians, six preachers, and 126 mechanics of the trades usually most needed. The taxable land amounts to 156,666 acres, and about 45,000 acres still belong to the United States.

There is a large rock, in Perry township, half a mile from White river, called the Jug Rock, from its shape. It is about twelve feet in diameter at the base, eighteen feet through the centre and ten feet at the top, and thirty feet high. It has a cap on the top three feet thick and eighteen feet in diameter, on which grow several *sarvice bushes*, and when these are in bloom, in the spring, the whole resembles an immense flower pot. Trinity Springs, near Harrisonville, on Indian creek, are now visited a good deal for their medical properties.

MARTINDALE'S CREEK, a good mill stream, a branch of the west fork of White Water, which rises in Randolph and runs south into Wayne, where it joins the main stream near Milton.

MARTINSBURGH, a small village in Washington county, twelve miles south-east of Salem.

MARTINSVILLE, the County Seat of Morgan, was first settled in 1822, by Joshua Taylor, Judge Gray, Jacob Cutler, G. W. Preston, Dr. Sims, and others. It contains a population of about 600. Most of the land in the vicinity is very fertile, and there is a large produce business done there. The town is four miles south of the centre of the county, one mile east of White river, thirty-one miles south-west of Indianapolis, and twenty north of Bloomington.

MAUKSPORT, a small town on the Ohio, in Harrison county, thirteen miles south of Corydon, and forty-two below Louisville.

MAUMEE, an eastern township in Allen, population 100.

MAUMEE RIVER is formed by the junction of the Little St. Joseph and the St. Mary's, at Fort Wayne, whence it runs north-west about 100 miles into Lake Erie.

MAXINCUCKEE, a beautiful lake in the south-west corner of Marshall county, containing about 3,000 acres. Timbered and rolling land approaches it on the north-east and east; in other directions are barrens, mostly level and rising gently from the lake. It abounds with fish, and is much visited by fishing parties at some seasons of the year. The scenery about it is of a very romantic character, and it is well worth a visit from those who are curious in such matters.

MAXVILLE, situated just below the mouth of Anderson river, in Spencer county, contains about thirty houses and 200 inhabitants.

McCAMMON, a township in Martin, population 575.

McFADEN'S CREEK, a small mill stream in Posey, which runs south into the Ohio near Mount Vernon.

MECHANICSBURGH, a small town on Sugar creek, north part of Boone county, eight miles north of Lebanon. It was first settled in 1836, by Moses Davison.

MECHANICSBURGH, a small town, recently laid out, on the Crawfordsville road, ten miles north-west of Indianapolis.

MEDINA, a northern township in Warren county.

MEROM, the former Seat of Justice of Sullivan county, is situated at the foot and partly up the side of a high bluff between it and the Wabash. From this bluff are beautiful and extensive views of the country around. Merom has not improved, owing, it is alleged, to its unhealthy location.

METAMONONG, a mill stream, rises in Pulaski and runs south into White, where it joins the Tippecanoe.

METAMORA, a small town in Franklin county, on the west fork of White Water, laid out by Messrs. Mounts and Holland. It is eight miles west of Brookville, and contains a population of 200.

MIAMI COUNTY, named from the tribe of Indians who

once possessed this and the adjoining parts of the State, was organized in 1835. It is bounded north by Fulton and Kosciusko, east by Wabash and Grant, south by Howard, and west by Cass and Fulton. It contains 384 square miles. The civil townships are, Peru, Erie, Jefferson, Richland, Union, Perry, Butler, Washington, Pipe Creek, Deer Creek, Clay, Harrison and Jackson. The population in 1840 was 3,048; at this time it is about 10,000. About one-fourth of the county is estimated to be bottoms, one-sixth barrens and prairies, and the balance heavily timbered uplands. The timber is generally of the best quality, the soil rich and well adapted to the production of all the articles common to the climate. In the vicinity of the Wabash, Mississinewa and Eel rivers, there is a good deal of hilly land, not, however, so broken as to prevent cultivation; the rest of the county may be called level. The surplus products, consisting of wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, horses, &c., are estimated at over \$150,000 annually. Since the purchase and settlement of the Miami Reserve, the growth and improvement of the county is becoming more rapid, and it will soon be among the foremost in the State. There are now five flouring mills, fifteen saw mills, one fulling mill, two carding machines, twenty-two stores and groceries, three ware-houses, six lawyers, fourteen physicians, twelve preachers, and the usual proportion of mechanics.

In this county was the residence of the celebrated Frances Slocum, who was taken from her parents in the Wyoming, when she was six years of age, and afterwards sold to and intermarried with one of the Miami Indians, and finally, after sixty years' search, was discovered and identified by her friends, but having lost her native language, she refused to leave her adopted home with the red men of the forest.

There are 133,300 acres of taxable land in the county, and about 100,000 acres yet belong to the United States or have been so recently purchased as not to be subject to taxation.

MICHELTREE, a township in Martin county, population 800.

MICHIGAN LAKE, about 220 square miles of this sheet of water, lie in the bounds of Indiana, being ten miles of its south end, which is about thirty-seven miles in length, and an average width of six miles.

MICHIGAN, an eastern township in Clinton, population 900.

MICHIGAN, a north-west township in Laporte, population 1,230.

MICHIGAN CITY, is situated at the mouth of Trail creek, on Lake Michigan, twelve miles north-west of Laporte. It was first settled in 1831. There are in this place nine dry goods stores, one drug store, seven grocery and provision stores, one printing office, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, and 900 inhabitants. Michigan City has a number of large ware-houses, conveniently situated on Trail creek, for the storage and shipment of wheat, and had the improvement of the harbor been continued as was contemplated, the great emporium of the northern trade of the State would have been here. At one time more than 2,000 acres of land were laid out in town lots, houses were thinly scattered over the whole, and there were good prospects of its becoming a large and flourishing city, where business to the amount of millions would be annually transacted. Instead of this, vessels can now be loaded and unloaded only from *Lighters*, and in pleasant weather. The losses by the owners of lots alone, were no doubt four-fold the expense of making a harbor, and to the public the loss of wealth, capital and in facilities for business is very large.

MICHIGANTOWN, a small town in Clinton, on Michigan road, forty miles north of Indianapolis.

MIDDLE, a northern township in Hendricks, population 1,640.

MIDDLE CREEK, a mill stream in Floyd, running into the Ohio six miles below New Albany.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a small town in Wayne county.

MIDDLEBURY, in Elkhart county, eleven miles north-east of Goshen, has two stores, two distilleries, a fine flouring mill, a saw mill, an Academy, Baptist and Methodist Churches, and 200 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBURY, a township in Elkhart, population 1,000.

MIDDLE FORK, a branch of Wild Cat creek, in Clinton.

MIDDLE FORK, a tributary of Big creek, in Jefferson county, passes under the Railroad ten miles from Madison.

MIDDLEPORT, a small town in Elkhart county.

MIDDLETOWN, a small town in the north-west corner of Henry county.

MIDDLETOWN, a small town on the Covington road, nine miles north-west of Crawfordsville, population 150.

MIDDLETOWN, a small town in Vigo county, fourteen miles south of Terre Haute.

MILAN, an interior township in Allen, population 175.

MILAN, a small town in Ripley, eight miles north-west of Versailles, on the Aurora and Napoleon road, population 200.

MILFORD, a small town on Clifty, in Decatur, eight miles west of Greensburgh, population 275.

MILFORD, a small town in the north part of Kosciusko.

MILFORD; a south-east township in Lagrange, population 400.

MILFORD, a small town in the north part of Warren county.

MILL CREEK, a tributary of the St. Mary's from the west, in Adams county.

MILL CREEK, the outlet of Manitou Lake, in Fulton county, is about four miles in length, has much fine water power along it, and runs north-west into the Tippecanoe.

MILL CREEK, sometimes called the main branch of Eel river, rises in Hendricks, near Danville, and runs south-west through Morgan, Putnam, Owen, and again into Putnam, where it joins the Walnut Fork of Eel river, four miles below the National road and near the east line of Clay county. There are two remarkable falls on this stream; three-fourths of a mile apart, one of them thirty-five feet perpendicular, the other forty-five feet within a short distance. They present a grand appearance when the water is high.

MILL CREEK, a fine mill stream, rises in Fountain, runs south-west into Parke, and falls into the Wabash near Westport, fifteen miles north-west of Rockville.

MILL CREEK, a mill stream, rises in Fulton and runs west into Pulaski, where it joins the Tippecanoe.

MILL CREEK, a mill stream in Wabash county.

MILLER, a township in Dearborn, population 1,160.

MILLERSBURGH, a small town on the Ohio river, in Ohio county.

MILLERSBURGH, a small town on Eel river, Whitley county.

MILLHOUSEN, a German Catholic village in Decatur, nine miles south-east of Greensburgh.

MILLSTONE CREEK empties into the Ohio, in Perry county, seven miles west of Rome.

MILLPORT, a small town on the Muscackituck, in Jackson county, on the Salem road, seven miles from Brownstown.

MILROY, a small town on Little Flatrock, eight miles south of Rushville.

MILLTOWN, a small town on Blue river in Crawford county, twelve miles north of Leavenworth, population 150.

MILTON, an eastern township in Jefferson county.

MILTON, a small town in Ohio county, on Laughery creek.

MISHAWAKA, a flourishing manufacturing town on the St. Joseph river, four miles east of South Bend, in St. Joseph county. It was first settled in 1832, and has retained the Indian name that previously belonged to it. Its population is now 1,300. It contains two large blast furnaces, two cupola furnaces, one forge, three saw mills, one woollen factory, one oil mill, one merchant mill with six run of burrs, and a great variety of shops for machinists and mechanics. As there is an immense amount of water power at Mishawaka, and excellent iron ore is delivered there at little more than the expense of digging, and wood and timber are also convenient, it must be one of the best manufacturing towns in the State. The enterprise and energy of its citizens promise much for the future. Already many fine buildings show to much advantage.

MISSISSINAWA RIVER rises in the State of Ohio, and runs north-west through the counties of Randolph, Dela-

ware, Grant, Wabash and Miami, and falls into the Wabash near Peru.

MONMOUTH, a small town on the St. Mary's, Root township, Adams county.

MONONG, a northern township in White county, population 310.

MONROE COUNTY, named in honor of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, was organized in 1818. It contains 420 square miles, and is bounded north by Owen and Morgan, east by Brown and Jackson, south by Lawrence, and west by Greene and Owen. The civil townships are Bloomington, Perry, Clear Creek, Indian Creek, Van Buren, Richland, Beanblossom, Washington, Marion, Benton and Salt Creek. The population in 1830 was 6,578, in 1840, 10,143, and at this time about 13,000. The face of the country is mostly hilly, though about Bloomington and many other places, it is gently rolling. There was originally no prairie or barrens in the county, and but a small portion of river or creek bottoms. The timber is generally of a good quality, and such as denotes a fine soil, viz: walnut, sugar, ash, oak, poplar, cherry, hickory, beech, &c., and most of the county, except where it is too hilly, is as well adapted to the usual farming products, and to raising cattle, hogs and horses, as any part of the State. There are in the county eleven grist mills, twelve saw mills, four oil mills, nine carding machines, one foundry, one spinning, weaving and fulling machine, three printing offices, about twenty stores and groceries, nine lawyers, ten physicians, and preachers too *tedious* to mention. In fact, most of the Christian denominations are represented here. Salt springs have been found and worked to some advantage in the eastern part of the county, and iron ore of a good quality in the south-west, where the Virginia furnace was built by Mr. R. Ross. See Bloomington and the preliminary head, as to the State University, &c.

Truitt's grotto is an extensive cavern in which there are beautiful rooms of various sizes. It has never been fully explored.

The taxable land in Monroe amounts to 161,933 acres,

and about 80,000 acres still belong to the United States.

MONROE, an interior township in Adams, population 250.

MONROE, a south-east township in Allen, population 175.

MONROE, a township in Carroll, population 600.

MONROE, a township in Clark, population 1,300.

MONROE, a township in Delaware.

MONROE, an eastern township in Grant, population 500.

MONROE, a township in Howard, population 600.

MONROE, a northern township in Jefferson.

MONROE, a north-east township in Madison.

MONROE, a northern township in Morgan, population 1,400.

MONROE, a southern township in Pike, population 740.

MONROE, a township in Pulaski.

MONROE, an interior township in Putnam, six miles square.

MONROE, a township in Randolph, population 600.

MONROE, a township in Washington.

MONROVIA, a small town in Morgan, eleven miles north north-west of Martinsville, population 150.

MONTZUMA, a flourishing town on the Wabash, in Parke county, eight miles west north-west of Rockville. The land in the vicinity is very good, and the town has an extensive trade.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery, was organized in 1823. It contains 504 square miles, and is bounded north by Tippecanoe, east by Clinton, Boone and Hendricks, south by Putnam and Parke, and west by Fountain. It has eleven civil townships, viz: Clark, Scott, Brown, Walnut, Union, Franklin, Wayne, Cole Creek, Sugar Creek, Ripley and Madison. The population in 1830 was, 7,376, in 1840, 14,438, and at this time about 18,000. The western part of the county, and near the principal streams is somewhat hilly and broken, the north and central part undulating, and the east and south level. The timber is generally of a good quality, and the soil, with scarce any exception, rich and well adapted to corn, wheat, grass,

fruit, and all the products common to the climate. There are several good prairies in the north part of the county, now mostly in cultivation, and occasionally barrens or oak openings, but two-thirds of the county were originally covered with heavy timber.

The surplus articles annually exported from the county are wheat 150,000 bushels, corn 100,000 do., 20,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle, 400 horses, and 200 mules, estimated to be worth \$250,000. There are in the county eight grist mills, twelve saw mills, three woollen factories, one oil mill, thirty-three stores and groceries, thirteen lawyers, thirty-six physicians, thirty preachers, thirty-six churches, mostly Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, two printing offices, and the usual proportion of mechanics. The Wabash College is in this county, as to which see first part. The Female Institute and the County Seminary are in a good condition, and there are common schools in most of the school districts.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 300,000 acres. The completion of the Crawfordsville and Lafayette Railroad, which has been commenced with much spirit, will make Montgomery among the richest and best counties in the State.

MONTGOMERY, a western township in Gibson, population 2,500.

MONTGOMERY CREEK, a mill stream in Henry county.

MONTGOMERY, a southern township in Jennings, population 1,250.

MONTGOMERY, an interior township in Owen, population 820.

MONTICELLO, the County Seat of White, is situated on a high bank on the west side of the Tippecanoe, on the borders of the Grand Prairie, which here approaches the river. The situation is esteemed very healthy, and it presents fine views of the boundless prairie on the west, and the winding river and its valley on the east and south. It contains about fifty houses, and a population of 200. Monticello is twenty-five miles north-east of Lafayette, eighty-two north-west of Indianapolis, and

sixty-two south of Laporte. The first settlers were Wm. Sill, Sam. Reffenberrick, Roland Hughes and Rob. Spencer.

MONTPELIER, in Blackford county, first settled in 1839, by emigrants from Vermont. It was laid out by Abel Baldwin. It is situated on the Salamonie, in the north-east part of the county, forty miles south of Fort Wayne.

MOORE'S HILL, a small town in Sparta township, Dearborn county, thirteen miles west north-west of Lawrenceburgh.

MOORESVILLE, a flourishing town on White Lick, north part of Morgan county, first settled in 1824 by Samuel Moore, (from whom it took its name) Asa Bales, J. S. Rooker, and others. It is sixteen miles south-west of Indianapolis, and fifteen north-east of Martinsville. The present population is 550.

MORGAN COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Daniel Morgan, was organized in 1822. It contains 453 square miles, and is bounded north by Hendricks and Marion, east by Johnson, south by Brown and Monroe, and west by Owen and Putnam. It contains the following townships, viz: Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Harrison, Brown, Clay, Ray, Baker, Green and Gregg. The population in 1830 was 5,579, in 1840, 10,741, and at this time about 14,000. About one-third of the county is river and creek bottoms, the soil a sandy loam and of the richest quality. There is generally a ridge of hills where these bottoms terminate. Back of these the land becomes undulating, and in some places level, and in some places too wet for any crop but grass. In the south part of the county, adjoining Monroe, is a very hilly and broken region, yet the timber is good and the soil excellent, where it can be cultivated. No part of the State is more favorable for agriculture, and some of the best farms in it are now found here. The principal crop is corn, though wheat, oats, grass, and fruit are successfully cultivated, and the spirit of progress is now apparent among the farmers, in the erec-

tion of substantial buildings, in planting good orchards and vineyards, and in increasing the variety and quality of their crops. ° Though White river is not favorable for navigation but a short time each year, yet from twenty-five to thirty boats, carrying from fifty to seventy tons, are annually sent off freighted with surplus products. Other articles are taken to the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and cattle, horses and mules are driven usually to distant markets. In most years, 40,000 bushels of corn, 60,000 of wheat, 30,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 500 horses and mules, and many other articles of considerable value have been exported from this county, and were there a railroad completed to Martinsville or Mooresville, as has been proposed, or even the Plank road completed from Franklin to the Bluffs, the amount would be largely increased.

There are in the county eighteen grist mills, twenty-eight saw mills, three carding machines, one fulling mill, one printing office, thirty stores and groceries, seven lawyers, twenty physicians, thirty preachers, about 300 mechanics, a flourishing County Seminary, and about eighty common schools, which are kept up a portion of the year. The religious denominations which have erected churches, are as follows: Cumberland Presbyterians one, Lutherans one, Baptists five, Reformers or Christians ten, Friends three, Methodists fourteen. The taxable land in the county is 217,047 acres.

In the western part of the county is a cavern, from the mouth of which leaps a foaming stream that only at a few feet distance turns a flouring mill. This cavern has been explored about half a mile, but the darkness and the myriads of bats that make its gloomy halls their abode, render its full exploration a matter of difficulty. About two and a-half miles south-east of Martinsville, at a ford of the creek, where an Indian trail passed it, is a spot called by the Indians "Murder Ground." The origin of the name, by their tradition, was, that one of their parties having captured several prisoners from Kentucky, in early times, had escaped with them to this

place without being pursued, as they thought. Here they left their prisoners bound, and went out to hunt. In their absence, a party of Kentuckians came up and stationed themselves in ambush, near the prisoners, and shot the Indians almost to a man as they returned at different times from hunting.

MORGAN, a northern township in Harrison, population 1,350.

MORGAN, a western township in Owen, first settled in 1820 by I. Moore, W. Reynolds and J. Beaman, population 955.

MORGAN, a southern township in Porter, population 400.

MORGANTOWN, a village near Indian creek, eleven miles south-east of Martinsville, on the road to Edinburgh, population 160.

MORVEN, a small town on Flatrock, south-east corner of Shelby.

Moscow, a village in Orange township, south-west corner of Rush, ten miles from Rushville.

MOSQUITO CREEK, a good mill stream in the south-east part of Harrison, fifteen miles in length.

MOUND, a southern township in Warren county, including a part of MOUND PRAIRIE.

MOUNT ÆTNA, a small town in Lancaster township, county of Huntington, south of the Seat of Justice.

MOUNT CARMEL, a small town in Springfield township, Franklin county, population 150.

MOUNT HOLLY, a small town in Randolph, laid out in 1836.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in Delaware.

MOUNT PLEASANT, the former Seat of Justice of Martin county, is situated on the west bank of the east fork of White river, on the road from New Albany to Vincennes. It was laid out in 1817, population 100.

MOUNT SIDNEY, a small town on the Muscackituck, ten miles south-east of Brownstown.

MOUNT STERLING, a small town in Switzerland county, four miles north of Vevay.

MOUNT TABOR, a small town on Beanblossom, in Monroe, three miles from its mouth, and eleven miles north-west of Bloomington.

MOUNT VERNON, the Seat of Justice of Posey county, was first settled in 1803, by Andrew McFadin, and the site where the town stands was long known by the name of McFadin's Bluff. It contains one Baptist, one Methodist and one Presbyterian Church, substantial buildings for the Court House and public offices, two good hotels, and about 200 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the Ohio river sixteen miles above the mouth of the Wabash, twenty-two miles west south-west of Evansville, and about 200 south-west of Indianapolis.

MOUNT MERIDIAN, a small town on the National road, in Putnam county, eight miles south-east of Greencastle, and thirty-four west south-west of Indianapolis.

MUD CREEK, a tributary of Sugar creek, in Boone county.

MUD CREEK, in Daviess county, runs south-west into the east fork of White river.

MUD CREEK, a mill stream in Fulton, rises near the south-east corner of the county, and runs south-west into the Tippecanoe.

MUD CREEK, a branch of Wild cat in Howard county.

MUD CREEK, a branch of Eel river, in Morgan county.

MUD LAKE, a small sheet of water in the western part of same county.

MUD CREEK, a small stream in Pulaski county.

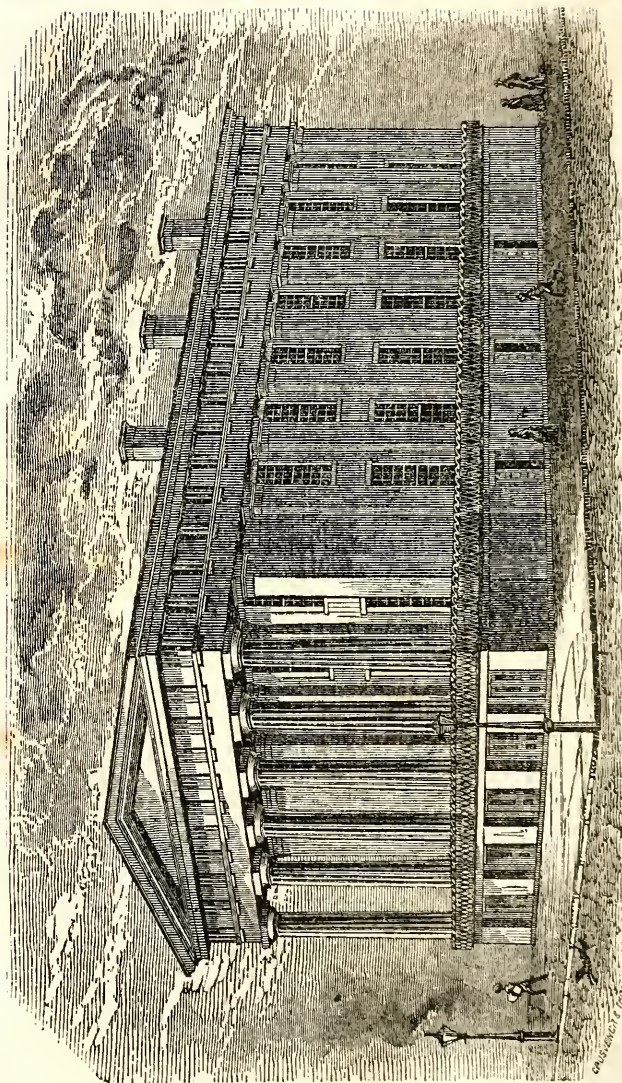
MUD CREEK, a tributary of the Mississinewa, in Randolph county.

MUD CREEK, a small stream in Rush county.

MUNCIE CREEK, a small stream in Delaware county.

MUNCIE, originally an Indian town called Munceytown, or Outainink, was the residence of the MUNSEES, one of the divisions of the Delaware tribe of Indians. See Delaware county, of which it is the Seat of Justice. The present town is, however, on the south side of White river, opposite to the Indian town, which was on the north. The situation is a very fine one, and the popula-





MASONIC HALL. INDIANAPOLIS

tion over 800, and rapidly increasing. The country around it has a very rich soil, and is beginning to be well improved, and the Bellefontaine Railroad, now in progress, which is to run through it, will make Muncie an important point. It is fifty-eight miles north-east of Indianapolis, twenty-three west of Winchester, and fifty south of Huntington, on the Wabash and Erie Canal.

MUSCACKITUCK, called in Indian Mesh-caque-tuck, or Pond River, from its many stagnant places in low water, rises in Ripley and runs south-west and then west, receiving many tributaries, and falls into the east fork of White river near the west lines of Washington and Jackson counties. Its course is generally very crooked. One of its branches rises within less than two miles of the Ohio, near Hanover, six miles below Madison.

MUTTON CREEK, a tributary of the Muscackituck, in Jackson county.

A description of the Masonic Hall.—The building is 63 feet front on Washington street by 110 feet deep on Tennessee street, and three stories high. It is built in the Grecian Doric order of architecture, with a Portico in front 11 feet deep, extending across the entire front. The Entablature is supported by six Doric columns, four feet three inches in diameter, and 33 feet high; said columns commencing on a platform on a level with the second story floor. The sides and back end are finished with Pilasters or Antae the same height of the columns, four feet face and projecting nine inches, and the whole building crowned with a heavy Doric Entablature. The roof is covered with composition, and the whole external surface of the walls is covered with Stucco, in imitation of cut stone, giving the building the appearance of a cut stone edifice. The first or basement story, is 11 feet high in the clear, and is divided into three store rooms 17 feet wide by 107 feet deep, and a passage and stairway six feet wide. The second story is in one large room for a Public Hall, 54 feet by 96 feet, and 20 feet high, finished with a paneled ceiling, and cornice around the room in a good, neat style; the entrance to said

room is from the front, on Washington street, with a private entrance from the back end. The windows on the front end extend to the floor and open out on the Portico, and those on the west side, on Tennessee street, also extend to the floor and open out to a handsome Balcony, enclosed with neat iron railing. The third story is appropriated exclusively to Masonic purposes, and consists of a Lodge room 37 by 60 feet, and a Chapter room 26 by 60 feet, the ceilings 19 feet high. There are also several other rooms of different sizes, which are used for various purposes in the labors of the craft, and also an Encampment room 32 by 50 feet, and 11 feet high.

The building was designed by J. Willis, Architect, of this city. The lot on which it is erected is 63 feet front by 350 feet deep. The entire cost of lot and building is about \$20,000.

MASONS.—Having presented to the public the beautiful and correct likeness of the Grand Masonic Hall, of Indiana, as it will appear when it shall have been fully completed, a building not less ornamental and useful to the city, than creditable to the numerous and respectable body to which it belongs, it may not seem inappropriate that some notice should be given of the society itself.

The first Lodges were established in Indiana by order of the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio—at what precise time is not within our reach to ascertain. It is found, however, by the early records of the Order, that prior to December, 1817, the Grand Lodge of Kentucky had established Lodges at Vincennes, Lawrenceburgh, Rising Sun, Madison, Charleston, Salem and Corydon; and the Grand Lodge of Ohio established one at Brookville, as No. 41. The representatives from these Lodges met December 3d, 1817, at Corydon, for the purpose of determining upon the expediency of receding from the Mother Grand Lodges and forming themselves into a separate and independent Grand Lodge. This measure was brought about, no doubt, in consequence of the State having just organized into a State Government.

The representatives were as follows: Gen. Washington Johnson, James Dill, Abel C. Pepper, Henry P. Thornton, Joseph Bartholomew, John Miller, Stephen C. Stevens, Christopher Harrison, Davis Floyd, and Alexander Buckner.

At this convention a separate organization was agreed upon, and the Grand Lodges of Kentucky and Ohio respectfully addressed, and their concurrence requested.

In 1818, there were 5 lodges and 195 members.

In 1823,	"	25	"	548	"
In 1828,	"	28	"	654	"
In 1838,	"	15	"	513	"
In 1842,	"	20	"	589	"
In 1843,	"	30	"	596	"
In 1844,	"	36	"	608	"
In 1845,	"	43	"	907	"
In 1846,	"	51	"	991	"
In 1847,	"	54	"	1477	"
In 1848,	"	75	"	1851	"
In 1849,	"	92	"	2472	"

The order is rapidly increasing and numbers among its membership many of the best men of the day. Its avowed object is benevolence, and it is believed to have been instrumental in doing good, especially to the "household of faith."

Its Grand Masters, in the order in which they served, are as follows:

In 1818, Alexander Buckner; in 1819, Alexander A. Meek; in 1820, John Tipton; in 1821-2, John Sheets; in 1823-4, Jonathan Jennings; in 1825, Marston G. Clark; in 1826, Isaac Howk; in 1827, Elihu Stout; in 1828, John Tipton; in 1829, Abel C. Pepper; in 1830, Philip Mason; in 1831, William Sheets; in 1832, Woodbridge Parker; in 1833, Philip Mason; in 1834, Daniel Kelso; in 1835, John B. Martin; in 1836, James L. Hogan; in 1837, Caleb B. Smith; in 1838 to 1844, Philip Mason; in 1845, Isaac Bartlett; in 1846, Johnson Watts; in 1847 to 1849, Elizur Deming.

NAPOLEON, a small town in the north part of Ripley

county, ten miles north of Versailles, with a population of 200. It was first settled in 1819, by Wm. Wilson and D. E. Hendricks. It is situated at the junction of the Michigan and Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis State road, thirty miles north-west of Lawrenceburgh, thirty-three north of Madison, and fifty-seven south-east of Indianapolis.

NASHVILLE, the County Seat of Brown, was first settled in 1837, by W. S. Roberts, P. C. Parker, A. McGee, J. D. Kennedy, H. Jackson, and others. It contains thirty houses and 150 inhabitants. Nashville is forty miles south of Indianapolis, twenty west of Columbus, and the same distance east of Bloomington.

NASHVILLE, a small town in Brown township, Hancock county, thirteen miles north-east of Greenfield.

NATCHES, a small town on the New Albany and Vincennes road, south-east corner of Martin county, population 40.

NEAL'S CREEK, a mill stream in Jefferson county.

NEBRASKA, a pleasantly situated town on the Ohio, in the south-west part of Crawford county, with a population of 150.

NETTLE CREEK, a good mill stream, a tributary of White Water, in the north-west part of Wayne county.

NETTLE CREEK, a south-west township in Randolph, population 1,100.

NEVINS, a north-east township in Vigo, population 700.

NEW ALBANY, either the first or second town, as to population, in the State, and the Seat of Justice of Floyd county, is beautifully situated on the Ohio, two miles below the Falls, in lat. 38 deg. 18 min. north, and longitude 8 deg. 49 min. west. It was laid out in the summer of 1813, by Joel, Nathaniel and Abner Scribner, with wide streets, running nearly east and west, parallel with the river, and others crossing them at right angles, the most of which have been well McAdamized, and the side-walks paved. In 1834, the population of New Albany was estimated at 2,500, in 1840, it was 4,226, and at this time it is over 7000. The number of houses is

about 1,200, of which one-fourth are brick. Steamboat building and repairing is carried on to a large extent there, and in the different kinds of mechanical business connected with it, about 500 hands are constantly employed. There are in the city three iron foundries and machine shops, on a large scale, for the manufacture of steam engines and other machinery, one brass foundry, one patent bagging factory for the manufacture of hempen cloths, which cost \$50,000, a marine railway, which cost \$40,000. There are also in New Albany two printing offices, a branch of the State Bank, about 120 stores and groceries, two Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Catholic, one Christian, one Episcopalian, one Lutheran and three Baptist Churches, and the means to facilitate the instruction of the young and the communication of knowledge, are highly creditable to the public spirit and liberality of the citizens. Anderson's Collegiate Institute, chartered by the Legislature, the Old School Presbyterian Theological Seminary, two large District schools, built at the public expense, at a cost of \$12,000, a City school, endowed by the original proprietors, and a large number of private schools are in operation, and all generally well conducted. The Railroad to Salem, and intended to be carried still further, will soon add largely to the business and prosperity of New Albany. The enterprise, industry, morality and public spirit which have heretofore contributed so much to its growth, will not fail to carry it onward hereafter.

NEW AMSTERDAM, see Amsterdam.

NEWBERN, a small town on the east bank of Clifty, in Bartholomew county, nine miles east of Columbus, population 200.

NEW BETHEL is on the Michigan road, nine miles southeast of Indianapolis. It contains about twenty houses, a Baptist church, and 100 inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a small town in Clay, fifteen miles south-west of Bowlinggreen.

NEWBURGH, a flourishing and well situated town on the Ohio, in Warrick county, thirteen miles above Evans-

ville, and eleven south-west of Boonville. It was settled in the year 1817, by Michael Sprinkle, and for some years was called Sprinklesburgh. It now contains a population of 500.

NEWBURY, a small town on the east bank of White river, in Greene county, ten miles south-west of Bloomfield.

NEWBURY, a western township in Lagrange, population 250.

NEW CARLISLE, a small town in St. Joseph county, on the Michigan road, fourteen miles west of South Bend, population 100.

NEWCASTLE, the Seat of Justice of Henry county, and near the centre, was first settled by Charles Jamison. It contains a County Seminary, a good Court House, and other public offices, 100 houses, many of them well built, and a population of 500. It is forty-seven miles north-east of Indianapolis, and twenty south of Muncie.

NEW COLUMBUS, a small town on Fall creek, Madison county, six miles south of Anderson.

NEW CORYDON, a small town in Jay county, population 100, first settled in 1839, by J. B. Gillespie.

NEW DURHAM, a western township in Laporte, population 760.

NEW DURHAM, a small town in same, seven miles south-west of Laporte.

NEW GARDEN, a north-east township in Wayne, population 1,350.

NEW HARMONY, a town on the Wabash, 50 miles from its mouth, in Posey county, and 15 miles north of Mount Vernon, first settled in 1814, by Frederick Rapp and a German colony then just from western Pennsylvania. Mr. Rapp and his company continued here eleven years, having purchased about 17,000 acres of land, much of it of an excellent quality. They cleared an immense farm, planted fine orchards and vineyards, erected mills and manufactures, and built about 200 neat and comfortable houses in their town, among which were two churches. One of them was then much the largest in the State, and had

a fine organ. The compiler of this work, visited New Harmony in December, 1823, and he was strongly impressed with the order, neatness and comfort which every where prevailed, and the results that industry, prudence and talent had produced within so short a time. Mr. Rapp was indeed a patriarch, who, by means of religious influence, was able to direct and efficiently sustain the combined efforts of his society. In 1825, the celebrated Robert Owen purchased the town and a considerable part of the land, for the purpose of making an experiment of his *social system*, and Mr. Rapp and his company returned to Pennsylvania. Mr. Owen's experiment was a complete failure. Some fifteen years after his first visit, the compiler of this article saw New Harmony again. It then appeared to be much changed, and exhibited many marks of decay. It is said to be in a good condition at this time, and to have a population of 800.

NEW LANCASTER, a small town in Huntington county, ten miles south of Huntington on the east bank of the Salamonie.

NEW LONDON, a small town in Howard county.

NEW MARION, a small town on the Michigan road, in Ripley county, eight miles south-west of Versailles, population 250.

NEWMARKET is situated on the Ohio river, in Harrison county, thirty-five miles below the Falls. Large quantities of produce are shipped to the south from this point. Its population is 225.

NEW MAYSVILLE, a small town in Floyd township, Putnam county, twelve miles north-east of Greencastle.

NEWPORT, the Seat of Justice of Vermillion county, is situated on the south bank of Little Vermillion, two miles from its mouth, seventy-five miles west from Indianapolis, sixteen miles north of Clinton, and fourteen south of Perrysville. It was laid out in 1835, by S. S. Collett, and contains a population of 250.

NEWPORT, a flourishing village in Wayne county, eleven miles north-east of Centreville, population 400.

NEW PROVIDENCE, in the west part of Clark county, on the New Albany and Salem Railroad, population 250.

NEWRY, a small town on the Muscackituck, Vernon township, Jackson county, fifteen miles east of Brownstown.

NEW SALEM, a small town in Rush, seven miles south-east of Rushville.

NEW SALISBURY, a small town in Morgan township, Harrison county, eight miles north of Corydon.

NEWTON, a township in Jasper county.

NEWTOWN, a pleasant village in Fountain county, fourteen miles north-east of Covington. It contains about fifty houses and 300 inhabitants. It lies in the borders of the Shawanee prairie, and has some of the best land in the State about it.

NEW TRENTON, a small town in Franklin county, eleven miles south-east of Brookville, population 150.

NEWVILLE, a south-east township in DeKalb county, population 260.

NEWVILLE, a small town in Wells county.

NEW WASHINGTON, a pleasant village in Clark county, 12 miles north-east of Charlestown and seven from the Ohio, population 300. It contains a flourishing Academy.

NEW WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Clark, population 1,300.

NEW WINCHESTER, a small town in Hendricks, seven miles west of Danville.

NILES, a northern township in Delaware county.

NINEVEH CREEK, a mill stream, rising in Johnson, runs south-east into Bartholomew, and falls into Blue river eight miles above Columbus.

NINEVEH, a north-west township in Bartholomew, population 800.

NINEVEH, a southern township in Johnson, population 1,380.

NOBLE COUNTY, named in honor of Noah Noble, Governor of the State from 1831 to 1837, was organized in 1836. It contains 432 square miles, and is bounded

north by Lagrange, east by DeKalb, south by Allen and Whitley, and west by Kosciusko and Elkhart. The civil townships are Washington, Sparta, Perry, Elkhart, York, Noble, Green, Jefferson, Orange, Wayne, Allen and Swan. The population in 1840 was 2,702, at this time it is about 8,000.

The face of the country is considerably diversified, portions of it being nearly level, and other parts somewhat rolling or hilly. About one-half is heavy timber, the balance, with the exception of one prairie of 4,000 acres, and several small ones, is barrens or oak openings. The soil is mostly a black loam, mixed with sand, and there is very little clay. In places, small, wet prairies are intermixed with small lakes and rolling gravelly barrens, and the soil is poor; but generally the soil is rich, and well adapted to wheat, oats and corn, and in the timbered land, to grass. The surplus articles sold are wheat, hogs, cattle, &c., the two former taken to Fort Wayne, and the latter sold to drovers, all heretofore to the amount of about \$50,000 a-year; but this amount will soon be largely increased.

There are in the county three grist mills, fourteen saw mills, fourteen stores, four groceries, three lawyers, eighteen physicians, twenty-one preachers, and about 150 mechanics of the trades most in demand. Iron ore is found in large quantities and of an excellent quality, and about three tons of good bar iron a day are manufactured at a forge at Rochester, in the north-west part of the county. Good schools are kept up in most of the common school districts into which the whole county is divided.

The taxable land amounts to 236,000 acres, and about 30,000 still belong to the United States.

NOBLE, a township in Cass county, population 750.

NOBLE, an interior township in Laporte, population 765.

NOBLE, an eastern township in Rush, population 1,900.

NOBLE, a township in Shelby.

NOBLESVILLE, the Seat of Justice of Hamilton county, first settled in 1824, is situated on an extensive and fertile plain, on the east bank of White river. It contains a fine County Seminary, recently erected, one Methodist, one Christian, and one Presbyterian church, seven stores, two hotels, and 700 inhabitants. The work now progressing on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, which will soon be completed to Noblesville, is giving consequence to the town, and it is again beginning to flourish. It is twenty-one miles north north-east of Indianapolis, and fifty south of Peru.

NOBLESVILLE, a central township in Hamilton.

NOLAND'S FORK, a fine mill stream in Randolph, runs south through the centre of Wayne, and empties into the west fork of White Water in the north part of Fayette, near Waterloo.

NORTH, a township in Marshall, population 270.

NORTH EAST, a township in Orange, population 1,200.

NORTHFIELD, a small town on the Michigan road, in Boone county, ten miles east of Lebanon and nineteen north north-west of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1830, by Hiram McQuitty, population 150.

NORTH FORK, of Muscackituck, rises in Decatur and joins with South Fork at Vernon.

NORTH LIBERTY, a small town in Miami county, north side of Eel river, ten miles north-east of Peru.

NORTH MADISON is situated at the head of the PLAIN, two miles from Madison, and contains the principal workshops for the Railroad, sixty houses, and 400 inhabitants.

NORTHPORT, in Orange township, Noble county, is situated on the north fork of Elkhart, where the State commenced erecting a feeder dam for the Wabash and Michigan Canal.

NORTH SALEM, a small town in Hendricks county, ten miles north-west of Danville.

NORTH WEST, a township in Orange, population 1,000.

NORTH WESTERN, the name of a prairie in Pulaski county.

NORTON'S CREEK, runs south-east into the Wabash in Vermillion county.

NOTTINGHAM, a south-east township in Wells county.

NUMA, a small village in Parke county, on the canal line, eleven miles north of Terre Haute.

OAK GROVE, a southern township in Benton, population 400.

OGEN'S CREEK, a mill stream in Wabash county.

OHIO COUNTY, named after the river on whose borders it is situated, was organized in 1844. It is bounded on the north by Dearborn, on the east by the Ohio, on the south by Switzerland, and west by Ripley. It is the smallest county in the State, and contains only ninety square miles. The civil townships are four in number, viz: Randolph, Union, Cass and Pike. The population is, at this time, about 6,000. The face of the country, with the exception of some large and fine bottoms on the Ohio and Laughery, is very hilly, yet in general not so uneven that it cannot be cultivated. The soil is uniformly good; on the bottoms, hill sides and tops, well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, &c., and in the interior especially so, to grass. Beech, walnut, ash and sugar predominate near the streams; oak and hickory in other places. About half the county has been cleared and is in cultivation, and the most of it is well farmed. The surplus articles exported are taken to a southern market mostly, and consist of hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, mules, flour, hay, and all kinds of marketing, and their value is estimated to amount to \$250,000 annually.

There are in the county six grist mills, propelled by water, two do. by steam, eleven saw mills, one cotton manufactory employing about 100 hands, one woollen do., one iron foundry and finishing shop, two large distilleries, one printing office, twenty-five stores, twelve groceries, ten ware-houses, six lawyers, ten physicians, fifteen preachers, and about 275 mechanics, principally carpenters, coopers, shoemakers, and other trades most in demand. The products of the manufactories are estimated at \$110,000 a year. The Methodists have good

churches in Rising Sun and Hartford, and others in the country. The New and Old School Presbyterians also have churches in Rising Sun, and the former, one in Cass township. The Universalists have one in town, and the Reformed Baptists also one, with another in Union township. The taxable land in the county amounts to 50,000 acres.

This county, after a long contest, was formed, no doubt, in violation of the constitution; but the convenience of the public, from local situation, appearing to require it, it has been submitted to.

OHIO, a south-west township in Bartholomew, population 1,000.

OHIO, a southern township in Crawford.

OHIO, a southern township in Spencer, population 2,000.

OHIO, a south-west township in Warrick.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY. On the 14th of February, 1848, the Legislature of this State granted a Charter of incorporation, by which some of the most respectable citizens of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, were authorized to construct a Railroad on the route from Cincinnati to St. Louis, so far as this State is concerned, and when the right of way in the adjoining States should be granted, the Road might then be continued through them. The Charter is a liberal one; the Company has been organized under its provisions, and the route proposed is to pass through the counties of Dearborn, Ripley, Jennings, Jackson, Lawrence, Martin, Daviess and Knox, a distance of 153 miles in a straight line, or probably the necessary curves would require at least 165 miles. It was confidently expected that the City of Cincinnati would subscribe \$1,000,000 in stock, St. Louis \$500,000, and the counties and people along the line \$1,000,000, which it is estimated would pay half the expense of the whole work. Were this done, the balance of the stock might doubtless be raised, and a work of immense importance not only to the west but to the Union, would be completed. The President

of the Company is Abner T. Ellis; Secretary, Benjamin M. Thomas, and Treasurer, John Ross. The line has been run by Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, and the route reported practicable. The Legislature of Illinois has not yet confirmed the charter, but it will without doubt do so.

OIL, a north-east township in Perry, population 500.

OIL CREEK, a mill stream in Perry county, runs south into the Ohio ten miles above Rome.

OLDENBURGH, a small town in Ray township, Franklin county, population 300.

OLIVE, a township in Elkhart, population 200.

OLIVE, a western township in St. Joseph county.

ONTARIO, a flourishing village on Pigeon river, La-grange county, with 100 frame houses, and 400 inhabitants.

ORANGE COUNTY, organized in 1816, was named from the county in North Carolina in which many of the principal citizens had previously resided. It is bounded north by Lawrence, east by Washington and Crawford, south by Crawford, and west by Dubois and Martin, and being twenty miles square, contains 400 square miles. It is divided into nine townships, viz: North East, Stamper's Creek, South East, Orleans, Greenfield, Paoli, French Lick, Jackson and North West. The population in 1830 was 7,909, in 1840, 9,602, and at this time about 12,000. The south part of the county is hilly, and abounds with fine springs of water, the north undulating. About one-fifth of the county is bottom land with a rich soil, and an equal amount is barrens. The balance is uplands, and was originally well timbered with oak, hickory, poplar, ash, walnut, cherry, sugar and beech, and the soil well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c.

The surplus articles annually exported are corn 30,000 bushels, 20,000 do. of wheat, 20,000 do. of oats, 6,000 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 1,200 horses, and 300 mules, estimated to be worth \$150,000.

There are in the county thirteen grist and saw mills propelled by water, three do. propelled by steam, three

carding machines, eight tanneries, eighteen stores, five groceries, one printing office, two lawyers, thirteen physicians, twenty-five preachers, 126 mechanics, of trades most needed, one County Seminary and seventy district schools, in which 4,200 children are instructed about three months in the year.

There are many sinks or caverns in the county, which has lime-stone mostly for its base, where many of the springs and streams fall into the earth and there find subterraneous passages, until they unite with larger streams or reappear with larger and stronger currents. See Lost river and Half Moon spring, which are specimens.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 200,000 acres, and about 50,000 have been selected for the Canal Grant.

ORANGE, a south-west township in Fayette, population 1,250.

ORANGE, an eastern township in Noble, population 700.

ORANGE, a south-west township in Rush, population 2,000.

ORLAND, a thriving village in the north-west corner of Steuben county, on Crooked creek, ten miles north-west of Angola. The population is about 300.

ORLEANS, a pleasant village, with a beautiful country around it, in the north part of Orange county, eight miles north of Paoli. It contains 85 houses.

OSSIAN, a small town in Wells county.

OSWEGO, a small town at the outlet of Tippecanoe lake, in Kosciusko county, six miles north-east of Warsaw. It contains a population of 250.

OTTER CREEK, a western township in Ripley, population 550.

OTTER VILLAGE, a small town in the west part of Ripley.

OTTER CREEK, a mill stream, rises in the north part of Clay, and runs west through the north of Vigo into the Wabash.

OTTER CREEK, a northern township in Vigo, population 1,000.

OUIATENON, or Wea Town, an old Indian town and Mission, eight miles below Lafayette. When destroyed by Gen. Scott in 1791, it contained 70 houses, some of them well built and furnished, a large Mission house, two stores, a smith's shop, &c.

OWEN COUNTY, organized in 1819, was named in honor of Col. Abraham Owen, of Kentucky, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, while serving as a volunteer aid to Gen. Harrison. It is bounded north by Putnam, east by Morgan and Monroe, south by Greene, and west by Clay, and contains 396 square miles. The civil divisions into townships are Harrison, Wayne and Clay in the east, Franklin and Jefferson on the south, Marion and Morgan on the west, Jackson, Jennings and Taylor on the north, and Montgomery, Washington and Lafayette in the interior. The population in 1830 was 4,960, in 1840, 8,359, and at this time about 12,000. With the exception of the bottoms of White river, which in general are large and fertile, and a few tracts of level, wet land, when drained, well adapted to grass, the balance of the county is undulating or rolling, a medium between the hilly region farther east and the level country on the north, west and south. The upland portion is generally a rich, clay soil, and well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, grass, and other articles common to the climate. The timber is mostly of a good quality. Iron ore and coal are found in abundance in the southern and western part of the county. The former is known to the manufacturer by the name of "liver ore," is destitute of manganese, and contains $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of pure metal. This ore is very easy of access.

The surplus articles exported in 1848, were, 24,534 hogs, 57,760 bushels of wheat, 18,000 do. of corn, which, with tobacco and other articles of marketing, make the whole amount about the value of \$200,000.

There are in Owen county about twenty grist mills, twenty-one saw mills, four carding machines, one printing office, fifteen stores, two groceries, five lawyers, four-

teen physicians, thirteen preachers, nine Christian, seven Baptist, six Methodist and two Presbyterian churches, and eighty-four mechanics of the trades most in demand.

The falls of Eel river furnish the best water power, and are among the most remarkable curiosities in the State. They are three-fourths of a mile apart, the upper fall is 45 feet within a short distance, the lower fall is 35 feet perpendicular. The proprietors of these falls, though they have often talked of making large improvements there, have as yet done but little. Iron ore is abundant in the vicinity. It is much to be regretted that such facilities for valuable and important improvements should not attract the attention to which they have such claims.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 165,768 acres, 19,000 acres have been selected for Canal lands.

The first settlement in Owen county was made about the beginning of 1817, by John Dunn, Philip Hart, David Thomas and Samuel Bigger. The first church organized and the first meeting house and mill built was in 1819. Previous to that time, grain was sent about sixty miles to be ground. As a memorial of old customs, it appears that at the sale of lots for the County Seat in 1821, the county board allowed \$9 87½ for whiskey to treat the bidders. Now there is no one authorized to retail spirits, a majority of the citizens having decided not to allow licenses.

OWEN, a township in Clark, population 900.

OWEN, an interior township in Clinton, population 650.

OWEN, a western township in Jackson, population 1,050.

OWENSVILLE, a small town in Gibson county, nine miles south-west of Princeton.

OWL CREEK, a mill stream in Fulton county.

OWL PRAIRIE, so called from its being contiguous to the camp and hunting ground of a Delaware chief of that name. It is situated in Daviess county, sixteen miles north of Washington, and is a high, level, and fertile tract of land containing 1,500 or 2,000 acres.

OXFORD, the County Seat of Benton county, is situated on the road from Lafayette to Chicago, 20 miles from the former and 110 from the latter, and 20 north of Williamsport. It was first settled in 1847, by H. T. Howard.

OX FORK, a mill stream in the west part of Scott county, running north into Stucker's Fork.

ODD FELLOWS.—This remarkable Society, though it was introduced into this State at a late period, has rapidly increased in numbers.

The first subordinate lodge was established at New Albany, by virtue of a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the 9th October, 1835, upon the petition of "Joseph Barclay and others." This lodge, though very successful for a few years,—reporting for the years 1836–7 a revenue of \$1,013 84,—subsequently became extinct. Other subordinate lodges were also established under the authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

On the 17th May, 1837, (New Albany Lodge, No. 1, Monroe Lodge, No. 2, of Madison, and ——— Lodge, No. —, having petitioned for the same), a charter for a State Grand Lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was instituted at New Albany, on the 14th August, 1837. The Grand Lodge of the State was removed to Madison in 1842, and to Indianapolis in January, 1846, at which latter place its sessions are now held on the third Tuesdays in July and January.

By the report of the State Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending September, 1839, it appears that the total number of subordinate lodges was *four*, total number of contributing members 208; total revenues \$2,235 21.

By the proceedings of the State Grand Lodge, July session, 1849, it appears that the number of subordinate lodges had increased to *sixty*; number of contributing members 2,665; total revenues \$17,762 12; (the report to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1849, states these revenues at \$31,202

73.) Amount paid for relief of 269 brothers, \$3,263 34; for education of orphans \$142 13; for burying the dead \$505 00; total relief, \$4,180 47.

The Grand Masters, and their terms of service, are as follows:

In 1837-8, Joseph Barclay or Barkley; in 1838-9, Richard D. Evans; in 1839-40, William Ford; in 1840-1, Christian Bucher; in 1841-2, John Neal; in 1842-3, James W. Hinds; in 1843-4, Noah H. Cobb; in 1844-5, William Cross; in 1845-6, John H. Taylor; in 1846-7, Joel B. McFarland; in 1847-8, John Green; in 1848-9, Philander B. Brown; in 1849-50, Job B. Eldredge.

The *Encampment* branch of this order has also begun to flourish, under the auspices of the Grand Encampment, established at Indianapolis, on the 10th January, 1847.

According to reports to Grand Encampment for the year ending June, 1849, the number of subordinate Encampments was 17; number of members, 340; total revenue, \$1,277 44; total relief, \$207 00.

PAINT CREEK, a tributary of Deer creek, in Carroll county.

PALESTINE, a small town on Sugar creek, in Hancock county.

PALESTINE, a small town in the south-west of Monroe, on Indian creek.

PALMYRA, a small town in Morgan township, Harrison county.

PALMYRA, a small town in Rush, nine miles south-east of Rushville.

PAOLI, the Seat of Justice of Orange county, was first settled in 1816. It is situated near the centre of the county, on the turnpike from New Albany to Vincennes, forty miles from the former, sixty-four from the latter, and 100 nearly south of Indianapolis. It contains excellent county buildings, a County Seminary, a Methodist and a Presbyterian Church, 150 houses, of which five only are brick, and 400 inhabitants.

PARISH GROVE, a western township in Benton county,

population 250. This township derives its name from that of the grove in the Grand prairie at a distance from any other timber, which has long been a noted landmark for travellers.

PARIS, a pleasant village, near the south line of Jennings county, eleven miles south of Vernon, and seventeen north-west of Madison. It contains 48 houses and about 250 inhabitants.

PARIS, a small town in the north part of Posey county.

PARKE COUNTY, organized in 1821, was named in honor of Benjamin Parke, the first member of Congress for the Territory, and afterwards a Territorial and then a District Judge. It is bounded north by Fountain and Montgomery, east by Putnam, south by Clay and Vigo, and west by the Wabash, and it contains about 440 square miles. The civil townships are Adams, Washington, Sugar Creek, Liberty, Reserve, Wabash, Florida, Rackoon, Union, Jackson and Green. The population in 1830 was 7,534, in 1840, 13,499, and at this time about 18,000. At least two-thirds of the county is either level or slightly undulating, the balance is more undulating, and in places swells into hills, which usually have no great elevation. There are several small, rich prairies, with well timbered lands adjacent, and there are some sandy and poor barrens, but more than three-fourths of the county was originally covered with fine forests of oak, walnut, sugar, beech, ash and hickory. The soil is mostly a black loam with a mixture of sand, easily cultivated, and equal in fertility to any part of the west. To this also add the fine water power that may be had on Sugar and Rackoon creeks, and their numerous branches, the beds of coal and iron ore, and the location on the Wabash river and the Wabash and Erie Canal, and this may, in most respects, be esteemed the best county in the State. The surplus articles exported in a year, have been found to be 100,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 do. wheat, 20,000 do oats, 20,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 hogs, 3,000 head of cattle, and 200 horses and

mules, estimated to be worth over \$300,000, and all the product of the county.

There are in the county twenty grist mills, twenty-four saw mills, six carding machines, thirty-one stores, six groceries, two printing offices, seven lawyers, twenty-five physicians, twenty-five preachers and 275 mechanics. There is a County Seminary at Rockville with fifty students, and a Female Seminary with forty, and of 6,252 children between 5 and 21 years of age, 5,200 attend school from three to six months in the year. The prevailing religious denominations are Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Christians.

The taxable land amounts to 261,438 acres; 9,320 acres more have been purchased but are not yet taxable, and 7,610 acres still belong to the United States.

PARKERSBURGH, a small town in Montgomery county, twelve miles south of Crawfordsville.

PATOKA RIVER rises in the southern part of Orange, and runs west through Crawford, Dubois, Pike and Gibson, and falls into the Wabash just below the mouth of White river. It is about 100 miles in length, is 50 yards wide, and is navigable in high water over 60 miles.

PATOKA, a north-west township in Crawford.

PATOKA, a south-west township in Dubois, population 1,400.

PATOKA, a central township in Gibson, population 2,750.

PATOKA, a township in Pike, with a population of 730.

PAWPAW, a mill stream in Wabash county, runs west into Miami, and falls into Eel river.

PAYNESVILLE, a small town on the National road, in Wayne county.

PENDLETON, a flourishing village at the Falls of Fall creek, in Madison county, named after the proprietor, was first settled in 1826; a mill, however, had been built on the school section, at the Falls, previously. It now contains 75 houses and a population of 400. There are very fine quarries of lime-stone, and also marble, in

the vicinity, the water power is valuable, the country around is fertile, beautifully undulating and healthy, and the opening of the Bellefontaine Railroad, which will soon be completed to this place, will make it an important point.

PENN, a north-west township in Jay county, population 700, first settled in 1834, by Moses Hamilton.

PENN, an eastern township in St. Joseph county.

PENNSYLVANIABURGH, a small town in the north part of Ripley.

PERRY COUNTY, organized in 1814, was named in honor of the gallant Commodore Oliver H. Perry. It contains about 400 square miles, and is bounded north by Dubois and Crawford, east by Crawford and the Ohio river, south by the Ohio, and west by Spencer and Dubois. The civil townships are Troy, Deer Creek, Anderson, Clark, Tobin, Union, Oil and Leopold. The population in 1830 was 3,378, in 1840, 4,655, and at this time about 8,000. With the exception of about 20,000 acres of bottom land along the Ohio and Anderson, and some tracts of wet beech lands at the heads of the streams, the balance of the county is very hilly. On the bottoms and a portion of the hill sides and tops, the soil is rich, but much the largest part of the county is what is usually denominated *poor land*, though there is but a small part of it which may not, with careful farming, be made productive. The timber is generally of an excellent quality, and the best of oak and poplar are found on the hills; and in the bottoms, sugar, beech, ash and walnut. The surplus articles exported are corn, hay, pork and various kinds of marketing supplied mostly by the river bottoms, for as yet very little surplus is brought from the interior. The trade in wood and coal for the steamboats on the Ohio is becoming large, and employs a great many hands.

There are in the county seventeen grist and saw mills, twenty-five stores, ten groceries, fifteen ware-houses, five lawyers, fourteen physicians, twenty preachers and 250 mechanics. There are eleven churches, of which five are

Baptist, two Methodist, three Catholic, and one Unitarian. The taxable land in the county amounts to 75,665 acres, while the remaining 179,000 acres has either been too recently purchased to be taxed, or has been selected for Canal lands, or still belongs to the United States, which is the case with the most of it.

In the first settlement of Perry, the business of hunting engaged the attention of many of the people, to procure even their necessary food, and on occasions, the women were not less fearless and efficient than the other sex. Among the incidents that occurred in the early history of the county, is the following: John Archibald and his wife, having succeeded in treeing a bear, cut down the tree, which unfortunately fell on the husband, broke his leg, and held him fast to the ground. In the hurry of the moment the wife never noticed the accident, but she and the dogs pursued the bear for a mile or two, when he was brought to bay and she came up and killed him. For the first time she then missed her husband, and hastily returning relieved him from his unpleasant situation. Mr. A. is still alive, though he never obtained the perfect use of his limbs again.

The abundant and easily accessible veins of coal in Perry county, which, with other facilities, are described under the head "CANNELTON," early attracted the attention of capitalists to the expediency of establishing manufactories there on a large scale, and the INDIANA POTTERY, for making Queensware, was built up near Troy some twelve years ago, at a heavy expense. Workmen were brought from England, who became unmanageable here, and faithless or incompetent agents rendered the effort a failure in a great measure; but the company are not yet discouraged, and they still expect to prosecute the business with success.

The American Cannel Coal Company, with a capital of \$500,000, was incorporated in 1836. This Company proceeded to purchase 7,000 acres of land, of which 5,000 acres are coal lands. They commenced the working of coal, and last year employed eighty miners, and sold

Map of CANNELTON

PERRY CO. IA.
Surveyed and drawn by

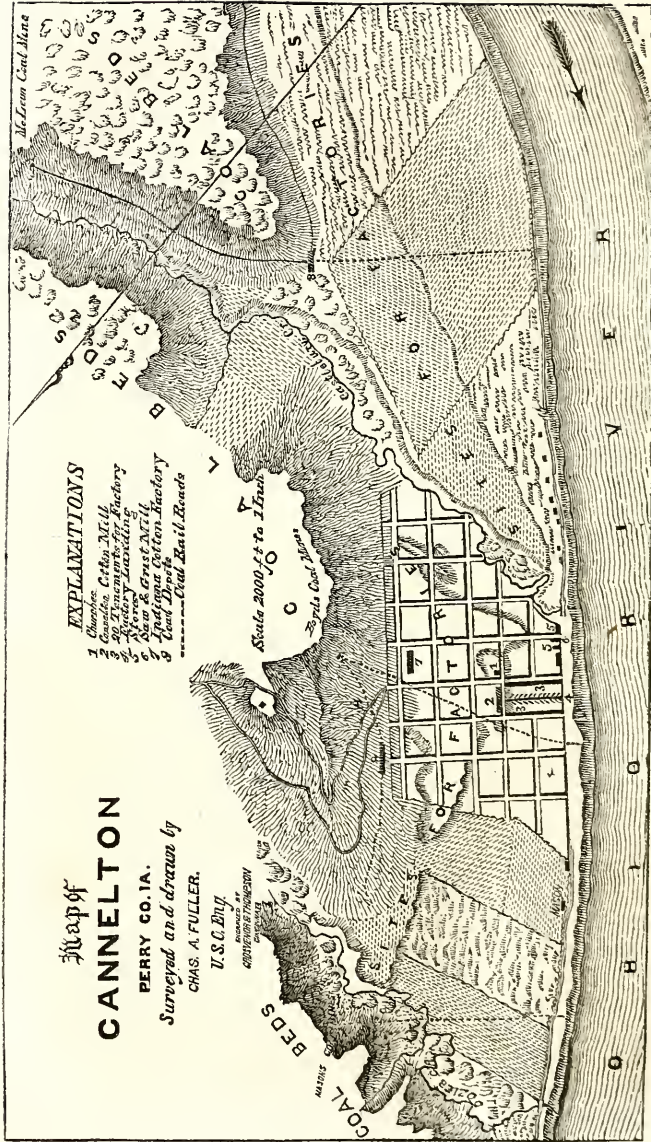
CHAS. A. FULLER,
U.S.C. Eng.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE
CANNELTON

EXPLANATIONS

- 1 Churches
- 2 Gasden, Cotton Mill
- 3 Pop. Trunking for Factory
- 4 Factory Landing
- 5 Saw & Grist Mill
- 6 Indiana Cotton Factory
- 7 Coal Docks
- 8 Coal Rail Roads

Scale 2000 ft to 1 Inch



at the bank over 400,000 bushels of coal. They laid out the town, the site of which is on a bend of the Ohio, and embraces over 1,000 acres between the river and the coal hills. Lots of from two to four acres, above the highest floods, have been laid out for cotton and other mills, from which railroads will be made to the coal and also to the landing, which is a very fine one. In providing for the growth of the town and the encouragement of manufactures, the rent for coal of only one cent per bushel for twenty-five years will be charged, while the cost for digging is only two cents per bushel. The inducements for building up a large manufacturing town are power, ample, cheap and certain; cheap food; facilities for transportation; nearness to the market to be supplied and the materials to be manufactured; healthy situation, with the best and cheapest building materials. The legislature of Indiana have also granted twelve charters of the most liberal character, for manufacturing establishments, and two of these, the CANNELTON COTTON MILL, and the INDIANA COTTON MILL, have been organized and will soon be in operation. The former will contain 10,500 spindles, and corresponding machinery for making sheetings, and will employ about 375 operatives. The factory will be of stone 272 feet long, 65 feet wide, and four stories high. This building, with the ware-house, superintendent's house, and twenty-five boarding houses for operatives, all now in progress, will occupy a lot of eight acres on the bank of the Ohio, where the navigation is rarely interrupted, and within one-third of a mile of an inexhaustible and rich coal bed.

The INDIANA COTTON MILL is to contain, at present, 2,000 spindles, and will make coarse tickings and cotton flannel. Gen. C. T. James, of Providence, Rhode Island, is the Contractor for these works, and A. McGregor, of Newport, Rhode Island, the Engineer. The machinery will be of the most perfect kind, from the establishment of W. Mason & Co., Taunton, Mass.

This enterprise is intended to be but the beginning of a

movement which may result in giving the control of the price of cotton to the country, where it is produced. It may, too, operate as a check to over production, by giving cotton planters other means of investment besides lands and slaves, and it may result in changing the character of the present cotton manufacturing districts of the world, for the coal districts in the vicinity, and the fertile and healthy regions around, present opportunities for the increase of manufactures to an unlimited extent. The wealth of Indiana may eventually be concentrated in this part of the State, which was so long overlooked by emigrants. The present improvements at Cannelton owe their origin to Gen. Seth Hunt, of N. H., a man of singular intelligence and energy, who, in connection with Messrs. Hobart, Williams and Russell, then wealthy capitalists of Boston, formed the *American Cannel Coal Company*, purchased the lands, and procured several entries to be opened to the coal strata. If the respective companies do not calculate on too large profits, and relying on these, neglect the system, attention and economy which manufacturing establishments every where require, they will scarcely fail of success. It is this neglect which has occasioned so many failures in the efforts to build up manufactories in the west.

PERRY, a northern township in Allen, population 675.

PERRY, a northern township in Boone, population 620.

PERRY, a western township in Clay, population 625.

PERRY, a south-west township in Clinton, population 800.

PERRY, a township in Delaware.

PERRY, a north-west township in Lawrence, population 1,800.

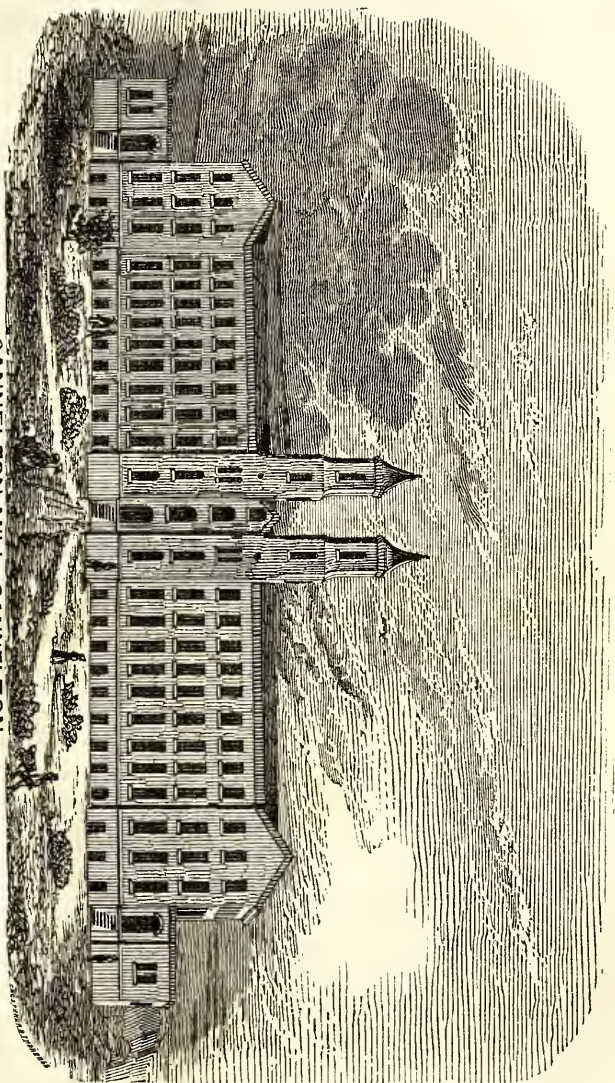
PERRY, a southern township in Marion, population 2,200.

PERRY, a western township in Martin, population 1,200.

PERRY, a northern township in Miami, population 930.

PERRY, a southern township in Monroe, population 1,050.

CANNELTON MILL CANNELTON.



PERRY, a western township in Noble, population 1,200.

PERRY, an eastern township in Tippecanoe, population 700.

PERRY, a western township in Vanderburgh, population 500.

PERRY, a north-west township in Wayne, population 800.

PERRYSBURGH, a small town in the north-west part of Miami county.

PERRYSVILLE, the largest town in Vermillion county, is situated on the west bank of the Wabash, fourteen miles north of Newport. It was laid out in the year 1825, by James Blair. It contains a steam mill, two churches, and is a good business point from its connection with a rich country back of it, and with the Wabash and Erie Canal, from which there is a side cut to this place.

PERU, the Seat of Justice of Miami county, is situated near the centre of the county, on the north bank of the Wabash and on the Wabash and Erie Canal, 68 miles north of Indianapolis, 60 west south-west of Fort Wayne, and the same distance east north-east of Lafayette. It was laid out in 1825, by the late Judge Hood. It now contains six churches, one each for the Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Catholics, Old School and New School Presbyterians, over 200 houses and about 1,500 inhabitants. The fine country around Peru, and the enterprise of its citizens, which is doing much to complete the Railroad from Indianapolis to this place, must make it an important point.

PETE CORNSTALK, a small stream in Howard county.

PETERSBURGH, the Seat of Justice of Pike county, is situated one mile south of White river, and four and a half miles below the junction of the east and west forks. It was laid out in 1817, and named after Peter Brenton, who made the principal donation for the purpose of obtaining the County Seat. The first settlers were John McIntire, Thomas C. Stewart, Peter Brenton,

Thomas Mead, Thomas Case, John Finn, and others. It contains seven stores, two groceries, three taverns, two churches, 100 dwelling houses, of which five only are brick, and a population of 450. The situation is a very fine one, on an oval, elevated plain, on the east side of Pride's creek, and the country around is very fertile. Petersburg is 110 miles south-west of Indianapolis, 20 south-east of Vincennes, and 19 north-east of Princeton.

PHELP'S BRANCH, a small stream in Pulaski county.

PHILADELPHIA, a small town on the National road, at the crossing of Sugar creek, in Hancock county, four and a-half miles west of Greenfield.

PHILOMATH, a small town in the north-west corner of Union county, laid out in 1833, by J. Kidwell and J. Adams, where they attempted for several years to sustain a Universalist College and Press, for the dissemination of their sentiments. The attempt proved a failure, for the Press has been removed, and the College abandoned.

PIERSON, the name of a township and prairie in Pulaski county.

PIGEON CREEK, or Big Pigeon, as it is often called, is a considerable water course and valuable mill stream, which rises near Princeton, runs south then south-west through Gibson, Warrick and Vanderburgh, and falls into the Ohio at Evansville.

PIGEON, a southern township in Vanderburgh, population 5,500.

PIGEON RIVER, rises in Steuben county, and runs west north-west through Lagrange into Michigan, where it falls into the St. Joseph. It is a valuable mill stream, and being fed from small lakes, has a sufficient supply of water at all times. Its course is serpentine, and it is not navigable.

PIGEON ROOST, a creek tributary to Stucker's fork, in Scott county, and a settlement near it, where a massacre by the Indians took place in 1812. See History in first part.

PIKE COUNTY, organized in 1817, was named in honor

of Gen. Z. M. Pike, who fell at the capture of York, April 27, 1813. It is bounded north by White river, which separates it from Knox and Daviess, east by Dubois, south by Warrick and Gibson, and west by Gibson, and it contains 337 square miles. The civil townships are Jefferson, Washington, Madison, Clay, Patoka, Monroe and Logan. The population in 1830 was 2,464, in 1840, 4,769, and at this time about 6,500. The face of the country is either level or gently rolling. In the western part of the county the soil is generally a rich, dark loam, with a mixture of sand, and the large bottoms, which compose about one-sixth of the county, are as fertile as any part of the State, and probably no larger crops of corn are raised in any part of the west. Walnut, hickory, peccan, poplar, cottonwood, ash and elm are the prevailing timber. In the eastern part of the county there is more sand, the soil is much poorer, and the prevailing timber is oak, hickory, gum, sassafras and dogwood. The surplus products are corn, wheat, oats, pork, beef, horses, the annual value of which is estimated at \$150,000.

There are in the county five saw mills, six grist mills, one carding machine, sixteen stores and groceries, three lawyers, ten physicians, eight preachers, two Methodist, one Cumberland Presbyterian and three Baptist Churches, and two others which are used in common by different denominations. The different mechanics are blacksmiths five, carpenters thirteen, masons four, coopers four, wagon-makers four, tanners three, saddlers two, millwrights two, carders and tinnerns one each. There is a great abundance of good coal in the county. Water power for mills is deficient, but both White river and Patoka may at times be navigated, and the Canal, which will soon be completed, ought to encourage great and rapid improvements.

The lands subject to taxation amount to 88,900 acres, and 123,000 acres still belong to the United States.

Two miles south-west from Petersburg is a mound apparently artificial, which is about 70 feet in height, 20

or 30 feet across the top, and so steep that wagons can with difficulty ascend it. It is apparently an Indian place of burial, for human bones in great abundance are found here. It is now used by the whites for a burying ground.

PIKE, a north-west township in Marion, population 2,000.

PIKE, a western township in Ohio county, population 550.

PIKE, a central township in Warren.

PIKE CREEK, a mill stream in Delaware county.

PINE, a north east township in Benton, population 300.

PINE LAKE, a beautiful sheet of water one mile north-west of Laporte, two and a-half miles in length, and one and a-half in breadth.

PINE CREEK rises in the north part of Marshall and runs north-west into the Kankakee.

PINE CREEK, an excellent mill stream in Warren county, rises in Benton and runs south into the Wabash opposite to Attica. It has high banks covered with pine and cedar, and abounding with coal, and its numerous rapids furnish many good sites for water works.

PINE, a northern township in Warren.

PIPE CREEK, an excellent mill stream, with a rapid current and good banks, rises in Miami and runs north-west into the Wabash seven miles above Logansport, in Cass county.

PIPE CREEK, a mill stream, rises in the north part of Madison and runs south-west into Hamilton, and falls into White river a short distance west of the county line.

PIPE CREEK, a western township in Madison.

PITTSBOROUGH, a small town in Hendricks, eight miles north-east of Danville, and 19 north-west of Indianapolis. It was named from the County Seat of Chatham, N. C., from which the proprietor emigrated.

PITTSBURGH, a small town on the west bank of the Wabash, at the feeder dam in Carroll county. It is well

situated for manufactures, and contains a foundry, a woollen manufactory, and several valuable mills.

PLAIN, an interior township in Kosciusko.

PLAINFIELD, a small town in Hendricks county, on the National road, at the crossing of White Lick.

PLATT'S CREEK, in the south part of Dubois, runs west into the Patoka.

PLEASANT, a southern township in Allen, population 260.

PLEASANT, a northern township in Grant, population 650.

PLEASANT, a northern township in Johnson, population 800.

PLEASANT, an eastern township in Laporte, population 715.

PLEASANT, a southern township in Porter, population 300.

PLEASANT, a north-west township in Switzerland county.

PLEASANT GARDEN, a small town on the National road in Putnam county, nine miles south-west of Greencastle.

PLEASANT HILL, a beautifully situated town with about 40 houses, 13 miles north-west of Crawfordsville, on the road to Attica.

PLEASANT RUN, a north-east township in Lawrence, population 1,320.

PLEASANT RUN rises in the east part of Marion, and runs south-west into White river, three miles below Indianapolis.

PLEASANTVILLE, a small town in Carr township, Jackson county, 12 miles west of Brownstown.

PLUM CREEK, a small stream in Switzerland county, that falls into the Ohio two miles above Vevay.

PLUMMER, an eastern township in Greene, population 1,750.

PLYMOUTH, the Seat of Justice of Marshall county, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of Yellow river, 25 miles from its junction with the Kankakee, and on the Michigan road 42 miles north of Logansport, and 24

south of South Bend. It was first settled in 1834, by Grove Pomroy, M. Coe and U. Metcalf. It now contains good county buildings, seven stores and groceries, one Presbyterian Church, 51 houses and 300 inhabitants; and as the county, which has naturally great advantages, improves, Plymouth must become an important town.

POINT, a township in Posey, which includes the tongue of land between the Wabash and the Ohio just above their junction. It is the most southern point in the State.

POINT COMMERCE, a small town in the north part of Greene, at the junction of Eel and White rivers, population 150.

POISON CREEK, a good mill stream in Perry county, running south into the Ohio four miles above Rome. Its name is derived from the prevalence of the Milk-Sickness in its vicinity.

POLK, a south-west township in Huntington, population 300.

POLK, a north-west township in Marshall, population 225.

PORTAGE, a northern township in Porter, population 200.

PORTAGE, a central township in St. Joseph, also the name of a fine prairie in same county, containing about 7,000 acres.

PORTER COUNTY, organized in 1836, was named in honor of Commodore David Porter, of the United States Navy. It is bounded north by Lake Michigan, east by Laporte, south by the Kankakee, which separates it from Jasper, and west by Lake county. Its average length is 35 miles, and the breadth 15 miles. The names of the several townships are Westchester, Jackson, Liberty and Portage, in the north; Washington, Centre, Union and Porter, in the centre; and Pleasant, Morgan and Boone, in the south. The population in 1840 was 2,162; it is at this time about 5,000. The surface of the country is gently undulating. About one-fourth of the county is timbered with oak, walnut, poplar, pine, maple, butternut

and beech, one-third barrens, and the remainder prairie and bottom land. Except near Lake Michigan and the marshes of the Kankakee, the general character of the soil is good, and best adapted to wheat, oats, corn and grazing.

There are in the county three grist mills, eight saw mills, one carding and one fulling mill, a printing office, four lawyers, ten physicians, nine preachers, and the usual proportion of carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, tailors, shoemakers, &c. There are several small lakes in the county, among which are Flint, Spectacle and Eliza Lakes. The taxable land amounts to 155,380 acres.

PORTER, a central township in Porter county, population 650.

PORTLAND, a small town in Fountain county, on the east bank of the Wabash, seven miles north of Covington.

PORTLAND, the County Seat of Jay, is situated on the north side of the Salamonie, near the centre of the county. It was first settled in June, 1837, by H. H. Cuppy, C. Hanna, D. W. McNeil, and others. It contains 60 houses and a population of 300. It is 95 miles north-east of Indianapolis, 45 north of Richmond, and 50 south of Fort Wayne.

PORTLAND, a small town in Hancock, on the National road, eight miles east of Greenfield.

PORT ROYAL, a small town at the bluffs of White river, in the north-east corner of Morgan, 14 miles north-east of Martinsville.

PORT MITCHELL, the former Seat of Justice of Noble county, is situated in York township, on the south branch of Elkhart river. It has good mill privileges, and contains a population of 200.

POSEY COUNTY, organized in 1814, was named in honor of Gen. Thomas Posey, who was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory to succeed Gen. Harrison. It is the extreme south-west county in the State, containing about 420 square miles, and is bounded on the

north by Gibson, on the east by Vanderburgh, on the south by the Ohio, and on the west by the Wabash. Posey is divided into the following townships, viz: Point, Black, Marrs, Robinson, Lynn, Harmony, Bethel, Smith and Robb. The population in 1830 was 6,883, in 1840, 9,683, and at this time about 13,000. The surface of the country on the Ohio and Wabash, with the exception of the bluffs commencing at Mount Vernon and extending four miles below, is flat bottom land, subject to yearly overflows, varying from a half to two miles in width. The bottom near New Harmony is about three miles wide. The interior of the country is undulating or rolling, and some parts are comparatively hilly, but upon the whole, lies remarkably well, for all agricultural purposes. The only prairie in the county is about three miles in length and one in breadth, and there are, properly speaking, no barrens, though the soil is thin in places, and near the junction of the rivers there are so many ponds and so much low ground that it cannot be improved to advantage. The bottom lands comprise about a sixth, and the forest lands three-fifths of the whole. The soil, in the bottoms, is a rich, sandy loam, formed from the deposit of the rivers; that in the interior is mostly a dark, rich loam, resting upon a yellow clay formation. It is best adapted to corn and grass, though fine crops of wheat, oats, &c., are annually raised in various portions of the county. The timber is mostly of a good quality, consisting of the different kinds of oak, walnut, poplar, cherry, ash, pecan, hickory, beech and sugar, and coal is found in abundance. The surplus articles exported are estimated at \$350,000 annually, and they consist of about 2,000,000 lbs. of pork, 600,000 bushels of corn, live stock, and such other agricultural products as are common in the west.

There are in the county 28 mills, four distilleries doing a large business, two printing offices, a well managed County Seminary, district schools in most of the districts, nine lawyers, 18 physicians, 10 preachers, and the usual proportion of mechanics. Working Men's Institutes

have been established at Mount Vernon and New Harmony. The latter is liberally endowed and has a fine library. Lectures upon scientific subjects are delivered at stated times to the members, and occasionally to the public generally. Mr. McClure and the Owen family have done much to promote the prosperity of this society. The taxable land amounts to 195,807 acres.

About two miles above Mount Vernon, on the river bluff, are several mounds covering from one-fourth to one acre each, and from 15 to 60 feet in height, which, when opened, are found to contain human bones, and Indian pipes and weapons. On the Wabash, 12 miles from its mouth, is a mound called the "Bone Bank, in which have been found Indian vases, urns, and detached bones of the Mastodon, or some animal of immense size. Three miles above Mount Vernon and two from the Ohio, is a *causeway* over two miles in length and several feet in height, now used as a part of the public highway, which is evidently the work of a generation long since passed away. Some suppose it to have been designed for a fortification, and the formation favors the opinion. At any rate, it must have required much time and immense labor for its construction.

There is a large amount of bottom lands on the Ohio and Wabash, which are so low that they have been considered of little value, but the most of them will hereafter be dyked and become very valuable, and at no distant day, Posey will be one of the richest counties in the state.

POSEY, a western township in Clay, population 900.

POSEY, a north-west township in Fayette, population 1,250.

POSEY, a northern township in Franklin, population 1,100.

POSEY, a south-east township in Harrison, population 1,300.

POSEY, a western township in Rush, population 900.

POSEY, an eastern township in Switzerland.

POSEY, a township in Washington.

POSEYVILLE, a small town in Robb township, Posey county, near the Gibson line, population 100.

POTATO CREEK, a mill stream in Montgomery county.

POTATO CREEK, a mill stream in the southern part of St. Joseph, runs west into the Kankakee.

POTTAWATAMIES, the name of a tribe of Indians which once inhabited the north part of the State. The name is said to be derived from the Indian word *Puttawah*, which means "the inflation of the cheek in the act of blowing a fire," and "*mi*," which means Nation, or "fire makers," so called from their building a council fire on meeting with the Miamies in 1748.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a tributary of Sugar creek, in Boone county, runs north-west near Thorntown.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a mill stream in Daviess county, rises near the eastern part and runs westerly into the west fork of White river.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a tributary of White river from the south, in the east part of Delaware county.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a small stream in Howard county.

PRAIRIE, a township in Kosciusko.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a mill stream in the south part of Vigo.

PRAIRIE CREEK, a southern township in Vigo, population 1,000.

PRAIRIE, a south-east township in White, population 650.

PRAIRIETON, a small village in Vigo, pleasantly situated on the borders of Honey Creek prairie, seven miles south south-west of Terre Haute.

PRAIRIEVILLE, a small town in Clinton county, 10 miles south-west of Frankfort, on the State road from Indianapolis to Lafayette.

PREBLE, a north-west township in Adams, population 625.

PRETTY PRAIRIE, the name of small prairies in Blackford, Lagrange and Tippecanoe counties.

PRINCETON, the County Seat of Gibson, named after

the Hon. Wm. Prince, was first settled late in 1812 or the first of 1813, by Gen. Evans, Judge Prince, Bazil Brown, Gen. Wilson, Col. Hargrove, Major Robb and the Messrs. Jones, Stockwells and Shannons. It now contains 12 stores, two groceries, good county buildings, a Seminary for boys and another for girls, five churches, one each for the Covenanters, Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians, Associate Reformed and Methodists. The population is about 800. The situation is a very fine one, and the country around generally first rate farming land. Princeton is situated in latitude 38 deg. 31 min. north, and in longitude 10 deg. 30 min. west, being 28 miles north of Evansville, the same distance south of Vincennes, and 150 south-west of Indianapolis.

PRINCETON, a western township in White, population 200.

PULASKI COUNTY, organized in 1839, was named after the celebrated Polish soldier, Count Pulaski, who failing to sustain the independence of his own country, came to this, during the revolutionary war, was appointed a Brigadier General, and fell mortally wounded in the attack on Savannah in 1779. It is bounded north by Stark, east by Fulton, south by Cass and White, and west by Jasper, and contains 432 square miles, being 24 miles from east to west and 18 from north to south. The civil townships are Monroe, Beaver, Tippecanoe, Harrison, Whitepost, Van Buren, Indian Creek and Salem. The population in 1840 was 561. It is at this time about 2,500. The surface of the country is mostly level, though in several parts of the county there are ridges of low, sandy hills. About one-half the county is prairie, the other half barrens or oak openings, though portions of it have a very heavy growth of the various species of oak timber. A few of the bottoms of the Tippecanoe and other streams have small groves of walnut, sugar and white maple, and the soil is found to be well adapted to the growth of most kinds of fruit trees; but in early times, the traveller saw no forest trees but oak and hickory, and these were either thinly scattered over the bar-

rens, looking like the remnants of old orchards, or collected in beautiful groves, in which every tree could be made into rails. An arm of the Grand Prairie extends several miles into the south-west corner of the county. The other principal prairies are Fox Grape, Drye, North Western, Oliver's, and Pearson's. The wet prairies are favorable for grazing, and when drained will produce large crops of grass, the dry prairies and barrens are mostly black loam, mixed with sand, and occasionally a good deal of marl, and are well adapted to wheat, oats, vines and corn. The surplus products at present are wheat and oats, which, with live hogs and fat cattle, are taken either to Chicago or to Logansport to market. The wheat is estimated at 15,000 bushels, hogs 1,000, cattle 1,000, horses 100, worth about \$25,000 annually.

There are in the county three grist mills, three saw mills, two dry goods stores, one grocery, one lawyer, three physicians, one Methodist and three Christian preachers. The taxable land in the county amounts to 43,697 acres. Near Winamac, the Seat of Justice, was the residence of the Indian chief of that name. Here still are the fields where the Indians cultivated their corn and the caves where they concealed it, and in this neighborhood were the squaws and children under the care of Winamac during the battle of Tippecanoe.

PUTNAM COUNTY, named in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam of the revolution, was organized in 1822. It is bounded on the north by Montgomery, on the east by Hendricks and Morgan, on the south by Owen and Clay, and on the west by Clay and Parke. It is 27 miles in length from north to south, and 18 miles in breadth, and contains 486 square miles. The civil townships are Russel, Franklin, Jackson, Clinton, Monroe, Floyd, Madison, Greencastle, Marion, Washington, Warren, Jefferson and Cloverdale, of which the first nine contain 36 square miles each, Warren and Jefferson 30, Washington 54, and Cloverdale 48. The population in 1830 was 8,195, in 1840. 16,843, and at this time about 21,000.

The surface of the country in the northern and east-

ern parts of the county is either level or slightly undulating, and until it is cleared up and improved inclines to be wet. In the centre and south-west it is more rolling, and in the vicinity of the streams is in places quite hilly; yet but few of the hills are too steep to be cultivated. The prevailing timber is beech, sugar, walnut, ash, oak and poplar. The soil is in general a black loam, but in some parts clayey and calcareous. It is well adapted to wheat, grass, corn, fruit, hemp, and most articles usually farmed in the west, and perhaps no body of land of equal extent in the State is superior to Putnam county, taking into consideration all its advantages of timber, soil, springs of water, quarries of lime-stone, running streams, and healthy situation. The hogs driven to market in 1848 were ascertained to be 18,698, which, with bacon, flour, wheat, fat cattle, horses, mules, and other articles taken to market would make the value of the exports at least \$250,000 a year.

There are in the county 21 saw and grist mills in conjunction, 17 of the former and eight of the latter separate, seven carding machines, 43 stores, seven groceries, two distilleries, nine lawyers, 34 physicians, 44 preachers, 214 mechanics of the trades most in demand, 29 Methodist, 15 Baptist, 12 Christian and five Presbyterian Churches.

As to Education, see Asbury University in the first part of this Book, and Greencastle.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 286,000 acres.

PUTNAMVILLE, a pleasantly situated town on the National road, in Putnam county, 40 miles from Indianapolis, 30 from Terre Haute, and five south of Greencastle. It was laid out in 1831, by James Townsend, and contains about 50 houses and 300 inhabitants.

QUERCUS GROVE, a small town in Switzerland county, 12 miles north-east of Vevay, sometimes called the "BARK WORKS." It was first settled in 1816, by Daniel D. Smith, and others, who commenced grinding and packing oak bark in hogsheads to send to England for color-

ing matter. The experiment proved a failure, and was soon abandoned.

QUIGLEY'S BRANCH, a small stream in Pulaski county.

RACKOON, or Big Rackoon, a fine mill stream which rises in the south-west corner of Boone, and runs through Montgomery, Putnam and Parke into the Wabash. Its whole length is about 70 miles, and the country watered by it is not surpassed in fertility of soil, quality of timber, and beauty of situation, by any part of the State. Fifteen miles from its mouth, it receives Little Rackoon from the north, which is about 30 miles in length, and is also a valuable mill stream. The flouring mills on Big Rackoon, at Armiesburgh, Roseville, the Portland mills, and Crosby's & Mulligan's mills, are among the best in the State.

RACKOON, a township in Parke, population 1,200.

RACKOON CREEK, rises in Monroe, runs west into Owen, and falls into White river near the south line of the county. There are four grist and four saw mills on this stream in Owen county.

RAINESVILLE, named after the proprietor, Isaac Raines, is a small town in Warren county, on Big Pine creek, 12 miles north of west from Williamsport.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, organized in 1818, is said to have been named, at the request of the settlers, after the county in North Carolina from which they had emigrated, though it is said also that the name was given in honor of Thomas Randolph, Esq., Attorney General of the Territory, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe. It is bounded north by Jay, east by the State of Ohio, south by Wayne, and west by Henry and Delaware. It contains about 450 square miles. The civil townships are White River, Jackson, Ward, Green, Monroe, Stony Creek, Nettle Creek, West River, Washington, Green's Fork and Wayne. The population in 1830 was 3,912, in 1840, 10,392, and at this time about 14,000. The surface of the country is nearly level, and portions of it are, at times, wet and marshy, so that it would seem to be low, though in reality it must be about the highest

land in the State, for in or near Randolph county, the head waters of the Big Miami, White Water, Blue river, White river, the Mississinewa, the Salamonie, Wabash, and St. Mary's, all running in different directions, take their rise.

There are no barrens and but few prairies, all which are wet, in the county. The timber is of an average quality, the soil well adapted to be farmed in grass and small grain, and parts of the county are suitable for corn.

There are in the county 14 grist mills, 20 saw mills, propelled by water and three by steam, five carding machines, one printing office, the usual proportion of mechanics and professional men, and two Baptist and eight Methodist churches.

The taxable land amounts to 280,000 acres. There is to be seen on the land of W. M. Way, near Winchester, a regular built earth wall, enclosing about 20 acres of land, with a high mound in the centre, and the appearance of a gate at the south-west corner.

RANDOLPH, a south-east township in Ohio county, population 4,000.

RANDOLPH, a southern township in Tippecanoe, population 1,300.

RATTLESNAKE CREEK, a mill stream in Owen county, with two grist and three saw mills on it. It falls into White river from the north, four miles below Spencer.

RATTLESNAKE CREEK, a mill stream in Carroll county, running into the Wabash opposite to Tipton's port.

RAY, a western township in Franklin, population 1,050.

RAY, a south-west township in Morgan, population 950.

RAYSVILLE, a small town on the National road, west side of Blue river, in Henry county. It has fine and well improved water power in its vicinity; population 200.

REDDING, a northern township in Jackson, population 1,700.

REDDINGTON, a small town in Jackson county, 16 miles north-east of Brownstown, and nine south-west of Scipio.

REDWOOD, a mill stream in Warren county, that falls into the Wabash from the north, nine miles below Williamsport.

REEVE, a south-east township in Daviess, population 750.

RENSSELLAER, the County Seat of Jasper, is situated at the rapids of the Iroquois, on the south-west side, in Sec. 30, T. 29, R. 6., being about 40 miles north north-west of Lafayette. It contains three stores, two physicians, one lawyer and 15 dwelling houses.

REPUBLICAN, a western township in Jefferson county.

RESERVE, a township in Parke, population 2,100.

RICHLAND, a western township in DeKalb, population 400.

RICHLAND, a northern township in Fountain, population 2,000.

RICHLAND, a township in Fulton.

RICHLAND, a north-west township in Grant, population 400.

RICHLAND, a township in Greene, population 1,600.

RICHLAND, a south-west township in Jay, first settled in 1835, by Josiah Wade, population 480.

RICHLAND, a township in Madison county.

RICHLAND, a township on Eel river, in Miami county, population 1,000.

RICHLAND, a western township in Monroe, population 1,350.

RICHLAND CREEK, a mill stream which rises in Monroe and runs south-west through Greene, and falls into White river below Bloomfield.

RICHLAND, a western township in Whitley, population 450.

RICHMOND, the principal town in Wayne county, is situated on the east bank of the east fork of White Water, on the National road, four miles from the Ohio line, 64 north-west of Cincinnati, six east of Centreville, and

68 east of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1816, and the proprietors were John Smith and Jeremiah Cox. In May, 1833, Richmond contained 236 families and a population of 1,740. In 1840, the population amounted to 2,070; at this time it is about 3,000. In Wayne township, which includes Richmond, and mostly in or near the town are 12 flouring mills, 11 saw mills, three oil mills, three cotton factories, four do. for the manufacture of woollen goods, one paper mill doing a large business, six carding machines, all propelled by water, also two extensive foundries, and the manufacture of threshing machines, carriages of all descriptions, and various kinds of farming utensils is carried on extensively at Richmond, so as to supply all the wants of a large and well improved tract of country. No town in the State employs more mechanical and manufacturing labor. There are in the town two printing offices, two fire companies and engines, a branch of the State Bank, about 500 dwelling houses, two large meeting houses for the Friends, where they hold their annual meetings, two churches for the Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, one Methodist, one Catholic, one Lutheran, and one for colored people.

The Friends' Boarding School in the vicinity, under the control of the Orthodox Friends, is a flourishing institution, where all the branches of a collegiate education are taught. The late Dr. Ithamar Warner donated for public use a brick building 70 feet long, 21 wide, and three stories high, which is occupied by the moral and literary societies of the place, and John Smith, one of the proprietors, gave also, for public use, an acre of ground and a brick building.

RILEY, a township in Vigo, population 900.

RIPLEY COUNTY, organized in 1818, was named in honor of Gen. E. W. Ripley, a distinguished officer of the war of 1812. It is bounded north by Decatur and Franklin, east by Dearborn and Ohio, south by Switzerland and Jefferson, and west by Jennings, and it contains about 440 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, Adams, Laughery, Jackson, Otter

Creek, Delaware, Franklin, Washington, Johnson, Shelby and Brown. The population in 1830 was 3,957, in 1840, 10,392, and at this time about 13,000. The general surface of the country may be called level, except in the vicinity of the water courses, where the hills are abrupt and high. The bottom lands along Laughery and other streams are rich, but they are generally small; the uplands, when dry, usually produce well, and much of them is based on beds of blue lime-stone, but large tracts incline to be wet, and are adapted to grass only. The surplus products are wheat, hay, hops, &c., which are taken to the river towns for a market, and hogs, cattle, sheep and horses, which are either sold at home or driven to Cincinnati or Madison.

There are in the county 14 grist mills, five of which are propelled by steam, the others by water, 29 saw mills, 11 of which are propelled by steam, 30 stores, 17 groceries, two printing offices, 12 lawyers, five botanical and 12 other physicians, 21 ministers of the gospel, one Universalist, 13 Methodist, 11 Baptist and three Christian churches.

The taxable land amounts to 252,202 acres, and about 2,500 acres still belong to the United States.

RIPLEY CREEK, a mill stream in Ripley county, which runs into Laughery 10 miles north of Versailles.

RIPLEY, a township in Montgomery, population 1,050.

RIPLEY, a north-west township in Rush, population 1,600.

RISING SUN, the Seat of Justice of Ohio county, is beautifully situated on a high bank of the Ohio, 14 miles by water below Lawrenceburgh, 50 above Madison, and 96 south-east of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1814, by C. A. Craft, John James, A. C. Pepper, Henry Wiest, J. A. Walton, N. Clark, P. Athearn, S. Hathaway, Samuel Jelley, Hugh Espey, &c. Rising Sun contains about 400 dwelling houses, of which one half are brick, the others frame, and 2,500 inhabitants. The public buildings are spacious and convenient churches, one each for the Methodists, New and Old School Presbyterians, Reformed Baptists and Universalists, good county

buildings, market house, and an incorporated Academy in which 100 students usually attend. The manufactures of Rising Sun are carried on to an extent highly creditable to the enterprise of its citizens. They consist of a large cotton factory, usually employing 100 hands, one wool-len factory, one iron foundry and finishing shop, and one large distillery. The value of the manufactured articles is estimated at \$90,000 annually.

ROBB, a northern township in Posey county.

ROBINSON, an eastern township in Posey.

ROB ROY, a small town in Fountain county, 12 miles north-east of Covington, on the south bank of Shawanee creek. It is pleasantly situated and has very valuable water power in its vicinity.

ROCHESTER, the Seat of Justice of Fulton county, is situated on the Michigan road, on the south bank of Mill creek, 22 miles north of Logansport and 44 south of South Bend. It was laid out in 1835, by A. Chamberlin and L. N. Bozarth. It contains three stores, two taverns, two neat churches, an Odd Fellows' Hall, excellent county buildings, 60 dwelling houses and 300 inhabitants. The situation is fine, the land near it is good, and Mill creek affords valuable water power, both in and adjoining the town, and Rochester must become an important point.

ROCHESTER, a small town in Highland township, Franklin county.

ROCHESTER, a small town in the north-west corner of Noble county, on Elkhart river. It has excellent water power, a large manufactory of iron, at which about three tons per day are made; population 100.

ROCK CREEK, a south-east township in Bartholomew, population 900.

ROCK CREEK, a fine mill stream in Carroll, which rises in Cass, and runs north-west into the Wabash ten miles above Delphi.

ROCK CREEK, a mill stream in Huntington county.

ROCK CREEK, a south-east township in Huntington, population 400.

ROCK CREEK, a mill stream in Warren, runs south into the Wabash, six miles below Williamsport.

ROCK CREEK, a western township in Wells county.

ROCK RUN, a mill stream which falls into the Elkhart from the east, near Goshen.

ROCKFORD, a flourishing village in Jackson county, on the east bank of White river, 11 miles north-east of Brownstown. The rapids of the river at this place afford valuable water power, and the land in the vicinity being among the most fertile in the State, an immense amount of produce is shipped from this place. The completion of the Jeffersonville Railroad to this point will vastly increase its importance; population at this time 200.

ROCKPORT, the Seat of Justice of Spencer county, is situated on a high bluff on the Ohio river, 140 miles south south-west of Indianapolis, 50 by water above Evansville, and 150 below Louisville. It derived its name from the hanging rock, known to boatmen as the "Lady Washington Rock." It contains good county buildings, a County Seminary, in which there are usually 30 students, a Methodist Church 80 feet by 40, 200 houses, only seven of which are brick, and 600 inhabitants.

ROCKVILLE, the County Seat of Parke, is situated on elevated ground near the centre of the county, eight miles from the Wabash and 60 directly west of Indianapolis. It is surrounded by an extensive tract of rich and beautifully rolling land, now generally in a high state of improvement, and some of the best farms in the State are in this vicinity. Rockville was first settled in 1823, by Gen. Patterson and Judge McCall. It contains a flourishing County Seminary, a Female Seminary, two printing offices, publishing weekly newspapers, five churches, one each for the New School Presbyterians, Old do., Methodists, Baptists, and Christians and 1,000 inhabitants.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, a beautiful tract of land containing

near 30 sections, in the east part of Laporte county. The name was derived from its undulating surface.

ROME, the Seat of Justice of Perry county, is situated on the Ohio river, 126 miles south and 20 west of Indianapolis, and about 100 miles below Louisville, and the same distance above Evansville. It was first settled in 1811, and contains in all 170 houses, of which only 20 are brick. The public buildings are a Court House, Jail, and County Seminary.

ROOT, a northern township in Adams, population 1,100.

ROSEVILLE, a small town in Parke county, on Rackoon creek, 10 miles south-west of Rockville. It has a fine flouring mill and saw mill.

ROSS, a north-west township in Clinton, population 1,100.

ROSSBURGH, a small town in Decatur county, nine miles east of Greensburgh.

ROSSVILLE, a small town in Clinton, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Frankfort.

ROYAL CENTRE, a small town in Boone township, Cass county.

ROYALTON, a small town near the south line of Boone, on the Indianapolis and Lafayette State road, 14 miles from the former and 48 from the latter.

RUSH COUNTY, organized in 1822, was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, at the suggestion of Dr. Laughlin. It is bounded north by Hancock and Henry, east by Fayette and Franklin, south by Decatur, and west by Shelby and Hancock. It is 23 miles in length from north to south, and 18 in breadth, and contains 414 square miles. The civil townships are Ripley, Posey, Walker, Orange, Anderson, Rushville, Jackson, Centre, Washington, Union, Noble and Richland. The population in 1830 was 9,918, in 1840, 16,456, and at this time it is about 21,000.

The surface of the country is either nearly level, or moderately rolling, though there are hills along the principal streams, which in general are neither high nor ab-

rupt. There are no prairies or barrens, or in fact any poor land in the county; about one-twentieth is river and creek bottoms. The soil is principally loam bedded on clay, with a mixture of sand, and it produces abundantly all the kinds of grain, grass and vegetables common to the climate, and no part of the State, of equal extent, is superior in quality of soil, to the county of Rush. The land was originally heavily timbered with poplar, walnut, oak, ash, sugar, beech and hickory. The surplus products taken to market are 35,000 hogs, 6,000 cattle, 1,200 horses, 500 mules, 30,000 barrels of flour, 100,000 bushels of wheat, and oats, corn and various other articles, estimated to be of the annual value of \$600,000. The canal in the valley of Whitewater, running eight miles east of the county, has done much to increase improvements, but there are now in progress two railroads, one from Shelbyville to Rushville, the other from Shelbyville to Knightstown, both which will be completed in a few months, and will add largely to the wealth and prosperity of this part of the State. There are in Rush county 15 grist mills, 20 saw mills, five carding machines, two printing offices, 41 stores, four groceries, three flourishing Academies, one the County Seminary at Rushville, one at Farmington, four miles east, and one at Richland, eight miles south-east, and schools are kept up in nearly every district from three to twelve months in the year. There are eight Presbyterian churches, eight Methodist Episcopal, five Baptist, 7 Reformers, one True Wesleyan, and one Radical Methodist church. There are also in the county 10 lawyers, 21 physicians, 20 preachers, 200 carpenters, 50 brick and stone masons, 20 plasterers, 25 saddlers, 50 tailors, 20 painters, 100 blacksmiths, 50 cabinet makers, 40 wagon makers, 10 coach makers, 20 millwrights, 100 weavers, 25 carders, 50 millers, 25 sawyers, 50 coopers, 15 wheelwrights, 20 chair makers, 60 shoe and boot makers, 10 printers, three potters, 20 pump makers, five gunsmiths, four silversmiths, three tinner, 25 tanners, 15 hatters, 20 engineers, and 35 milliners and mantua-makers,

about 1,100 in all. Excellent county buildings to cost \$12,000 are now in progress. The taxable land amounts to 251,645 acres.

RUSH CREEK, a small mill stream in the northwest part of Washington county.

RUSHVILLE, the county seat of Rush, is situated near the centre of the county on the northwest bank of Flat Rock, forty miles southeast of Indianapolis, seventeen west of Connersville, and seventy north-west of Cincinnati. It was settled in 1821, by Drs. H. G. Sexton and W. Laughlin, Joseph Nicholas, Stephen Sims and others. It contains twenty-one stores, twenty-two mechanics' shops, in addition to thirty carpenters and masons, eighteen professional gentlemen, one merchant mill, two saw mills, large and convenient churches for the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists, 222 dwelling houses, and about 1,000 inhabitants.

RUSHVILLE, an interior township in Rush, population 2,900.

RUSSEL, a north-west township in Putnam, six miles square.

RUSSELVILLE, a small town in the north-west corner of Putnam, seventeen miles from Greencastle.

RUSIAVILLE, a small town in Clinton, nine miles north of Frankfort.

RUTHERFORD, a south-west township in Martin, population 425.

SALAMONIE RIVER rises in the south-east corner of Jay county, and runs north-west through Blackford, Wells, Huntington and Wabash, and falls into the Wabash River opposite to Lagro. Though at the junction it is only about half the length of the Wabash, it is about as wide and usually discharges about the same quantity of water. It is an excellent mill stream but is not navigable.

SALEM, a township in Delaware county.

SALEM, a township in Pulaski.

SALEM, the seat of justice of Washington county, is beautifully situated in the centre of the county, on roll-

ing ground near the head waters of Blue River, ninety miles south of Indianapolis, forty miles west and eight south of Madison, and thirty-four north-west of New Albany, with which a Railroad, to connect it, is about being completed. This town suffered severely with the cholera in 1832, and for several years it did not improve, but the moral, literary and enterprising character of its citizens has been such as to make it one of the most pleasant residences in the State, and important improvements have again commenced. The population is now about 1,500. Salem was the residence of Judge Parke, Christopher Harrison, J. H. Farnham and Gen. Depauw, who during their lives possessed a large share of public confidence, and contributed much to the promotion of beneficial influences.

SALT CREEK rises in the east part of Brown, runs west into Monroe, then south-west through Lawrence, into the East Fork of White River. It is navigable in high water near thirty miles. It has several good mill seats, and near it are salt springs, which have been worked to advantage.

SALT CREEK, a tributary of White Water from the west, running through a part of Decatur and Franklin counties.

SALT CREEK, an eastern township in Decatur, population 1,050.

SALT CREEK, a western township in Franklin, population 750.

SALT CREEK, a north-west township in Jackson, population 940.

SALT CREEK, an eastern township in Monroe, population 900.

SALT CREEK, a tributary of White River from the south in Randolph county.

SALUDA, a western township in Jefferson county and the name of a Creek in the same quarter, that falls into the Ohio.

SAND CREEK in Indian, Laque-ka-ou-e-nek, which means "water running through sand," rises in the centre of De-

catur, runs south-west through Jennings, and falls into the East Fork of White River, forming for the last four miles the boundary between Bartholomew and Jackson. It is about fifty miles in length, and for more than half the distance is a good mill stream.

SAND CREEK, a southern township in Bartholomew, population 750.

SAND CREEK, a southern township in Decatur, population 2,100.

SAND CREEK, a northern township in Jennings, population 650.

SANDERSVILLE, a small town in Vanderburgh, ten miles north of Evansville.

SCIPIO, a north-east township in Allen, population 140.

SCIPIO, a small town in Franklin county, eleven miles east of Brookville,

SCIPIO, an interior township in Laporte, population 815.

SCIPIO, on the east bank of Sand Creek, on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, in Jennings county, nine miles north-west of Vernon, contains about 200 inhabitants. It has a neat Catholic church, and much produce is exported from this point.

SCOTLAND, a small town in Greene county, ten miles south of Bloomfield, population 100.

SCOTT COUNTY, organized in 1820, was named in honor of Gen. Charles Scott, a distinguished officer in the army of the Revolution, then in the Indian wars, and afterwards Governor of Kentucky. It is bounded north by Jackson and Jennings, east by Jefferson, south by Clark, and west by Washington, and the contents are about 200 square miles.

The civil townships are Lexington, Vienna and Jennings. The population in 1830, was 3,097; in 1840, 4,242, and at this time about 5,500. The eastern part of the county has the best soil and is either undulating or rolling; farther west there are beech and oak flats, which are adapted only to grass; a small part of the west lies in the knobs and is very hilly. The prevailing

timber is beech, oak, hickory and gum. The surplus products are wheat, oats, corn, hay, beef, pork, and various kinds of marketing, which are sent either to the Ohio River or to Louisville, and the agricultural improvements are such as to be creditable to the citizens. There are in the county eight grist mills, ten saw mills, two carding machines, ten stores, three groceries, four lawyers, five physicians, and six preachers of the gospel, and there is a sufficient number of mechanics for the ordinary wants of the people. Good building materials are abundant. In the vicinity of Lexington are numerous salt springs, which supply small quantities of very salt water. At one of them a well was bored thirty years since to the depth of 700 feet, but a sufficient quantity of water could not be obtained to manufacture salt to advantage.

The taxable land amounts to 92,255 acres. There are about 30,000 acres of land in the county of very little value, which still belongs to the United States, though the Railroad will now create a demand for its timber.

SCOTT, a north-west township in Kosciusko.

SCOTT, a southern township in Montgomery, population 1,100.

SCOTT, an eastern township in Vanderburgh, population 750.

SHANKYTANK, a small stream in Rush county.

SHAPPEL'S CREEK, a mill stream in Wabash county.

SHAVETAHL, a mill stream in Delaware county.

SHAWANEE CREEK, rises in the north-east corner of Montgomery county, and runs west through Fountain into the Wabash, 10 miles above Covington. It is an excellent and unfailing mill stream, running rapidly and never rising very high, and the mills erected on it, and water power that may still be used, will compare favorably with any part of the State.

SHAWANEE, a large and rich prairie, now mostly under cultivation, near the creek before named. The soil is favorable for wheat, corn and grass.

SHAWANEE, a township in Fountain county, population 1,370.

SHAWSWICK, a central township in Lawrence, population 2,700.

SHEFFIELD, an eastern township in Tippecanoe, population 1,900.

SHELBY COUNTY, organized in 1822, was named in honor of Isaac Shelby, an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war and in that of 1812, and also Governor of Kentucky. It is bounded north by Hancock, east by Rush and Decatur, south by Decatur and Bartholomew, and west by Johnson and Marion. It is 24 miles in length from north to south, and 17 wide, and contains 408 square miles. It is divided into the following townships, viz: Jackson, Washington, Noble, Liberty, Addison, Hendricks, Sugar Creek, Brandywine, Marion, Union, Hanover, Van Buren and Moral. The population in 1830 was 6,294, in 1840, 12,004, and at this time about 16,000. The county was originally level forest land, with bottoms along the streams from half a mile to two miles in width, where there is generally an elevation of from 20 to 40 feet. The soil in the bottoms is a rich, dark loam, with a mixture of sand. On the upland there is more clay, covered with a dark muck, and mostly requiring to be drained before it can be cultivated to advantage. The timber most common in the bottoms is walnut, ash, hackberry, &c.; on the uplands, beech, oak and hickory are predominant. Shelby is becoming a first rate farming county. It has an abundance of water power, and the Railroads now in progress through it must make it one of the best counties in the State. The taxable land amounts to 254,541 acres.

SHELBY, a north-east township in Jefferson.

SHELBY, a southern township in Ripley, population 2,000.

SHELBY, a north-west township in Tippecanoe, population 700.

SHELBYVILLE, the Seat of Justice of Shelby county, is pleasantly situated on the south-east bank of Blue river,

26 miles south-east of Indianapolis and 63 north-west of Lawrenceburgh, 65 north north-west of Madison and 16 north north-east of Edinburgh. It has 182 dwelling houses, of which 166 are frame, and 16 of brick; there are 134 one story houses, 46 two story, and two three story houses, 11 stores and groceries, 22 mechanics' shops, two churches and two mills. The population is now about 900, but the completion of the Railroad to Edinburgh, and its extension to Rushville and Knightstown, which is now in progress, give assurance that the town will now increase rapidly in business and population.

SILVER CREEK, a mill stream which rises in the north part of Clark county, and runs south into the Ohio one mile above New Albany. It is the dividing line between Clark and Floyd for about seven miles from its mouth.

SILVER CREEK, a western township in Clark, population 800.

SILVER CREEK, an excellent mill stream in Union county, which falls into the east fork of White Water from the north-east, opposite to Dunlapsville.

SILVER CREEK, a tributary of Eel river from the north-west, in Wabash county.

SILVER LAKE is situated on the north side of Eel river, in Wabash county. It is a beautiful sheet of water, and at its outlet there is an excellent mill privilege, on which a good saw mill is in operation, and a flouring mill in progress.

SIXMILE CREEK, a tributary of the Muscackituck from the north, in the west part of Jennings county.

SLATE CREEK falls into the east fork of White river in the south-east corner of Daviess.

SLINKARD'S CREEK, a mill stream in the south part of Greene county, falls into the west fork of White river from the east.

SMITH, a north-west township in Greene, population 700.

SMITH, a north-east township of Posey.

SMITH, a north-east township in Whitley, population 450.

SMITHFIELD, a northern township in DeKalb, population 365.

SMITHFIELD is in Delaware county, on the north bank of White river, six miles east of Muncie. It contains a grist and saw mill, a Methodist church, a store, several mechanics' shops, and a population of about 100.

SMOTHER'S CREEK, a tributary of the west fork of White river from the north-east, in Daviess county.

SMYRNA, a small town in Decatur, eight miles south-east of Greensburgh.

SMYRNA, a central township in Jefferson county.

SOLOMON'S CREEK, a small stream in Elkhart county.

SOMERSET, a small town on the Mississinewa, in Wabash county, on the Peru and Marion State road.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—This order had its origin in the City of New York, in the year 1842.

The various temperance organizations which had previously existed having, to a great extent, performed their missions, it was deemed necessary, in the judgment of its founders, to embody in a more permanent and efficient form the friends of the cause, by an organization founded upon the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and to incorporate such elements of power, and objects of benevolence, as would secure its permanency and extend its usefulness.

With this object in view, 16 active and experienced temperance men met in Teetotalers Hall, in New York, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1842, when a constitution was adopted, and other preliminary measures were taken to commence active operations. So soon as the form and principles of the order had been agreed upon by its founders, it was presented to the public and received with much enthusiasm by many friends of the cause, and was hailed as being admirably adapted to the wants of the temperance community.

Under the authority of this first division, many others were organized in neighboring cities, and as the parent, it became the *head of the Order*, from which has grown up the present very extensive and powerful organization,

numbering, in North America, one National Division, 35 Grand Divisions, 4,398 Subordinate Divisions, and about 250,000 members.

On the 15th of November, 1845, the first division was organized in this State, under a charter granted by the National Division, and located at Brookville, under the title of "Indiana Division, No. 1.," which was authorized and empowered to grant charters for the organization of new divisions in the State, by which nine additional divisions were created, when it became lawful and necessary to organize a Grand Division.

On the 21st of March, 1846, the charter for this Grand Division was granted by the National Division, and on the 2d day of May ensuing, it was duly instituted at Brookville by J. C. Vaughn, then acting as G. W. P. of the State of Ohio.

Annual meetings have subsequently been held at Indianapolis, the chartered locality. E. H. Barry and C. F. Clarkson of Brookville, L. J. Adams of Madison, and William Hannaman of Indianapolis, have each, in the precedence named, filled the chair of G. W. Patriarch.

The following statement will exhibit the progress of the Order, under National jurisdiction, according to the reports presented to the National Division at its last session, viz:

Initiated during the year,	111,520 members.
Cash received, - - -	\$716,583 09
Paid for benefits, - - -	200,886 68
Cash on hand, - - -	336,614 68

The quarterly returns from the Subordinate Divisions of Indiana, for the quarter ending June 30, 1849, show the following condition of the Order up to that period, viz:

Number of members, - - -	11,592
Receipts for quarter ending June 30, '49,	\$12,045 15
Paid for benefits, - - -	3,779 61
Cash on hand, - - -	20,294 27
Number of Divisions, 283.	

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Juvenile Order of Cadets of Temperance has for its object the organization of the youth of the land, between the ages of 12 and 17, into temperance societies, which shall be adapted, in their spirit and exercises, to the age and comprehension of those whom they are designed to embrace. The organization, its features and ceremonies, bears great resemblance to the Order of Sons of Temperance, and is partly under the control of the latter body. The first section of Cadets within the borders of the State of Indiana, was instituted at Vincennes, on the 3d day of June, 1847, under a charter from the Grand Section of Pennsylvania, then exercising the functions of supreme head of the Order in the United States. This was followed by the organization of Marion Section, No. 2, at Indianapolis, on the 3d of July following. Up to June of the following year, eleven other Sections had been organized, all of which obtained their charters from Pennsylvania. On the 14th day of June, 1848, the Grand Section of Indiana was organized at Indianapolis with power to issue charters for the subordinate Sections, and perform all other acts previously pertaining to the Grand Section of Pennsylvania, so far as relates to the State of Indiana. Since that period, the progress of the Order has been extremely rapid. From the time of the introduction of the Order in the State, up to the present period, *seventy-four* Sections have been organized, *four* of which have since surrendered their charters; so that there are now *seventy* Sections in successful operation in this State. The aggregate membership in these Sections is estimated at 2,500. The Grand Section assembles annually at Indianapolis, in the month of October.

A. W. Morris, of Indianapolis, was the first Grand Patron, and J. W. Duzan, of the same place, was the first Grand Secretary. The present Grand Patron is Rev. B. T. Kavanaugh, and the Grand Secretary, is Henry Ohr, both of Indianapolis.

SOUTH BEND, the Seat of Justice of St. Joseph county,

takes its name from its situation on the river St. Joseph, where, from a western course, it turns north, and after running six miles, passes into the State of Michigan 35 miles before it reaches the lake. The settlement of South Bend commenced in the spring of 1831, though it had been previously an Indian trading post. L. M. Taylor and A. Coquillard were among the first settlers. There are now in town over 300 houses, mostly frame, and 1,600 inhabitants. The public buildings are four churches, a County Seminary, good county buildings, and a branch of the State Bank. There are also two merchant mills which can make 150 barrels of flour each, per day, one woollen factory, with a capital of 10,000 to be increased to \$50,000, an oil mill that manufactures 80 gallons a day, two establishments for building threshing machines, three saw mills, one edge tool factory, a machine shop, a carding machine, an establishment for making pegs, lasts, vaneering, lath, &c., all which are propelled by water power created by a dam in the St. Joseph. South Bend is now improving more rapidly than at any former period, and its fine situation, excellent water power and the enterprise of its citizens, give assurance that it will be among the largest towns in northern Indiana.

SOUTH EAST, a township in Orange, population 1,300.

SOUTH FORK, a branch of Wild Cat, in Clinton and Tippecanoe counties, which falls into the main stream nine miles from its mouth. It is a valuable mill stream.

SOUTH FORK of Muscackituck, a mill stream that rises near Napoleon, and joins with the north fork at Vernon.

SOUTHPORT, a small town recently laid out on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, six miles south of Indianapolis. It contains Presbyterian and Methodist churches, both neat buildings.

SPARROW creek, a tributary of the Mississinewa, in Randolph county.

SPARTA, a township in Dearborn, population 1,800.

SPARTA, a western township in Noble, population 560.

SPARTANBURGH, a small town in the south-east corner of Randolph, first settled in 1831.

SPENCER COUNTY, organized in 1818, was named in honor of Capt. Spier Spencer, of Harrison county, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe. It is bounded north by Dubois, east by Perry, south by the Ohio river, and west by Warrick, and it contains 410 square miles. The civil townships are Luce, Ohio, Grass, Jackson, Hammond, Huff, Harrison and Carter. The population in 1830 was 3,187, in 1840, 6,305, and at this time about 9,000.

The south part of the county is level, the middle undulating, and the north-eastern hilly. The soil for the most part is a rich black loam with an under soil of yellow clay mixed with sand, though in places steep hills or extensive flats do not encourage agricultural improvements. The prevailing timber is oak, hickory, ash, poplar, black gum, walnut, sugar, beech, and sassafras, with an undergrowth of dogwood, spice and pawpaw. Large crops of corn are raised on the extensive river bottoms, and in the interior, corn, wheat, rye, oats, grass and tobacco. There are in the county eight grist mills, eight saw mills, thirty stores, ten groceries, five warehouses, one printing office, three lawyers, nine physicians, fifteen preachers, and quite a small proportion of mechanics. The surplus produce, consisting of corn, wheat, hay, oats, tobacco, hogs, cattle and horses, is estimated to be worth \$150,000 annually. There is a great abundance of stone coal found in the county. The taxable land amounts to 156,159 acres.

SPENCER, a western township in Jennings, population 1,100.

SPENCER, the seat of justice of Owen county, is situated on the west bank of White River, fifty-four miles south-west of Indianapolis, forty east south-east of Terre Haute, thirty south of Greencastle, and sixteen west of Bloomington. It was first settled in 1820, by John Dunn, Philip Hart, and Richard Beem. It contains a Methodist Church, a Christian Church, four stores, three warehouses, eight mechanics' shops, and a population of

about 300. The country around Spencer is so fertile, and its situation so favorable, that it must ere long increase in size and importance.

SPICELAND, a southern township in Henry county.

SPICE VALLEY, a south-western township in Lawrence, population 1,000.

SPRING CREEK, a tributary of Sugar Creek in the north part of Boone county.

SPRING CREEK, runs south-east into the Wabash in the north part of Vermillion.

SPRING CREEK, rises in Parke, and runs south-west into the Wabash near the north line of Vigo.

SPRING CREEK, rises in the north part of Whitley, and runs south into Eel River, one mile above Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, a northern township in Allen, population 265.

SPRINGFIELD, an eastern township in Franklin, population 2,100.

SPRINGFIELD, a small town in Clay township in Hendricks county.

SPRINGFIELD, an eastern township in Lagrange, population 700.

SPRINGFIELD, a northern township in Laporte, population 750.

SPRINGFIELD, the former seat of justice of Posey county, seven miles north of Mount Vernon.

SPRINGFIELD, a small town in Whitley county, on the north bank of Eel River, ten miles south-west of Columbia. It was first settled in 1837, by Joseph Parrot, and others.

SPRINGHILL, a small town in Decatur, eight miles north-east of Greensburgh.

SPRINGVILLE, a pleasant town in Lawrence county, nine miles north-west of Bedford, so called from a large spring in the town. It was first settled in 1816, by Samuel Owens, James Garton, and John Gray. It contains fifty houses, and 250 inhabitants.

SQUIRREL CREEK, a tributary of Eel River from the north in Miami county.

STAFFORD, a south-west township in Greene, population 400.

STAMPER'S CREEK, an eastern township in Orange, population 800.

STANFORD, a small town in the south-east of Monroe.

STARKE COUNTY, so named from Gen. John Starke, the victor in the battle of Bennington, has never been organized. It contains about 320 square miles, and is situated mostly in the marshes of the Kankakee south of Laporte, west of Marshall, north of Pulaski, and east of Jasper. There is but a small portion of the county that will be valuable, except for raising stock. It is attached to Marshall for civil and election purposes. The population in 1840, was 149. It is now about 450.

STEEL'S PRAIRIE, named from Ninian Steel, the first settler, contains about 1,000 acres all in cultivation, is a sandy, level tract of land in the western part of Daviess county.

STEELE, a western township in Daviess, population 450.

STERLING, a northern township in Crawford.

STEBEN COUNTY, organized in 1837, was named in honor of Baron Steuben, a Prussian officer of distinction, who joined the army during the Revolutionary war, and was a very efficient disciplinarian. It lies in the north-east corner of the State, being bounded north and east by Michigan and Ohio, south by De Kalb, and west by Lagrange, and it contains about 330 square miles. The civil townships are Millgrove, Jamestown, and Brockville, in the north; Jackson, Pleasant, and York, central tier; and Salem, Steuben, Otsego, and Richland, in the south, commencing on the west in each case. The population in 1840, was 2,578; at this time it is about 6,000. About one half the county is timbered land, one-third is oak openings or barrens, and one-sixth prairie. The timber and prairie land is in general equal in quality to any in the State. The barrens have a poorer soil. The principal surplus product is wheat, of which 200,000 bushels have been exported in a year.

There are in the county nineteen saw mills, five flouring mills, the most of which make first rate flour; fifteen dry goods stores, five groceries, four lawyers, five physicians. School districts have been laid out, and houses built in the most of them, where schools are taught a portion of the year. The taxable land amounts to 169,077 acres.

Steuben County was first settled in 1833, by emigrants from Ohio, who located on Jackson prairie. The increase of population and improvement has been steadily progressing since that time. Its beautifully diversified woodlands, oak openings, and prairies, interspersed with small clear lakes, present a great variety of fine scenery, which is not surpassed in any part of the west.

STEUBEN, a southern township in Steuben county, population 525.

STEUBEN, a western township in Warren.

STILESVILLE, named after Jeremiah Stiles, the proprietor, is situated on the east bank of Mill Creek on the National Road, twenty-seven miles south-west of Indianapolis. It is a pleasant village containing about 300 inhabitants.

STILLWELL PRAIRIE, a rich tract of land in the south part of Laporte county, containing about twenty sections.

ST. JOHNS, a small town in Lake county, in the centre of a German Catholic settlement, six miles north-west of Crownpoint, where they have erected a Chapel.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, so called from the river which passes through it, was organized in 1830. It is bounded north by the State of Michigan, east by Elkhart, south by Marshall, and west by Laporte, and it contains 477 square miles. The civil townships are Olive, Warren, German, Portage, Green, Liberty, Madison, Penn, Centre, Clay, and Harris. The population in 1830, was 287; in 1840, 6,425; and at this time about 12,000. Except in the vicinity of the river, where the land is pleasantly rolling, the balance of the county is only so far from a level as to afford good drainage. About one-half is bar-

rens, or oak openings, one-third heavy timber, and the other one-sixth is either wet or dry prairie. The soil in the timber and prairies is equal in quality to any part of the State, and in the hickory and burr oak barrens the soil turns black and seems to become richer the longer it is farmed. Wheat has been the principal crop, though corn, oats, grass, fruit, vines, &c., are cultivated to advantage. For manufactures see South Bend and Mishawaka, where the principal establishments are carried on; and as to education, see the Notre Dame Catholic College in the first part of this Book.

There are in the county five grist mills, ten saw mills, two oil mills, two woollen factories, 11 general assortment stores, two drug stores, three ware-houses, one printing office, eight lawyers, ten physicians, six preachers of the gospel, and 218,623 acres of taxable land.

Iron ore of a good quality is found in great abundance near Mishawaka and other parts of the county, and marl, useful either for lime or as manure, may be found in great quantities in most of the marshes, and occasionally in the timbered land.

St. Joseph will eventually be one of the richest and most important counties of the State. Its fine soil, abundant water power, valuable ores, the facility with which good roads can be made, and the advantages of the river navigation, are such as to encourage rapid improvements.

ST. JOSEPH RIVER, or the Big St. Joseph, rises in the State of Michigan, runs south-west into the State of Indiana, then north-west into the State of Michigan again, and into the lake. Its course in this State is about 50 miles, and its width usually 100 yards. It is navigable at least half the year.

ST. JOSEPH, or Little St. Joseph river, rises in the south-east part of Michigan, runs south-west through the north-west corner of Ohio into this State, and unites with the St. Mary's at Fort Wayne, where the two streams form the Maumee, which then returns nearly in an opposite direction to the former course, towards Lake Erie.

ST. JOSEPH, a township in Allen county, population 525.

ST. LOUIS, a small town near Haw Creek, 11 miles north-east of Columbus, population 75.

ST. LOUIS, a small town on the Ohio river, in Perry county, one mile above Cannelton, population 150.

ST. MARY'S RIVER, rises in the State of Ohio, runs north-west through Adams and Allen to Fort Wayne, where it joins the St. Joseph and forms the Maumee.

ST. MARY'S, an eastern township in Adams, population 550.

STOCKTON, a township in Greene, population 600.

ST. OMAR, a pleasant village on the Michigan road, in Decatur county, nine miles north-west of Greensburgh, population 350.

STONE LAKE lies one mile west of Laporte, and covers about 600 acres.

STONY CREEK, a fine mill stream that rises in Madison, runs south-west into Hamilton, and falls into White river two miles below Noblesville.

STONY CREEK rises in the north-east corner of Henry, runs north into Delaware and then into Randolph, where it falls into White river near the west line of the county.

STONY CREEK, a north-east township in Henry.

STONY CREEK, a western township in Randolph, population 1,000.

STOTT'S CREEK, a mill stream that rises in Johnson, and runs west through Morgan into White river, eight miles above Martinsville.

ST. PETERSBURGH, a small town in Pulaski, laid out in 1848.

STRAIT CREEK, a tributary of Patoka from the south-east, in Dubois county.

STRAWTOWN, a beautifully situated village on the south-east bank of White river, six miles above Noblesville, with a population of 200. It was once a flourishing Indian town, and its name is derived from a house in it thatched with straw.

STUCKER'S FORK, a southern branch of the Muscackituck, and the principal mill stream in Scott county.

SUGAR CREEK rises in Benton and runs west into Illinois, where it falls into Iroquois river.

SUGAR CREEK, or Rock river, rises in the south-east of Clinton and runs west and south-west through Boone, Montgomery and Parke, falls into the Wabash five miles above Montezuma. Its whole course is about 100 miles.

SUGAR CREEK, a north-west township in Boone, population 1,650.

SUGAR CREEK, a south-east township in Clinton, population 450.

SUGAR CREEK, a small stream in the south-east corner of Daviess.

SUGAR CREEK, a fine mill stream, rises in Henry and runs south-west through Hancock, Shelby and Johnson, falls into Blue river near the south line of the county, one and a-half miles below Edinburgh.

SUGAR CREEK, a south-west township in Hancock, population 500.

SUGAR CREEK falls into White river from the south, at Lawrenceport.

SUGAR CREEK, a north-east township in Montgomery, population 550.

SUGAR CREEK, a north-east township in Parke, population 1,300.

SUGAR CREEK, a western township in Shelby, population 750.

SUGAR CREEK, a western township in Vigo, population 1,200.

SUGAR CREEK rises in Illinois and runs south-east into the Wabash, two miles below Terre Haute.

SUGAR LANDS, a fertile tract of country in Daviess county, containing about 20,000 acres, lying north and north-west of Washington, named from the prevailing growth of timber.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, organized in 1817, was named in honor of Daniel Sullivan, who was killed by the Indians on the road from Vincennes to Louisville, while carrying

an express, in the public service, between those places. It is bounded north by Vigo, east by Clay and Greene, south by Knox, and west by the Wabash, and it contains 430 square miles. The civil townships are Gill, Turman and Fairbanks, on the Wabash; Curry, in the north; Hamilton, in the centre; Jackson, in the north-east, and Haddon in the south-east. The population in 1830 was 4,696, in 1840, 8,315, and at this time about 10,500. The surface of the country is mostly level. About one-twentieth of the county is river bottom, one-sixth is prairie and barrens, the balance is uplands, timbered principally with oak, walnut, poplar, ash, pecan, beech and sugar. The soil on the barrens is mostly poor; on the prairie and timbered land it is rich and well adapted to corn, wheat and grass. The surplus products shipped down the Wabash and Bussero creek are corn 150,000 bushels, wheat 20,000, oats 10,000, hay 100 tons, and 10,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 600 horses and mules, estimated at \$150,000 annually.

There are in the county 11 grist mills, nine saw mills, four carding machines, 16 stores, four lawyers, 17 physicians, 20 preachers, 20 blacksmiths, 30 carpenters, 10 coopers, five saddlers, 17 shoemakers, 11 Methodist, three Presbyterian, two Baptist and three Reformers' churches.

The taxable land amounts to 168,129 acres, and about 70,000 acres still belong to the United States, of which at least half is of a very poor quality.

The first settlement in the county was made near Carlisle, in 1803, by Capt. Wm. Price, and next year came the Ledgerwoods, Holders, Purcells, Haddons, Barrier, &c. Coal is found in abundance, and Sullivan ought to be among the richest counties in the State.

SULLIVAN, the Seat of Justice of the county of the same name was laid out in 1842. It contains the Court House, Jail, County Seminary, Churches for the Methodists and Reformers, and 400 inhabitants. It is 10 miles north of Carlisle and 30 south of Terre Haute.

SWAN, a south-east township in Noble, population 560.

SWAN POND, a small lake near Washington, in Daviess county, one and a-half miles long and half a mile wide. It abounds with fish. It is fed by springs, and in high water by White river.

SWITZERLAND COUNTY, organized in 1814, derives its name from a settlement of Swiss, who came within the bounds of the present county in 1802, and commenced the cultivation of the grape there. It is bounded north by Ripley and Ohio counties, east and south by the Ohio river, and west by Jefferson, and it contains about 225 square miles. The civil townships are Craig, Jefferson, York and Posey, on the Ohio, Cotton in the north, and Pleasant in the north-west. The population in 1830 was 7,111, in 1840, 9,920, and at this time is about 14,000. As the Ohio river borders on the county 36 miles, there are many large and fine bottoms which are mostly rich and well cultivated. Back of these for an average distance of three miles, the river hills rise from 400 to 500 feet, and are interrupted at short distances by precipitous ravines. The timber and soil are, however, of a superior quality, and where the hills are not too steep to be farmed, first rate crops are produced. Farther back from the river the ravines disappear, and a high table land is reached, more clayey, yet well adapted to grass and small grain, and with proper cultivation, suited to any crop common to the climate. There are some of the best farms in the State in Switzerland, and every year large quantities of produce are shipped to the south from the numerous landings on the river.

There are in the county 10 grist mills, 15 saw mills, of which about half are propelled by steam the others by water, 40 stores, 20 groceries, 20 ware-houses, one printing office, 10 lawyers, 30 physicians, 25 preachers, and the usual proportion of mechanics. In the towns there are 12 Methodist churches, two for the Presbyterians, two for the Baptists, and one for the Universalians, besides others in the country. The taxable land amounts to 143,016 acres. There is none yet belonging to the United States.

John James Dufour was the enterprising leader of the Swiss Colony before referred to. By his indefatigable exertions, a grant of land was procured from the United States to him and his little colony on a long credit, and by this means about 200 acres of land was procured for each of the original settlers. They were industrious and prudent, and they and their posterity have generally been prosperous. See Vevay.

SYCAMORE CREEK, a mill stream in Morgan county, runs south into White river near Martinsville.

TANNERS' CREEK rises in the north part of Dearborn and runs south-east into the Ohio river near Lawrenceburgh. By following the bed of this creek, an easy access for a railroad may be had to the table land in the interior of the State.

TAYLOR, a southern township in Harrison, population 850.

TAYLOR, an eastern township in Howard, population 300.

TAYLOR, a northern township in Owen, first settled in 1818, by B. Truax, A. Cormack, D. Hartsock, and J. Lockridge, population 600, contains 15 square miles.

TEMPLETON'S CREEK, a tributary of the East Fork of White Water, in Franklin county, from the north-east.

TERRE HAUTE, the seat of justice of Vigo county, situated on a high bank of the Wabash, from 50 to 60 feet above the river, and 15 or 20 feet above Fort Harrison Prairie in the rear of the town. The name in French means *high land*, and the situation is a very pleasant one, presenting fine views of the bottoms across the river, and of the rich and well cultivated prairie on the east, 15 miles long and three wide. The site of Terre Haute was purchased at the sale of lands in 1816, and the town laid out by an association of five individuals, viz: Messrs. C. and T. Bullitt of Louisville, J. Lindley of Paoli, Gen. Lasselle of Vincennes, and Maj. Markle of Ft. Harrison. The population in 1830 was 600, in 1834 it was estimated at 900, and it is now about 3,500. Among the public buildings are spacious and convenient churches, for the

Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics, Baptists, Universalists, and Lutherans, a fine court-house, a town hall, a branch of the State Bank, a large and well finished county seminary, and several spacious and well kept hotels, and the dwelling houses amount to over 600, of which about one-half are brick, and many are built with much taste. The retail stores and groceries are about 60 in number, and at least 30,000 hogs are annually slaughtered and packed at Terre Haute. The Wabash and Erie canal is now completed to the town, and the railroad progressing with much spirit towards Indianapolis and Richmond will add much to its business and importance.

THORNTOWN, a pleasant village in Boone county, nine miles north-west of Lebanon, on the rail-road route from Lafayette to Indianapolis, 26 miles from the former and 36 from the latter. It was an Indian town in the centre of the Thorntown or 10 mile reservation, first settled by the whites in 1830. The population is now about 400. It has four churches, one each for the N. S. Presbyterians, O. S. Presbyterians, Methodists, and Christians. The water power on Sugar and Prairie creeks, and the fine soil in the vicinity must make Thorntown an important point.

THORN CREEK, a northern township in Whitley, population 300. It contains three lakes, covering near 1,000 acres of land, known as the Thorn Creek lakes.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, organized in 1826, was named from the river of that name, and is bounded north by White and Carroll, east by Carroll and Clinton, south by Montgomery, and west by Fountain, Warren, and Benton. It is 24 miles long from north to south, and 21 wide, and contains 504 square miles. The civil townships are Washington, Perry, Sheffield, and Laurimie on the east, Tippecanoe, Wabash, Fairfield, and Randolph through the centre, and Shelby, Wayne, and Jackson in the west. The population in 1830 was 7,167, in 1840, 13,724, and at this time about 21,000.

The surface of the county in most parts of it is com-

paratively level. There are however along the Wabash and its tributaries many ranges of hills from 50 to 200 feet in height, that spread out into table lands and present much beautiful scenery. About 150,000 acres, or nearly one-half the county, is prairie. Nearly one-tenth or 28,000 acres is bottom land, and the balance is timbered upland, mostly of a good quality. The soil of the prairie consists of a rich, black loam, from two to four feet in depth, on a substratum of clay. The Wea plains and Pretty prairie are however exceptions, for there the soil is light and sandy, based on a bed of sand and gravel of great depth. Some of the oak barrens have an inferior quality of soil, but generally in the timbered lands it is of an excellent quality. Agriculture is in a flourishing condition. The prairies are mostly dry; many of them are beautifully undulating. They are easily put into cultivation, and adapted to the use of labor saving machines, for planting, mowing, reaping, raking, &c., and large crops are raised with but little comparative trouble, and the opening of the canal and improvement of the navigation of the Wabash have created a regular demand for the staples of the county, such as wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, &c. The surplus articles exported in a year, of which about four-fifths come from this county, have been estimated at \$1,073,000. They consisted of pork, 15,199 bbls; flour, 30,365; whiskey, 3,113; bacon, lard, and bulk pork, 864,486 lbs.; wool, 71,706 lbs.; 810 tons of hemp, hay and miscellaneous freight; 377,900 bushels of wheat, 874,106 of corn, 32,350 of oats, 16,599 of rye, flaxseed, &c., 1,200 head of cattle, 300 sheep, and 325 horses and mules.

There are in the county 13 merchant mills, six grist mills, 20 saw mills, four woolen factories, two paper mills, three printing offices, two foundries, 84 stores, 14 warehouses, two packing houses, two slaughtering houses, 28 lawyers, 53 physicians, 37 preachers of the gospel, 190 carpenters, 53 masons and plasterers, 25 cabinet makers, 52 coopers, eight boat builders, 20 wagon makers, wheelwrights, and turners, three millwrights, 13 printers and

book binders, 64 shoemakers and sadlers, 60 blacksmiths and coppersmiths, 20 tailors, and 55 other mechanics of various trades. See Lafayette.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 305,425 acres. The situation, size, rich soil, abundant water power, and other natural advantages of Tippecanoe county, together with the enterprise of its citizens, will insure its being in most respects the most important county in the State. The canal can now bring coal. The railroads to Indianapolis and Crawfordsville, rapidly progressing, will vastly increase the business and wealth of the county; and other important railroads, both north and west, will doubtless be commenced and completed at not a distant day. This county has been the theatre of many interesting events. It seems to have been the favorite residence of many of the Indian tribes, and their largest towns, the Jesuit Missions, the best cultivated fields, and most important improvements were here.

TIPPECANOE LAKE, a sheet of water abounding in fish, at the head of the river, three miles long and two wide, partly in Whitley and partly in Noble.

TIPPECANOE, a western township in Carroll, population 1250.

TIPPECANOE RIVER rises in the lake of that name, and pursues a western direction about 60 miles in a straight line, then south 50 miles, and falls into the Wabash nine miles above Lafayette. As its course is very crooked its whole length must be at least 220 miles. It has its source in numerous lakes, so that the supply of water is constant. For at least 150 miles the width is 60 yards, and the current lively and three feet deep at all seasons. It was early called Keth-tippe-ce-nunk, which, it is said, means "Buffalo Fish."

TIPPECANOE, a north-west township in Fulton.

TIPPECANOE, an eastern township in Kosciusko.

TIPPECANOE, a south-east township in Marshall, population 275.

TIPPECANOE, a township in Pulaski.

TIPPECANOE, a northern township in county of same name, population 1600.

TIPTON COUNTY, organized in 1844, was named in honor of Gen. John Tipton, a distinguished citizen of the State, and a Senator in Congress from 1832 until his death in 1839. It is bounded north by Howard, east by Grant and Madison, south by Hamilton, and west by Clinton, and it contains 260 square miles. The civil townships are Madison, Jefferson, Cicero, Prairie, and Wild Cat. The population is at this time about 3,000. The face of the country is level, the soil excellent, and the timber of a superior quality. The water privileges will not be good, as this county is on a plain from which the streams rise and run south into White river, west into the lower Wabash, and north into the upper Wabash and the Mississinewa.

Tipton county constituted a part of the Miami reservation, and has only recently come into market and been offered for sale. It is now settling with great rapidity. The taxable land amounts 53,253 acres.

TIPTON, the county seat of Tipton county, first called Canton, was laid out in 1845 by Newton J. Jackson. It is situated on a branch of Cicero creek on the railroad from Peru to Indianapolis. It contains at this time about 35 houses and a population of 200, and is rapidly improving.

TIPTON, an interior township in Cass, population 550.

TIPTONSPORT, a small town in Carroll county on the east bank of the Wabash, six miles north of Delphi.

TOBINSPOUT, a small town on the Ohio river in Perry county, 11 miles below Rome, population 50.

TREATY CREEK, a mill stream in Wabash county.

TROUT CREEK, a mill stream in Elkhart county.

TROY, a north-east township in DeKalb, population 220.

TROY, a western township in Fountain, population 2,500.

TROY, a south-west township in Perry, population 1,300.

TROY, a pleasant village on the Ohio in Perry county,

at the mouth of Anderson river, first settled in 1811. The population is 250.

TROY, a north-west township in Whitley, population 650.

TRUITT'S GROTTO, a cavern in Monroe county that attracts the attention of visitors.

TURKEY CREEK, a valuable mill stream that rises in Kosciusko and runs north into the Elkhart at Waterloo.

TURKEY CREEK, a north-east township in Kosciusko.

TURKEY LAKE, the head of Turkey creek, is a body of water near 12 miles in length, and covering about 5,000 acres, in the north-east corner of Kosciusko. There is a very valuable water privilege at the outlet, at which improvements have been commenced, but they may be immensely increased.

TURKEY CREEK PRAIRIES, in the same county, and comprising about 6,000 acres, all in cultivation, are thought to be about the richest tracts of land in the State.

TURMAN'S CREEK, a mill stream in Sullivan county that runs south-west into the Wabash, six miles above Merom. Its current is sluggish, and it is navigable in high water.

TURMAN, a western township in Sullivan, population 1200.

TURMAN'S PRAIRIE is in the north-west part of Sullivan county.

TURTLE CREEK runs south into the Wabash four miles below Merom.

TWELVE MILE or Kirk's Prairie is about 12 miles in length and averages four in breadth, in Clinton county, a rich body of land.

TWIN CREEK, in Washington county, runs north-west into White river four miles above Bono.

TWIN LAKES, in Marshall county west of Plymouth, on the outlet of which are iron works.

TWIN LAKES, small sheets of water near the centre of Cass county.

UNION COUNTY, organized in 1821, derived its name

from the hope that it would harmonize the difficulties that existed in relation to the county seats, in Wayne and Fayette. It is bounded north by Wayne, east by the State of Ohio, south by Franklin, and west by Fayette. Union county is 14 miles from north to south, and 12 miles wide. The civil townships are Centre, Union, Harmony, Liberty, Brownsville, and Harrison. The population in 1830 was 7,957, in 1840 8,027, and at this time about 8,500. The eastern part of the county is level, the western undulating or hilly, about one-eighth is bottom, the other seven-eighths timbered upland, on which beech, sugar-tree, poplar, oak, walnut, ash, and hickory were originally the most common forest trees. The soil is uniformly good and well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, grass, &c.; and hogs, cattle, sheep and horses are raised on almost every farm beyond the demand for home consumption. The annual value of the surplus exported is estimated at \$200,000. There are in the county 16 grist mills, 21 saw mills, two oil mills, four woolen factories, 25 stores, two lawyers, 10 physicians, 11 ministers of the gospel, 10 Methodist churches, three for Presbyterians, two for Christians, two for Baptists, two for the Reformers, two for the Friends, one for the Associate Reformed, and one for Universalists. At least 40 common schools are kept up six months in the year, at which from 1,200 to 1,500 scholars attend, and the school houses are mostly comfortable buildings.

The county seminary at Liberty is flourishing, and all the branches preparatory to a college education are taught there. The taxable land amounts to 104,293 acres.

UNION, a north-east township in Adams, population 300.

UNION, a western township in Bartholomew, population 600.

UNION, an eastern township in Boone, population 1,350.

UNION, a western township in Crawford.

UNION, a northern township in Delaware.

UNION, a central township in DeKalb, population 550.

UNION, a southern township in Elkhart, population 360.

UNION, a small town in Brookville township, Franklin county.

UNION, a western township in Fulton.

UNION, a southern township in Grant, population 600.

UNION, an interior township in Hancock, population 480.

UNION, an eastern township in Huntington, population 200.

UNION, a western township in Johnson, population 1,200.

UNION, a south-east township in Laporte, population 815.

UNION, an eastern township in Madison.

UNION, a south-west township in Marshall, population 280.

UNION, a northern township in Miami, population 850.

UNION, an interior township in Montgomery, population 5,800.

UNION, a northern township in Ohio county, population 1,000.

UNION, an eastern township in Parke, population 1,250.

UNION, an interior township in Perry, population 1,900.

UNION, a western township in Porter, population 450.

UNION, an eastern township in Rush, population 1,800.

UNION, an eastern township in Shelby.

UNION, a southern township in St. Joseph.

UNION, a south-east township in Union, population 1,512.

UNION, a southern township in Vanderburgh, population 750.

UNION, an eastern township in White, population 900.

UNION MILLS, a small town on Pigeon river, Lagrange county.

UNIONTOWN, a small town in Wells county.

UTICA, a pleasant village on the Ohio river in Clark county, eight miles south of Charlestown and seven miles above the falls, population 300.

UTICA, a south-east township in Clark, population 1,500.

VALONIA, a small town in Jackson county, four miles south of Brownstown, laid out in 1810 by John McAfee, Thomas Ewing, and J. B. Durham. This was among the most exposed settlements during the late war, and the houses generally were prepared for defence in case of attacks from the Indians. The settlers were frequently called on to serve in the *ranging service*, and they never failed to be ready at the first summons.

VALPARAISO, the county seat of Porter, was first settled in 1836. It contains the court house, jail, three taverns, and Methodist and Presbyterian churches. It is 22 miles west south-west from Laporte, 22 south-west from Michigan City, 162 north-west from Indianapolis, and 50 south-east from Chicago.

VAN BUREN, an unorganized township in Allen.

VAN BUREN, a south-east township in Brown.

VAN BUREN, a north-east township in Clay, population 700.

VAN BUREN, an eastern township in Daviess, population 650.

VAN BUREN, a central township in Fountain, population 1,275.

VAN BUREN, a north-east township in Grant, population 350.

VAN BUREN, a northern township in Kosciusko.

VAN BUREN, a north-west township in Lagrange, population 600.

VAN BUREN, a southern township in Laporte, population 105.

VAN BUREN, a township in Madison.

VAN BUREN, a western township in Monroe, population 1,300.

VAN BUREN, a south-east township in Pulaski.

VANDERBURGH COUNTY, organized in 1818, was named in honor of Henry Vanderburgh, who had been a captain in the Revolution, a member of the Legislative Council of the North West Territory, and a judge of the first

court ever formed in the Indiana Territory. It is bounded north by Gibson, east by Warrick, south by the Ohio river, and west by Posey, and it contains 240 square miles. The civil townships are Pigeon, Knight, Scott, Armstrong, Perry, Union, Centre, and German. The population in 1830 was 2,610, in 1840 6,250, and at this time it is near 12,000.

About one-fifth part of the county is river bottoms, which have a very rich soil. A small portion of the residue is hilly, but it has mostly an undulating or rolling surface, and the soil is not of a rich quality. The bottoms supply immense quantities of corn for exportation, estimated at 600,000 bushels annually, from Evansville alone; and wheat, oats, hay, various kinds of marketing, and hogs, cattle, and horses are exported from the county to the value of \$750,000 annually, though other interior counties contribute largely to this amount. The trade of Evansville is very large, and will be immensely increased by the completion of the Wabash and Erie canal, which will take place in about two years, and will then afford an interior navigation of 459 miles. There are in Vanderburgh county 10 grist and saw mills, of which four only are propelled by water, about 100 stores, groceries, and warehouses, three printing offices, at each of which are issued daily papers, 15 lawyers, 16 physicians, 13 preachers of the gospel, and a great variety of mechanical and manufacturing laborers, encouraged by the abundance of coal in the vicinity, and the demand of a large region of productive country which comes here for its supply. In attempting to bore for salt water near Evansville a valuable medicinal spring has been discovered, which is now much visited by valetudinarians. Vanderburgh county has 31 district and six private schools, at which 2,767 students attend. The taxable land amounts to 137,019 acres.

VEAL'S CREEK runs west into the west fork of White river in the south-west part of Daviess county.

VEALE, a south-west township in Daviess, population 840.

VERMILLION COUNTY, organized in 1824, derives its name from Vermillion river, that flows through it. It is bounded north by Warren, east by the Wabash, which separates it from Fountain and Parke, South by Vigo, and west by the State of Illinois. It is 37 miles in length and averages seven in breadth, and contains about 260 square miles. The civil townships are Highland, Eugene, Vermillion, Helt, and Clinton. The population in 1830 was 5,706, in 1840, 8,274, and at this time about 11,000. One-fourth of the county is prairie, the surface of the country is high and generally level, except near the streams. The soil is generally excellent, and some of the best farms in the State are to be found here. Among the surplus articles exported are 25,000 hogs, 200,000 bushels of corn, 40,000 of wheat 100,000 of oats, and hay, staves, hoop-poles, and various kinds of marketing, which, with cattle and horses, amount in all to about \$300,000 annually. There are usually 250 flat boats built, loaded and sent off every year. There are in the county five large flouring mills, three propelled by steam and two by water, besides other smaller ones, 17 dry good stores, one drug store, five liquor stores, five lawyers, 23 physiclans, 14 preachers of the gospel, one printing office, two distilleries, and schools in most of the districts a portion of the year. Coal is abundant in the county, and extensive beds of iron ore are found in the region of the "Indiana Furnace" on Brouillet's Creek. The taxable land amounts to 152,652 acres.

VERMILLION RIVER, or Big Vermillion, rises in Illinois and runs into the Wabash near Eugene. It may be navigated in high water to Danville, 30 miles, where the north, middle, and south forks unite, each of which is from 50 to 60 miles in length.

VERMILLION RIVER, or Little Vermillion, also rises in Illinois, and falls into the Wabash near Newport. It is a good mill stream.

VERMILLION, the middlle township in the county of the same name, extends from the Wabash to the State line, population 2,000.

VERMONT, a small town on Wild Cat, in Howard county.

VERNON, a north-west township in Hancock, population 650.

VERNON, The Seat of Justice of Jennings county, was laid out in 1815, by Col. John Vawter, and the first settlers were himself and Achilles Vawter. It is situated on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, 22 miles from the former and 66 from the latter, opposite the junction of the north and south Forks of Muscackituck. The former stream nearly encircles the town, leaving only a narrow neck on the north-west. The situation is romantic and beautiful. Vernon has 35 brick, and 65 frame houses, and 520 inhabitants.

VERNON, a central township in Jennings, population 2,250.

VERNON, a south-east township in Jackson, population 700.

VERNON, a western township in Washington.

VERSAILLES, the County Seat of Ripley, is situated on a high bluff of Laughery, 70 miles south-east of Indianapolis, 27 north of Vevay, and 26 north-east of Madison. It was first settled in 1818 by J. Bentley, C. Goodrich, J. Lindsay, C. Overturf, J. Hunter, W. Skeene, Dr. Fox, M. S. Craig and others. It contains 27 brick and 38 frame houses, and a population of 350.

VEVAY, the Seat of Justice of Switzerland county, is situated on a beautiful bottom on the Ohio river, 70 miles below Cincinnati and the same distance above Louisville, and 96 south-east of Indianapolis. It constitutes a part of the tract of land sold on credit by the United States to the Swiss settlement, in 1802, for the cultivation of the vine. The town was laid out in 1813, by the brothers J. J., J. F. and Daniel Dufour, and received the name of a town in Switzerland from the vicinity of which they had emigrated. Vevay now contains over 200 houses, many of them built with much taste, and 1,200 inhabitants.

VIENNA, a small town in Rush county, eight miles east of Rushville.

VIENNA, a small town in Scott county, eight miles west from Lexington, population 100.

VIENNA, a south-west township in Scott, population 1,350.

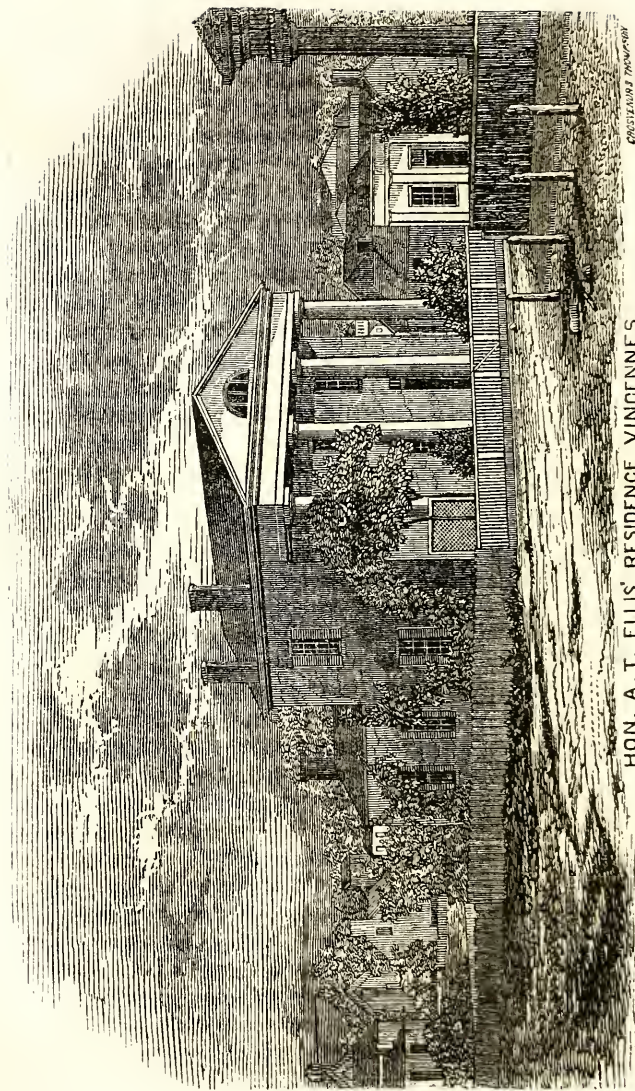
VIGO COUNTY, organized in 1818, was named in honor of Col. Francis Vigo, originally a Sardinian, the efficient friend of Gen. Clark in the capture of Vincennes, and afterwards a most worthy and hospitable citizen there. It is bounded north by Vermillion and Parke, east by Clay, south by Sullivan, and west by the State of Illinois. It contains about 410 square miles. The civil townships are Harrison, Sugar Creek, Prairie Creek, Otter Creek, Linton, Nevins, Pierson, Fayette, Honey Creek, Lost Creek and Riley. The population in 1830 was 5,737, in 1840, 12,076, and at this time it is about 16,500.

The surface of the country is either level or gently undulating, and consists principally of very fine timbered lands, interspersed with beautiful prairies, mostly small, though three of them, Fort Harrison, Honey Creek and Otter Creek, contain from 10,000 to 20,000 acres each, and are all in a good state of cultivation. With the exception of a few poor barrens, the whole county is rich land, and when properly farmed, produces large crops of corn, wheat, oats, grass, and all such articles as are adapted to the climate.

It is estimated that the surplus pork raised for exportation in the county amounts to \$150,000 annually, the grain \$70,000, cattle \$20,000, besides a large amount of other articles.

There are in Vigo county 12 grist mills, 18 saw mills, 40 large retail stores, 20 others with limited assortments, three printing offices, a recently erected Seminary for a male and female school of a high order, churches for the Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Lutherans, Universalists and Roman Catholics, and there are 15 lawyers, 20 physicians, and 25 preachers of the gospel, and the usual proportion of mechanics. Coal is found in abundance, and of a good

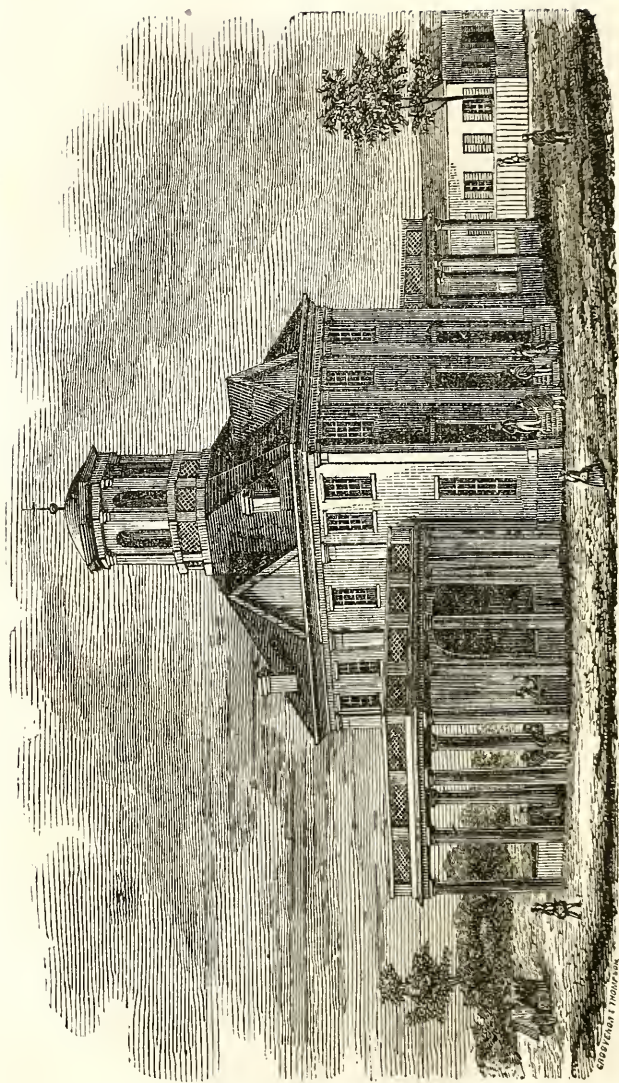




HON. A. T. ELLIS' RESIDENCE VINCENNES.

CHRISTIANE THOMPSON





MARKET HOUSE, VINCENNES

quality. Freestone is found on the banks of the river and of some of the smaller streams, and limestone in the timbered lands, but there are no stone on the prairies. The fine soil and situation of the county, the opening of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and of the eastern and western railroad through it, both of which are now progressing with much spirit, the enterprise of its citizens and other advantages possessed there, must, at no distant day, make Vigo one of the most important points in the west. 220,200 acres of land are assessed for taxation.

VILLAGE CREEK, a mill stream in Fayette county, runs into the west fork of White Water from the east.

VINCENNES, the Seat of Justice of Knox county, is situated on the east bank of the Wabash in north latitude 38 deg. 42 min. and in west longitude 10 deg. 28 min., and is 120 miles south-west of Indianapolis, 56 north of Evansville, 60 south of Terre Haute, 160 east of St. Louis, 110 west north-west of Louisville, and 168 in a straight line west south-west of Cincinnati.

There is more of historical interest about this place than in relation to any other in the State, and in fact its history comprises that of the Indiana Territory mainly, until the removal of the Seat of Government to Corydon in 1813. It was first known when a Piankeshaw village by the name Chippe Coke, or Brushwood. It was then called Post St. Vincent, or Au Post, or Vincenne, and finally Vincennes. This name was given as early as 1749, in honor of F. M. De Vinseune, a brave and gallant French officer, who fell in a battle with the Chickasaws in the year 1736. See the first part under the head HISTORY, as to early proceedings in Vincennes. In 1798, the population was all of French extraction except twelve families, and though now they are much in the minority, their numbers are still considerable, and many of them are respectable and prosperous.

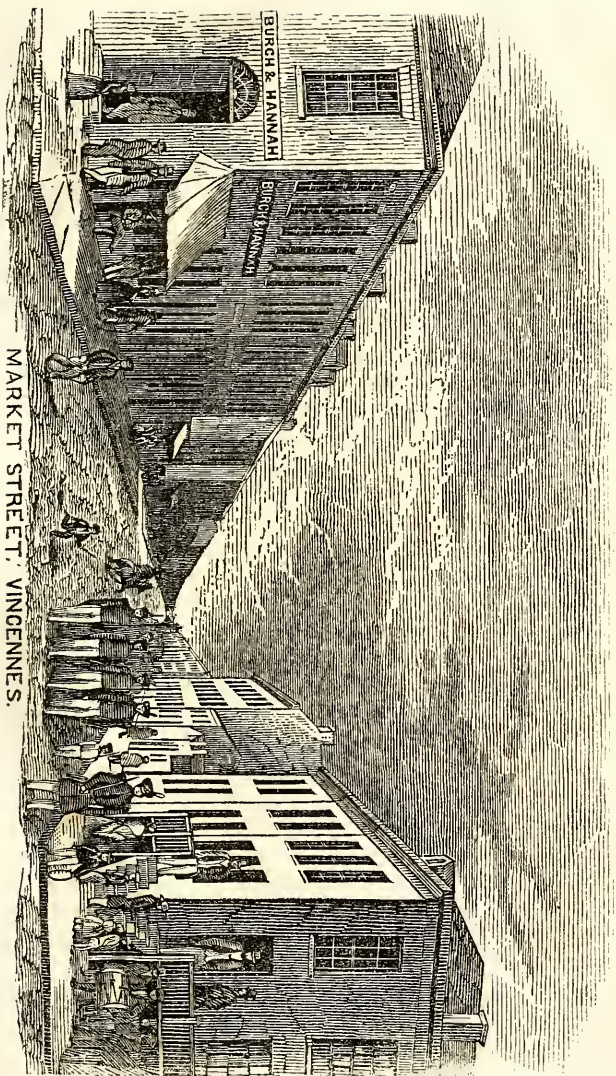
The situation of Vincennes is very fine, and a large portion of the country around it is very fertile. The Roman Catholics are numerous in the vicinity, the Cathedral is spacious and well finished, and the Bishop hav-

ing charge of the State as a Diocess, takes his title from Vincennes. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Christians and Africans have also flourishing churches. One of the branches of the State Bank is located at Vincennes. The City Hall is a commodious building. There are in the town about 400 houses and 2,000 inhabitants, and the prospects are now more favorable for its steady growth and permanent prosperity than at any time for many years past. Two of the citizens, D. S. Bonner and H. D. Wheeler have now for about 20 years been extensively engaged in manufactures, sometimes with much success, and occasionally encountering difficulties, but never discouraged.

The unpretending but energetic devotion to business and encouragement of industry by such persons is worthy of all praise. There are two printing offices in Vincennes which publish Weekly Newspapers. One of them, the *Western Sun*, was conducted by E. Stout for about 40 years, and until the last five years. See the articles in the first part of this Book as to the Catholics and as to Colleges, and also the heads *Ohio and Mississippi Railroad*, and "*Wabash Navigation Company*. In regard to both these matters, the citizens of Vincennes appear not only able to talk, but willing to act.

VINCENNES, a western township in Knox, embracing the county seat.

WABASH NAVIGATION COMPANY. This company was chartered by acts of the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois, the former passed in 1846 and the latter in 1847, by which liberal provisions were granted by the two States to a company that might be organized for improving the navigation of the Wabash, and for the use of the hydraulic power to be obtained by the improvement. Stock books were accordingly opened in May, 1847, and \$74,350 of stock was subscribed as follows: at Vincennes \$49,550, Terre Haute \$1,000, Lafayette \$2,600, Mt. Carmel \$10,700, Lawrenceville \$4,250, Palestine \$2,500, York \$3,750. The Company has been organized and the work is progressing rapidly towards completion.



MARKET STREET, VINCENNES.

The officers are A. T. Ellis, President, Wm. Burtch, Tho. Bishop, H. D. Wheeler, Joshua Beal, Samuel Wise and J. G. Bowman, Directors; John Ross, Secretary and Treasurer, and Sylvanus Lothrop, Engineer. The object of the Company is first to surmount the difficulties in the way of Steamboat navigation at Grand Rapids, Hanging Rock, Ramsey's Ripple and Little Rock, where an aggregate fall of ten feet, over a substratum of sandstone rock, produces, in low water, strong ripples or slight falls, and by imparting an increased velocity to the current, has worn away the banks and enlarged the water way, so as to reduce the depth far below the requirements of navigation. A dam of 11 feet and a lock 250 feet long and 50 wide will, with the use of machinery contrived for the purpose, enable large Steamboats to pass through in about five minutes. When this work is completed, a few other points in the Wabash will require to be deepened at an expense estimated not to exceed \$10,000, and that stream will then be equal to the Upper Ohio in a low stage of water. This work will contribute largely to develop the resources of the Wabash valley, a tract of country susceptible of vast and varied improvements. The water power, when the dam is erected, must, if properly improved, be of immense value.

WABASH RIVER, rises in the State of Ohio, where its tributaries interlock with those of the Miami and St. Mary's. It runs first north, then north-west, then west, and then south-west, until it falls into the Ohio 140 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi. Its whole length exceeds 500 miles, and there is but a very small portion of the distance that does not present an inviting soil to the agriculturist. Its principal tributaries from the south and east are the Salamonie, Mississinewa, Deer Creek, Wild Cat, Coal Creek, Sugar Creek, Rackoon, White River, and Patoka. From the north and west come Little, Eel, Tippecanoe, Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash rivers, besides several smaller streams.

The name in French was OUABACHE, and this stream appears to have been discovered before the Ohio, and in

maps before the year 1730; the Ohio at its mouth was called the OUABACHE. Settlements were made at a very early period at Vincennes and at the mouth of the Wea or Ouiatenon, where the Jesuits had their missions and schools, and the bark canoes of the Indians and French, at certain seasons of the year, passed from Lake Erie to the Mississippi, by the way of the Maumee, a short portage to Little river and the Wabash.

WABASH COUNTY, organized in 1835, was named from its situation on the principal river in the State. It is bounded north by Kosciusko, east by Whitley and Huntington, south by Grant and Miami and west by Miami, and it contains 426 square miles. The civil townships are Chester and Pleasant in the north, Lagro and Noble in the centre, and Liberty and Watts in the south. The population in 1840 was 2,756; at this time it is estimated at about 14,000.

There are no high or steep hills in the county, though the land is rolling or undulating near the Mississinewa, Salamonie, Wabash and Eel rivers, and their numerous branches. At the heads of the streams the land is generally level, and there are many large bottoms on the rivers of the same character; but as a whole, the face of the country of Wabash county is very pleasantly diversified. North of Eel river are about 40 sections of barrens, intermixed with small prairies; the bottoms are at least 75 sections, the balance is heavy timbered forest land. The settlements in general are so recent that the surplus products exported give but little evidence of what the county is capable of producing. They have not heretofore exceeded \$65,000 a year. Within five years they will probably be five-fold that amount.

There are in the county seven grist mills, 13 saw mills, 31 stores, eight groceries, 10 ware-houses, one printing office, nine lawyers, 21 physicians, 12 preachers, 11 churches, of which three belong to the Methodists, two to the Christians, three to the Baptists, two to the Presbyterians, and one to the Catholics. The mechanics are 60 carpenters, 40 shoemakers, 12 Blacksmiths, 15 tailors,

eight cabinet-makers, four chair-makers, two wheel-wrights, three mill-wrights and three wagon-makers. The taxable land amounts to 217,029 acres.

WABASH, the Seat of Justice of the county of the same name, is situated on the north bank of the river, 90 miles north-east of Indianapolis, 48 south-west of Fort Wayne, and 32 east of Logansport. It was first settled in 1835. The situation is very pleasant, partly on the first and partly on the second bottom, elevated near 40 feet above the first. It contains about 200 houses of which one-fourth are brick, and 1,000 inhabitants.

WABASH, a southern township in Adams, population 375.

WABASH, a western township in Fountain, population 1,250.

WABASH, a western township in Gibson, population 350.

WABASH, a north-east township in Jay, first settled in 1830 by O. Perry, population 300.

WABASH, a western township in Parke, population 1,050.

WABASH, an interior township in Tippecanoe, population 1,100.

WALKER, a western township in Rush, population 1,200.

WALNUT FORK of Eel river, rises in the south-west part of Boone, runs through Putnam and joins Mill creek, or the main branch of Eel, in Clay county.

WALNUT FORK, a large tributary of Sugar creek from the east, that falls into it near Crawfordsville.

WALNUT, an eastern township in Montgomery, population 1,050.

WARREN COUNTY, organized in 1828, was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, of the revolution, who fell in the battle of Bunker's Hill. It is bounded north by Benton, east and south-east by Tippecanoe and Fountain, south by Vermillion, and west by the State of Illinois, and it contains about 360 square miles. The civil townships are Medina and Pine in the north, Mound and

Steuben in the south, and Warren, Washington, Liberty, and Pike in the centre. The population in 1830 was 2,834, in 1840, 5,646, and at this time is about 8,000.

On the river there is an average width of bottom for half a mile, then come the bluffs from 60 to 200 feet in height, very much broken and precipitous, then follows a gently ascending and undulating surface to the Illinois line. The strip of timber along the river averages six miles in width, being much the heaviest near the river, and it runs out into points on the prairies along the borders of the creeks, and there are also occasional groves in the prairies. At least half the county is prairie, consisting of arms of the Grand prairie, which have uniformly a rich, loamy soil, generally sandy. About half the timbered land is either so hilly or so poor, as not to be profitable for farming; the balance of the timber land has a rich soil.

The surplus products are wheat, corn, oats and grass, and pork, beefcattle, horses and mules estimated to be worth \$200,000 annually, and this amount must soon be largely increased. There are in the county 13 saw mills, six grist mills, three woollen factories, 14 stores, six warehouses, two groceries, five lawyers, 13 physicians, 14 preachers of the gospel, 25 carpenters, 45 blacksmiths, 15 saddlers, eight shoemakers, 25 tanners, 14 wagon-makers and eight cabinet-makers. There are also nine churches, of which four belong to the Methodists, two to the United Brethren, one to the Campbellites, one to the Baptists, and one to the Newlights.

The taxable land in the county amounts to 179,893 acres, and about 30,000 acres still belong to the United States.

Near Williamsport is a remarkable fall. The water of Fall Branch is precipitated over a perpendicular rock 70 feet, into a wild glen, surrounded with steep rocks, pine trees, &c. A pathway appears to have been made by some convulsion of nature, by which persons can descend in single file to a platform half way down the precipice, and there have a good view of the scene.

There is a Chalybeate spring in a deep ravine below Williamsport, much resorted to by invalids. The Grand prairie, and much other wild and romantic scenery within an hour's ride, must make this place very pleasant as an occasional residence. Schoonover's Hotel also affords other inducements.

WARREN, a northern township in Clinton, population 750.

WARREN, a north-west township in Huntington, population 300.

WARREN, a small town on the Salamonie, in Huntington county, 15 miles south of the county seat; population 150.

WARREN, an eastern township in Marion, population 2,000.

WARREN, an interior township in Putnam.

WARREN, a small town in the north-west of St. Joseph county.

WARREN, an eastern township in the county of same name.

WARRENTON, a small town in Johnson township, Gibson county.

WARRINGTON, nine miles north-east of Greenfield, in Hancock county.

WARRICK COUNTY was organized in 1813, and was named in honor of Capt. Jacob Warrick, a brave soldier and much respected citizen, who fell at the head of his company, in the battle of Tippecanoe. It is bounded north by Gibson and Pike, east by Spencer, south by the Ohio river, and west by Vanderburgh and Gibson. The contents are nearly 400 square miles. The civil townships are Boone, Ohio, Skelton, Anderson, Owen, Hart and Campbell. The population in 1830 was 2,973, in 1840, 6,321, and at this time near 10,000. The face of the country is mostly rolling or undulating, though there is a range of hills back of the river bottoms, and there are large tracts of flat, wet land at the head of Pigeon and other creeks with which the county is watered. The soil of the bottoms, many of which

are large, is very rich, and immense crops of corn are produced there. Much of the upland is of a good quality, and more tobacco is raised in the county than in any other in the State, and the average crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, are such as to afford annually a large surplus for exportation.

Coal is found in abundance, but as yet it has not been used to much extent. The streams run sluggishly and afford but a small amount of water power.

There are in the county five grist mills, three of which are propelled by steam, three steam saw mills, 30 stores and groceries, four lawyers, eight preachers and nine churches, of which six belong to the Methodists, two to the Cumberland Presbyterians, and one to the Congregationalists. The Delany Academy, at Newburgh, has about 60 students, and schools are taught in most of the districts during winter, and in a portion of them throughout the year.

The taxable land amounts to 144,630 acres, and near 100,000 acres still belong to the United States. The largest portion of this, however, must be of but little value.

WARSAW, the County Seat of Kosciusko, is beautifully situated on Tippecanoe river and near two of the fine lakes of which there are so many in that county. It contains good county buildings, two commodious churches and a population of 400. Warsaw is 110 miles east of north from Indianapolis, 38 north of west from Fort Wayne, and 40 north-east of Logansport.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, organized in 1813, is bounded north by Jackson, east by Scott and Clark, south by Harrison and Crawford, and on the west by Orange and Lawrence. It contains about 510 square miles. The civil townships are Monroe and Gibson in the north, Franklin in the east, Washington central, Jackson in the south, and Posey, Vernon and Brown in the west. The population in 1830 was 13,072, in 1840, 15,269, and at this time about 18,000.

The county of Washington presents more variety of

surface and soil than any other part of the State of equal size. The range of hills called the Knobs, described in the first part of this Book, passes along the east line of Washington, separating it from Clark and Scott, until they lose themselves in the bluffs of the Muscackituck and White river. In the south are extensive barrens, parts of which are thickly matted, almost, with brush and grubs; other parts have wild grass only, and other parts are curiously diversified with *sink holes*, varying in shape and size, but all showing the cavernous nature of the earth underneath. In other parts of the county are swelling ridges ever changing their features as you advance along them, presenting beautiful groves of walnut, sugar tree or chestnut, and having a fine clay soil on a limestone basis.

From 1820 to 1830, the writer of this article occasionally passed through different parts of Washington county, and he still retains in his memory a vivid impression of the beauty of its scenery, the apparent healthiness of situation, and the taste and elegance with which many of the farms were laid out and improvements made, and he has no doubt that many beneficial changes in these matters have since taken place. He is aware, too, from general information, that manufactures have been established, that railroad schemes are agitated, that much that deserves praise has been done to promote education, and that the Presbyterians, Methodists, Friends, and other religious denominations, have enlarged their spheres of influence and activity; but he has been furnished with no statistics on these or any other subjects so far as Washington county is concerned, although his employer has attempted through various sources, ten times and again, to procure this information. The good people of Washington, Knox and Shelby, who are alike in this respect, seem to be *too busy* to answer inquiries.

The taxable land amounts to 264,673 acres, and there must be still near 50,000 acres belonging to the United States, the most of which is probably very poor land.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Adams, population 700.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Allen, population 900.

WASHINGTON, a north-west township in Blackford, population 350.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Boone, population 1,600.

WASHINGTON, the central township in Brown.

WASHINGTON, a township in Carroll, population 350.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Cass, pop. 580.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Clay, population 1,800.

WASHINGTON, a western township in Clinton, population 1,000.

WASHINGTON, a western township in Daviess, population 3,200.

WASHINGTON, the Seat of Justice of Daviess county, is well situated, four miles east of White river, on the road from New Albany to Vincennes, 84 miles from the former and 20 from the latter, and 106 miles south-west of Indianapolis. The country around is fertile, rolling and pleasant. Washington was laid out in 1817, by Emanuel Vantrees and Peter Wilkins. It contains 20 stores and groceries, 50 shops for various mechanics, three churches, three clergymen, four lawyers and eight physicians, good county buildings, the land office for the canal lands, and 1,400 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, the central township in Decatur, population 4,500.

WASHINGTON, a north-west township in Delaware.

WASHINGTON, a township in Elkhart, population 700.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Gibson, population 700.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Grant, population 750.

WASHINGTON, a central township in Greene, population 325.

WASHINGTON, a western township in Hamilton.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Harrison, population 1,100.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Hendricks, population 1,370.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Jackson, population 900.

WASHINGTON, a township in Kosciusko.

WASHINGTON, a north-east township in Knox.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Marion, population 2,400.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Miami, population 850.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Monroe, population 960.

WASHINGTON, a central township in Morgan, population 2,700.

WASHINGTON, a south-west township in Noble, population 560.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Owen, population 1,550.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Parke, population 1,200.

WASHINGTON, a northern township in Pike, population 1,300.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Porter, population 500.

WASHINGTON, a south-west township in Putnam, contains 54 square miles.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Randolph, population 1,350.

WASHINGTON, an eastern township in Ripley, population 900.

WASHINGTON, a north-east township in Rush, population 1,500.

WASHINGTON, a north-east township in Tippecance, population 1,050.

WASHINGTON, an interior township in Warren.

WASHINGTON, a central township in Washington.

WASHINGTON, a south-west township in Wayne, population 2,700.

WASHINGTON, a southern township in Whitley, population 310.

WATTS, a southern township in Wabash, population 400.

WATERFORD, a manufacturing town in Elkhart county, on the river, two and half miles above Goshen, population 150. The Messrs. Hawks have a large flouring mill here, and there is also a distillery, saw mill, and carding machine.

WATERLOO, a north-east township in Fayette, population 950.

WATERLOO, a small town east side of west fork of White Water, in same county.

WAVELAND, a pleasant village in the south-west corner of Montgomery county, 14 miles from Crawfordsville, population 200.

WAVERLY, a small town in the north-east corner of Morgan, on the east bank of White river at the feeder dam, 14 miles from Martinsville and 17 from Indianapolis.

WAYNE COUNTY, organized in 1810, was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne. It contains 400 square miles and is bounded north by Randolph, east by the State of Ohio, south by Union and Fayette, and west by Fayette and Henry. It is divided into 14 civil townships, viz. Wayne, Centre, Jackson, Boston, Washington, New Garden, Franklin, Jefferson, Clay, Abington, Dalton, Green, Harrison and Perry. The population in 1830 was 23,344, in 1840, 23,290, and at this time it exceeds 30,000. The south-east part of the county is somewhat hilly, but the most of the land is pleasantly rolling. The two forks of White Water, fed by numerous branches, pass through the whole county from north to south, and supply abundant water power to every part of it. Between these streams, usually from one to four miles apart, the land swells gradually, so that from the summits in each direction the most delightful prospects are everywhere presented. The forests have disappeared except such as have been reserved for timber, and at

least three-fifths of the county is in cultivation. The soil is generally a rich loam, bedded on clay, with a light mixture of sand and lime-stone commonly beneath, and is well adapted to wheat, corn and grass, and in fact, the abundance and variety of its productions are such that it can challenge competition with any part of the west. The natural advantages have been so well improved by skill and industry, that Wayne county is generally regarded as a model for imitation to the farmers in other parts of the State. On many of the best farms it is customary to have one-fifth in wheat, an equal amount in oats, one-fourth in corn, and the balance in grass, principally clover. The surplus articles exported are flour, pork, beef, and marketing of various kinds sent to Cincinnati mostly, and horses, mules and cattle driven off, and their value has been estimated to amount to \$400,000 annually. There are on the east fork of White Water and its tributaries, 19 flouring mills, 21 saw mills, four woollen factories, two cotton factories, four oil mills, one paper mill, one peg factory, one foundry and several turning and carding machines, all driven by water, and there is about an equal amount of machinery on the other streams in the county. The manufacturing of carriages, wagons, and a great variety of machinery and farming utensils is carried on extensively at Richmond and other places, so as to supply the neighboring counties; but it is not easy to form any correct estimate of their value. Among the establishments for education are the Friends' Boarding School, near Richmond, already described in first part of this Book, the "White Water School," organized by the Friends, in the suburbs of Richmond, which has about 60 students, the White Water Female College and White Water Academy, at Centreville, under the care of the Methodist Conference, which now has funds to place it on a permanent basis, and there are about 100 school districts in the county, in each of which there are school houses. There are five printing offices in the county, each issuing weekly papers.

The taxable land amounts to 253,483 acres. In exca-

vating the cut for the National road through the bluffs on the west side of White Water, near Richmond, an excavation was found in the lime-stone rock across the road at nearly right angles, which had all the appearances of being a work of art. In depth and width it resembled a canal of the present day; its sides had the same shape, and appeared to have been washed by water for a long period.

The tax paid by Wayne county annually exceeds that paid by 14 of the smaller counties.

WAYNE, an interior township in Allen, population 6,000.

WAYNE, a southern township in Bartholomew, population 1,200.

WAYNE, a township in Fulton.

WAYNE, an eastern township in Hamilton.

WAYNE, a southern township in Henry.

WAYNE, a south-west township in Huntington, population 300.

WAYNE, a township in Kosciusko.

WAYNE, a western township in Marion, population 2,600.

WAYNE, a township in Montgomery, population 1,000.

WAYNE, an eastern township in Noble, population 570.

WAYNE, a north-east township in Owen, containing 18 square miles, population 1,300, first settled in 1818, by A. Alexander, D. Lukinbill, J. Sandy and E. Goss.

WAYNE, a township in Randolph, population 1,000.

WAYNE, a western township in Tippecanoe, population 2,200.

WAYNE, an eastern township in Wayne, population 5,500.

WEA CREEK rises near the south line of Tippecanoe county, and runs nearly north into the Wabash, four miles below Lafayette. It is an excellent and never failing mill stream.

WEA PRAIRIE, or Wea Plains, cover more than a township of excellent land just below the mouth of the

creek. On the opposite side of the river was the Indian town, Ouiatenon, and the site of the Jesuit missions, once so flourishing. Here, too, were the most extensive improvements ever made by the Indians in the State, of which scarce a trace now remains. For richness of soil and beauty of natural situation, no place in the State, or perhaps in the west, can compare with the Wea plains.

WELLS COUNTY was named in honor of Capt. Wm. H. Wells, of Fort Wayne, who was killed by the Indians on the 15th August, 1812, near Chicago, in an attempt to escort the garrison of Fort Dearborn to Fort Wayne. It was organized in 1837, and is bounded north by Allen, east by Adams, south by Jay and Blackford and west by Grant and Huntington. It contains 372 square miles. The civil townships are Jefferson, Lancaster, Harrison and Nottingham in the east, Chester in the south, and Union, Rock Creek, Liberty and Jackson in the west. The population in 1840 was 1,822, it is at this time about 4,500.

The land is either nearly level or gently undulating, the soil uniformly good, the timber oak, walnut, ash, hickory, beech and sugar. With the exception of a few wet prairies and swamps that require to be drained, the whole county may be farmed to advantage in all the usual products of the climate. The settlements are mostly so recent that as yet no great amount of surplus is exported, but Fort Wayne is the principal market.

There are in the county three grist mills, five saw mills, one woollen factory, one printing office, six stores, four groceries, two lawyers, six physicians, ten preachers of the gospel, the usual proportion of mechanics, and one church each for the Methodists, Presbyterians, United Brethren and Christians.

The taxable land amounts to 199,637 acres, and there are about 4,000 acres of Indian Reserves and United States land in the county.

WESAW, a tributary of Eel river from the north, in Miami county. Wesaw, an Indian chief, once resided near its mouth.

WEST CREEK, a mill stream in Lake county, runs south into the Kankakee.

WEST RIVER, also called the west fork of White Water, rises in Randolph, where it goes by the former name, and runs through Wayne, Fayette and Franklin, where it goes by the latter name. See White Water.

WEST CHESTER, a northern township in Porter, population 200.

WEST FRANKLIN, a small town on the Ohio, in Posey county, 12 miles above Mount Vernon.

WEST HAMILTON, a small town in Laporte county, five miles north-east of the county seat.

WEST LEBANON, a small village in Warren county, six miles south-west of Williamsport.

WEST POINT, a pleasant village in the timber bordering on the Wea prairie, 10 miles south-west of Lafayette. It contains 60 houses and about 350 inhabitants.

WEST POINT, a western township in White, population 100.

WESTPORT, a small town on Sand creek, in Decatur county, 14 miles south of Greensburgh, population 150.

WESTPORT, a small town on the east bank of the Wabash, in Parke county, 15 miles north-west of Rockville.

WEST UNION, a small village in same county, on the canal, eight miles north-west of Rockville.

WEST UNION, a small village in Fayette county, six miles south of Connersville.

WHEELING, a small town on the south bank of the Mississinewa, in Delaware county, 13 miles north-west of Muncie.

WHISKEY RUN, a small mill stream in Crawford county, runs south-east into Blue river.

WHISKEY RUN, a north-east township in Crawford.

WHITE COUNTY, organized in 1834, was named in honor of Col. Isaac White, of Gallatin county, Illinois, who volunteered his services, as a private, in the Tippecanoe campaign and fell at the side of Major Daviess in the battle. White county is bounded north by Jasper and Pulaski, east by Cass and Carroll, south by Tippe-

canoe, and west by Benton and Jasper. It contains 504 square miles. The civil townships are Prairie, Big Creek, Monon, Union, Liberty, Jackson, Princeton and West Point. The population in 1840 was 1,832; it now exceeds 4,000.

About two-thirds of the county are prairie, mostly arms of the Grand Prairie. All of it has a rich soil, and at least one-half is dry and gently undulating, easily farmed and not inferior to any land in the same latitude for producing good crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, roots and fruit; and grass grows well in the flat prairies where there is less sand mixed with the soil. Nearly one-half of them are of this character, and no part of the State is better adapted for raising stock than this kind of prairie. The west and south-west parts of the county have no other timber but such as grows in strips along the streams, which are generally from two to four miles apart in the prairies. The north and north-east parts are interspersed with prairie and timber which is generally of a good quality for fencing. The soil in the timber has more sand and is not so rich, yet it produces good crops of wheat. The surplus products consist of wheat, flour, beef and pork, which are sent to the canal; and hogs, cattle, horses and mules, which are driven off to different markets.

There is a grist mill and saw mill on Monon creek, and two large flouring mills, a saw mill, a fulling mill, and a carding machine on the Tippecanoe, which is the principal and a very valuable mill stream, and a company has been incorporated for making a dam at Monticello, where a large amount of water power will be created. There are four stores and groceries in the county, one church erected and another in progress, one lawyer, two preachers and four physicians. The prevailing religious denominations are Methodists, New and Old School Presbyterians, Christians and Reformers.

The taxable land amounts to 96,000 acres, and about 200,000 acres still belong to the United States. Iron ore is found in abundance. The immense water power on

Tippecanoe river, and fine soil of the county, must make White an important part of the State at not a distant day. At present, the business of raising stock has not attracted sufficient attention to secure the necessary capital to carry it on to advantage, and mechanical labor is scarce, as the mechanics have hitherto located themselves in the towns along the canal.

WHITE CREEK, a mill stream that rises in Brown and Bartholomew, runs south into Jackson, and falls into the east fork of White river, near the centre of the county.

WHITE LICK, a fine mill stream that rises in Boone, runs south through Hendricks and Morgan, and falls into White river seven miles above Martinsville. Near the mouth of this stream are quarries of excellent freestone.

WHITE LICK KNOB, a solitary hill near the mouth of White Lick, that presents fine views of the surrounding country. Near its base is the deer lick from which the creek has its name.

WHITE RIVER, the principal tributary of the Wabash, into which it falls 100 miles by water and 60 by land above its mouth, waters all the central part of the State by its numerous branches. The west fork rises in Randolph county, near the Ohio line, and in high water flat boats have descended it from near Winchester. It pursues a south-west direction by Muncie, Andersonstown, Noblesville, Indianapolis, Martinsville, Gosport, Spencer and Point Commerce, and receives from the west Killbuck, Pipe, Cicero, Eagle and White Lick creeks, and Eel river, and from the east Buck, Fall and Indian creeks, all considerable streams. The east fork of White river rises in Henry county, not far from the source of the other branch, though its head waters are called Blue river and Flatrock, and it is only after they unite, near Co umbus, that the name of the East or Driftwood Fork of White river is assumed. Clifty and Sand creeks, the Muscackituck and Lost rivers from the east, and Salt creek from the west, are the principal branches. When the forks unite, White river for 40 miles is very little in-

ferior in size to the Wabash, except in high floods, when the latter rolls much the largest torrent.

WHITE RIVER, a northern township in Gibson, population 800.

WHITE RIVER, a north-east township in Hamilton.

WHITE RIVER, a north-west township in Johnson, population 1,200.

WHITE RIVER, a central township in Randolph, population 2,500.

WHITE POST, a western township in Pulaski.

WHITE WATER, the principal stream in the south-east part of the State, rises in Randolph and, with its numerous branches, furnishes a large amount of water power for Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin and Dearborn counties, and is the only feeder for the White Water Valley Canal. See Rivers and Internal Improvements in first part of this Book. It falls into the Miami in the State of Ohio, six miles from its mouth, and the last 15 miles of its course is in that State.

WHITLEY COUNTY, organized in 1842, was named in honor of Col. William Whitley, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, one of the bravest and most generous of the early pioneers of that State, who, after being a successful leader in many daring expeditions, fell at last, at the age of 64, in the battle of the Thames, where he had volunteered to serve as a private. Whitley county is 18 miles square, and is bounded north by Noble, east by Allen, south by Huntington, and west by Wabash and Kosciusko. The civil townships are Cleaveland, Richland, Troy, Thorn Creek, Columbia, Smith, Washington and Jefferson. The population in 1840 was 1,237; it is now about 4,500.

The south part of the county is level, the middle and north undulating or hilly; one-ninth of the county is bottom land, one-seventh barrens, the remainder is forest intermixed with wet prairies, mostly small. The timber is of almost every variety found in the State; the soil generally a sandy loam, well adapted to the usual agricultural products. Fort Wayne is the market for the

surplus grain, &c., to which about the value of \$12,000 has been sent annually.

There are in the county five grist mills, eight saw mills, two carding machines, eight stores, one grocery, three lawyers, eight physicians, and 114 mechanics of the trades most in demand. There are also nine Episcopal and four Protestant Methodist churches, five Lutheran, two Old School and one New School Presbyterian, three Baptist, two United Brethren, one Winebrinner and one Albright church.

The taxable land amounts to 184,169 acres, and about 18,000 acres still belong to the United States.

WILD CAT, an excellent mill stream that rises in Tipton and Howard counties, and runs nearly west into the Wabash, four miles above Lafayette. Its whole length is about 75 miles. A dam near its mouth turns its water into the Wabash and Erie Canal, for which it is the principal feeder for near 50 miles.

WILD CAT, a township in Tipton county.

WILLIAM'S CREEK, a mill stream in Fayette county that falls into the west fork of White Water from the north-west, three miles below Connerville.

WILLIAM'S CREEK runs south into White river, seven miles north of Indianapolis.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a pleasant village on Nineveh creek, in Johnson county, eight miles south of Franklin, population 120.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a pleasant town on Green's Fork, Wayne county, 10 miles north of Centreville, population 400.

WILLIAMSPORT, the Seat of Justice of Warren county, is situated on the west bank of the Wabash, 13 miles above Covington, 25 below Lafayette, and 75 north-west of Indianapolis. It was first settled in 1829, by Wm. Harrison, J. J. McAlilly, James H. Buell and Thomas Gilbert. It contains about 100 houses and 400 inhabitants, and is a place where much important business is transacted.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a small village on the National road,

in Clay county, 13 miles from Terre Haute, 57 from Indianapolis, and 14 north-west of Bowlinggreen.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a small town on the south line of Rush county, 11 miles south of Rushville.

WILLS, an eastern township in Laporte, population 535.

WILMINGTON, formerly the County Seat of Dearborn, is three miles west of Aurora and six south-west of Lawrenceburgh. It contains the County Seminary, established in 1835, with usually 50 students, and has a number of good private residences.

WILMINGTON, a central township in DeKalb, population 450.

WINAMACK, the Seat of Justice of Pulaski county, is situated on the north-west bank of Tippecanoe, 100 miles north-west of Indianapolis, 25 west of Rochester, and 50 north-east of Lafayette. It was first settled in 1839, by John Pearson and David Harris. The population is now about 200. The land offices for the north-west Land District are located here. The situation is pleasant and the country around fertile. It was named from an Indian chief.

WINCHESTER, the County Seat of Randolph, is situated on the south side of White river, near the centre of the county, 75 miles east north-east of Indianapolis, 25 north of Centreville, and 10 west of the State line. It was first settled in 1819, and now contains 151 houses, of which 11 are brick, the others frame. The population is about 750. The opening of the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad through it will afford inducements for its rapid improvement.

WINDSOR, a small town in same county, ten miles west of Winchester, first settled in 1832.

WINSLOW, a small but thrifty and growing town in Pike county, on the Patoka, nine miles south of Petersburgh. It has two stores, a grocery and tavern.

WOLF CREEK, a tributary of Sugar creek, in Boone county.

WOLF CREEK, a tributary of Bear creek, in Jay county.

WOLF CREEK, a mill stream in Marshall county, that runs north-west into Yellow river.

WOLF LAKE, a fine sheet of water in Noble county, the head of one of the branches of the Elkhart river. It is also the name of a small town on the bank of the lake.

WOOD, a western township in Clark, population 1,500.

WOOSTER, a small town in Jennings township, Scott county, laid out in 1846.

WRIGHT, a township in Greene, population 525.

WYDNER, a northern township in Knox.

YELLOW CREEK, a mill stream in Adams county, running north-east into the St. Mary's two miles below Decatur.

YELLOW CREEK runs north into Elkhart river, six miles below Goshen.

YELLOW RIVER rises in the north-west part of Kosciusko, and runs a western course through Marshall and Stark into the Kankakee at English Lake. It has some good mill sites on it, but its course in general is not rapid, and in high water it may be navigated 30 or 40 miles. Its whole length is about 60 miles, and its average width below Plymouth is 30 yards.

YORK, a township in Dearborn, population 750.

YORK CREEK, a mill stream in Delaware county.

YORK, a township in Elkhart, population 325.

YORK, a western township in Noble, population 700.

YORK, a south-east township in Switzerland.

YORKTOWN, a flourishing village in Delaware county, at the junction of Buck creek and White river, six miles south-west from Muncie. It contains valuable mills, two stores, Methodist and Old School Presbyterian churches, and a population of about 200.

YOUNG'S CREEK, a mill stream in Johnson county, rises six miles north-west of Franklin and runs south-east into Sugar Creek. Its whole length is about 25 miles.

ZANESVILLE, a small town in Wells county, recently laid out.

ZENAS, a small town on the north fork of Muscackituck, in Jennings county, 12 miles north-east of Vernon.

TABLE, Showing the amount of Taxable Land in each County, and the tax actually raised in 1848.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Taxable Land—Acres.</i>	<i>State Tax Paid.</i>
Adams, - - - -	193,024	
Allen, - - - -	358,780	\$6,721 34
Bartholomew, - - -	234,736	5,720 87
Benton, - - - -	29,941	426 74
Blackford, - - - -	16,945	990 08
Boone, - - - -	252,876	4,324 98
Brown, - - - -	38,362	1,003 19
Carroll, - - - -	229,254	4,037 60
Cass, - - - -	200,679	4,415 63
Clarke, - - - -	209,170	5,416 44
Clay, - - - -	158,251	2,545 08
Clinton, - - - -	237,527	4,144 76
Crawford, - - - -	83,470	1,614 26
Daviess, - - - -	171,874	3,761 43
Dearborn, - - - -	193,482	10,394 51
Decatur, - - - -	204,721	6,838 09
DeKalb, - - - -	196,510	2,046 44
Delaware, - - - -	243,322	4,652 91
Dubois, - - - -	102,460	1,649 60
Elkhart, - - - -	273,266	4,624 43
Fayette, - - - -	134,020	7,341 68
Floyd, - - - -	85,691	5,823 43
Fountain, - - - -	246,076	6,520 75
Franklin, - - - -	226,631	9,869 63
Fulton, - - - -	126,106	1,621 78
Gibson, - - - -	213,272	4,767 15
Grant, - - - -	163,853	2,920 63
Green, - - - -	175,140	3,332 39
Hamilton, - - - -	246,204	4,780 32
Hancock, - - - -	190,641	3,264 39
Harrison, - - - -	268,559	5,123 27
Hendricks, - - - -	244,186	6,770 90
Henry, - - - -	243,146	9,137 84
Howard, - - - -	37,144	1,078 06
Huntington, - - -	220,725	3,645 61
Jackson, - - - -	203,482	3,515 87
Jasper, - - - -	38,155	614 19
Jay, - - - -	232,770	2,612 53
Jefferson, - - - -	184,193	11,093 64
Jennings, - - - -	200,460	3,165 22
Johnson, - - - -	189,800	6,385 09
Knox, - - - -	233,964	5,481 36
Kosciusko, - - - -	278,038	3,540 19
Lagrange, - - - -	225,554	3,063 62
Lake, - - - -	59,692	866 47
Laporte, - - - -	254,976	5,532 62
Lawrence, - - - -	222,606	6,055 90
Madison, - - - -	254,879	4,891 02
Marion, - - - -	240,676	12,239 17
Marshall, - - - -	186,360	1,597 22
Martin, - - - -	62,689	1,130 83
Miami, - - - -	133,824	3,099 24
Monroe, - - - -	155,342	4,758 63

Montgomery, - - -	317,579	9,950 00
Morgan, - - -	217,047	6,496 74
Noble, - - -	225,366	2,450 73
Ohio, - - -	53,586	2,517 88
Orange, - - -	170,022	5,299 75
Owen, - - -	165,768	3,952 84
Parke, - - -	261,438	8,138 43
Perry, - - -	75,665	1,792 63
Pike, - - -	89,082	2,087 47
Porter, - - -	153,029	1,789 10
Posey, - - -	195,807	4,934 97
Pulaski, - - -	41,842	437 00
Putnam, - - -	285,437	7,771 22
Randolph, - - -	269,772	3,771 25
Ripley, - - -	258,865	4,373 58
Scott, - - -	94,166	1,924 55
Shelby, - - -	254,541	6,526 21
Spencer, - - -		for 1847, 3,551 15
Steuben, - - -	169,077	1,575 32
St. Joseph, - - -	218,623	4,651 71
Sullivan, - - -	168,129	2,901 32
Switzerland, - - -	143,016	3,696 76
Tippecanoe, - - -	305,425	9,643 68
Tipton, - - -	53,235	763 33
Union, - - -	104,296	4,141 69
Vanderburgh, - - -	137,019	5,516 27
Vermillion, - - -	152,562	5,094 68
Vigo, - - -	220,200	8,962 67
Wabash, - - -	215,703	4,581 47
Warren, - - -	176,209	1,284 08
Warrick, - - -	144,630	3,194 11
Washington, - - -	264,673	8,405 01
Wayne, - - -	253,483	17,690 01
Wells, - - -	199,637	2,224 85
White, - - -	92,479	1,579 53
Whitley, - - -	181,477	1,944 00









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